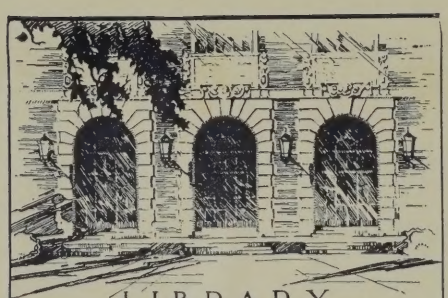


LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
328.7481
P381
1953[6]

APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1953

APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1953

328.7481
P381
1953 6

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Journal Page	Appendix Page
Reasons for pardons	73	5161
Insurance Department of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in compliance with Senate Resolution, Serial No. 7a Report of	120	5369
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Report	128	5373
Sixteenth Biennial Budget June 1st 1953 to May 31st 1955	137	5374
Supplement to the Sixteenth Biennial Budget June 1st 1953 to May 31st 1955	137	5455
Dollar Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh	128	5633
193rd Semi-Annual Statement	128	5633
List of Depositors, who have not made a deposit within two years	128	5634
195th Semi-Annual Statement	255	5642
List of depositors who have not made a deposit within two years	255	5643
City Trusts of the City of Philadelphia Eighty-Second Annual Report	128	5653
Report of Board of Directors 1951	128	5655
Report of Board of Directors 1952		5702
Delaware River Joint Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1951 report of	128	5707
Delaware River Port Authority of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1952 report of	832	5730
Delaware County Prison, Findings of Panel	128	5749
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, Eleventh Annual Report	202	5753
Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation, Second Biennial Report	2287	5765
Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, 1952 Annual Report	1959	5771
First Aid Room, Health Service Annual Report, August 1951 to August 1952	3290	5799
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION REPORTS		
General report	128	5800
Veterinary Medicine in Pennsylvania: Training Facilities and Practice	220	5803
State License Fees, except those provided for by the vehicle codes	256	5834
Pennsylvania's Aged (Sixty Five)	347	5873
State and Local Support of Public Education	587	5901
Public School Pupil Transportation	678	5935
Joint Legislative Committee on Turnpike Safety, Findings of	1038	5946
Highway Use and Highway Costs	1577	5955
Highway Use and Highway Costs, and Technical Supplement	2890	5980

APPENDIX
TO THE
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL
SESSION OF 1953

REASONS FOR PARDONS GRANTED BY GOVERNOR

January 6, 1953.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons and commutations granted from January 2, 1951, to date.

JOHN S. FINE.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Univitz, B-2506, No. 6605, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Anthony Univitz, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 25, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 53 February Session 1931, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 19 years 11 months and 29 days, expire on February 24, 1951; and on Bill No. 17 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day and a maximum term of 40 years to a maximum term of 10 years, expire on February 25, 1951 and maximum term expire on February 24, 1961.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ida H. Twaddell, C-6939, No. 4745, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Ida H. Twaddell, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on March 24, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 10 months, expiring on January 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-nine years of age and she was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the killing of her two children, aged two months and twenty-two months. After she committed this offense, she attempted to commit suicide but did not succeed. Her plea was temporary insanity. However, she was found to be sane by two psychiatrists. She now has been imprisoned nearly twenty years and has an excellent institutional record.

The Warden of the Delaware County Prison recommends that she be granted commutation because of her high blood pressure and heart condition. This case is un-

usual in this respect that the president judge of Delaware County and the three law judges have signed a letter addressed to the Board of Pardons in which they unanimously recommend that mercy be extended and that the applicant be granted commutation of her sentence. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Because this prisoner has served almost twenty years of a life sentence and all of the judges in Delaware County recommend that her sentence be commuted, as well as the district attorney; we are recommending that the sentence in this case be commuted and the applicant be placed on parole.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mary Sherman, No. 4550, No. A-621, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Mary Sherman, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 7, 1949 to be computed from September 27, 1949, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on January 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and she is serving a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from two to four years on a charge of larceny by a servant. She stole jewelry and clothing from her employers, she made no attempt to sell them, but took them for her own use.

Her husband now pleads for her release in order that she may care for her home and family. Her husband states that if she is released he will see that she does not become involved with the law again by refusing to let her work again as a servant.

She has an excellent institutional record in the Philadelphia County Prison. The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, leaves the matter entirely up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is of the same opinion.

Since she has now served fifteen months of her minimum sentence of two years, we are recommending that commutation be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James E. Schmick, E-1449, No. A-590, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James E. Schmick, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on January 11, 1950 to be computed from December 16, 1949 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 yr. 1 mo. and 10 days, expiring on January 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is the second time that he became involved with the law. At the time of his conviction, he was on parole from the Pennsylvania Industrial School and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years for the stealing of two overcoats from the Bell Telephone Office Building in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. At the present time he has served over one year of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

We have not received any word from the trial judge, Honorable J. Paul Rupp, because of illness. The district attorney of Dauphin County, Carl B. Shelley, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served all but five months of his minimum sentence, has an excellent institutional record, and further, since there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities; we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William A. Schilling, D-7237, No. 9697, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William A. Schilling, convicted of larceny, burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 18, 1943 to be computed from June 10, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 yrs. 7 mos. and 20 days, expiring on January 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, committed this offense which was the stealing of a monstrance and a chalice from a church. He has been forgiven by the pastor of the church and they recommend he be given mercy in this matter.

At the present time, he has served over seven and one-half years of his minimum sentence of ten years for

this one slight discretion. His accomplice received one year in prison although he was equally guilty.

We feel he has been most severely punished and under the circumstanves, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert W. Schiller, C-40, No. A-162, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert W. Schiller, convicted of larceny by employee in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on February 28, 1947 to be computed from February 7, 1947 be commuted from 7½ years to 4 years, expiring on February 7, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and this was the first time he has been in any difficulty whatsoever. He was arrested on charges of larceny which grew out of embezzling approximately $80,000.00 worth of monies. He has now served approximately four years of his minimum sentence of seven and one-half years. He has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank P. Patterson, leaves the matter up to the discretion of the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County also leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

At the present time, he has made restitution of approximately $4,500.00. Further restitution will depend upon his release.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and in view of his excellent record, we believe that further incarceration will have no useful effect. We are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel S. Saul, A-741, No. A-329, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Samuel S. Saul, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on June 8, 1949 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 8 months, expiring on February 8, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He has sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Dauphin County Prison for two and one-half years for the fraudulent conversion of bank funds to the approximate amount of $30,000.00. He has made restitution of approximately $18,000.00

This applicant made petition to the Board of Parole for release on parole but was refused in August 1950. He has an excellent institutional record in the Dauphin County Prison and the warden has advised the Board that he is one of the best inmates he has and that he highly recommends release. The district attorney of Dauphin County has written the Board and stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation as prayed for. He further states: ". . . I have known him for many years and believe that the punishment he has already undergone is sufficient to make him realize the terrible mistake that he made. I believe that the public generally endorses this application."

Under these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished and that he has made an honest effort toward rehabilitation of his peculations and at this time he has served over one and one-half years of his sentence. Commutation at this time means a shortening of his sentence by approximately five months. We believe that in the light of the district attorney's letter and the warden's recommendation that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sidney Saffian, No. 9943, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Sidney Saffian, convicted of conspiracy to set up and maintain lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 24, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and prior to this offense had never been in any difficulty whatsoever. He was charged with conspiracy to set up and maintain a lottery in that he was charged with making steel clips for lottery tickets. The applicant has always owned his own business and he vigorously denies that he was engaged in this conspiracy.

The trial judge, Honorable Curtis Bok, states he has no objection to the granting of a pardon in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

Since this applicant has never been in any further difficulty, we are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Albert Reith, 66778, No. A-612, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Albert Reith, convicted of assault, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on March 19, 1940 be commuted from 20 years to 10 yrs. 10 mos. and 10 days expiring on January 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was the first arrest and conviction for any offense whatsoever. The applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to twenty years on charges of assault and robbery.

This applicant served his minimum sentence and was released on parole December 18, 1943. He is now employed as a supervisor with the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company and is in line for promotion for a higher position. He, however, cannot take this position while he is still on parole which restricts his mobility. He has a wife and two children, the daughter being aged eighteen and is now in high school.

In order that he may obtain this better position and obtain the goal of complete respectability toward which he has been working the past seven years, we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Darl Rager, B-8256, No. 7500, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Darl Rager, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County on June 11, 1942 to be computed from March 11, 1942 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 10 months and 12 days expiring on January 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he is now serving a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of burglary. At the present time, he has served approximately nine years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record but they do not recommend because of his past criminal record. The trial judge, Honorable A. A. Nelson, has written to the Board on several occasions and recommended that commutation be granted. He writes to the Board this time and very strongly recommends and asks the Board to explain the reason why they have not granted commutation of this sentence before. The district attorney of Cambria County has advised the Board that there is no objection to the granting of commutation in this matter.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and because the trial judge very urgently recommends that commutation be granted and since there is no opposition from the district attorney's office, we are recommending that the commutation be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Raffelo, D-1623, No. 8720, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Frank Raffelo, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Montgomery County on October 2, 1936 be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 years and 4 months, expiring on February 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-nine years of age and he has now served over fourteen years of a life sentence. This was his first major conviction. He has maintained a perfect disciplinary record in the institution.

The trial judge, Honorable Harold G. Knight, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he does not oppose commutation in this matter. The district attorney of Montgomery County is not opposed to the granting of commutation. Both of these men are not opposed by reason of the applicant's advanced age.

Because of his excellent institutional record, his advanced age and the fact he has served fourteen years of a life sentence, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Piccoli, D-2585, No. 9572, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the said Anthony Piccoli, convicted of robbery, beng armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 9, 1937 to be computed from September 17, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 227 October Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 13 years, 4 months and 10 days, expiring on January 27, 1951; and on Bill No. 228 from a minumum term of 10 years to a minumum term of 1 day, expiring on January 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and he was delivered a very severe sentence of not less than twenty nor more than forty years in this instance. It was robbery, but because of a prior criminal record, he was so sentenced. Nevertheless, he did receive a very severe sentence and has served over thirteen years of this sentence. His accomplices, who were involved with him in this matter, received much lighter sentences, one getting a sentence of two years and the other not less than five.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated that this applicant has a very good institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and Honorable Joseph F. Kun, has written to the Board of Pardons and leaves the matter of commutation entirely up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is of the same opinion.

Under these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been adequately and severely punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter L. Matlack, No. A-481, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Walter L. Matlack, convicted of maintaining a disorderly house in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on June 19, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and he had never before been in any legal difficulties whatsoever. This applicant was the owner of tourists cabins and he was arrested on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house. His helpers were also arrested and were found guilty of the identical charges.

The Board feels that this applicant has been severely punished and we do feel he will not again be guilty of any crime whatsoever. Our investigation shows that this applicant has a very good reputation and that his family is a very fine one in the neighborhood in which he lives. Under these circumstances, we do not feel that this applicant should bear the burden of his conviction for the rest of his life, and since we do not see how this applicant could know of the indiscretions which were taking place in his place of business, he should not be held criminally accountable for it.

Under all these circumstances, we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted to him.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willie Matthews, A-14465, No. 8121, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Willie Matthews, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 19, 1926 be commuted from life imprisonment to 25 years and 10 days, expiring on January 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and this is the first time he has ever been convicted of any offense whatsoever. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and so sentenced by the court. He has served nearly one-half of his entire life in the Western State Penitentiary, having been there now approximately twenty-five years.

He has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that they would recommend him for parole. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

Since this applicant has served nearly twenty-five years of a life sentence, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and the length of his sentence will seriously deter others from committing similar crimes. We therefore, recommend that this applicant's life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applicatin of Carmen Marmarosa, No. 58572, No. 7801, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Carmen Marmarosa, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 25, 1944 to be computed from September 2, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 5 months, expiring on February 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and for this offense has never been in any trouble whatsoever. This applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from four to ten years on a charge of voluntary manslaughter through the killing of his wife. The applicant served his minimum sentence and has been on parole for approximately three years.

He has an excellent record on parole and owns his own business. He remarried and is taking care of the child by his first marriage.

The trial judge, Honorable John J. Kennedy, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation of maximum sentence up to the Board.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been very severely punished and that he is completely rehabilitated and under all the circumstances should be granted commutation of his maximum sentence, and we so recommend to Your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raffaele Macedonia, B-8852, No. 9098, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raffaele Macedonia, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Blair County on October 13, 1943 to be computed from July 23, 1953, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 6 months, expiring on January 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-seven years of age and this was not his first major conviction. Applicant, in a fit of jealous rage, shot his wife and was sentenced for murder in the second degree to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. At the present time, he has served nearly seven and one-half years of his minimum sentence of ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend that he be granted parole because of the fact that this applicant has a marked arteriolosclerosis and has had three attacks of cerebral thrombosis. The trial judge, Honorable George Patterson, has advised the parole agent that he has no objection to any decision reached by the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Blair County has informed the parole agent he will concur with the Board of Pardons and leaves the matter up to them.

The applicant's physical condition is such that if he is kept long in prison, he will die there. Since he has not been sentenced to life imprisonment we feel that he has very few remaining years of life left under normal circumstances, and we therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nelson Lundy, C-4956, No. 2971, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Nelson Lundy, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 30, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 22 years and 2 months, expiring on January 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and he is serving a life sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the perpetration of murder. At the present time, he has served over twenty-two years of this life sentence. He has been there nearly one-half of his entire natural life.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary report he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to commutation.

We feel the applicant has been sufficiently punished by reason of the length of time he has served, and we are, therefore, recommending that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Lamasko, No. A-156, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Lamasko, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on January 17, 1949 to be computed from December 17, 1948 be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years 1 month and 10 days, expiring on January 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this is the first conviction he has ever had. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Luzerne County Prison for from two and one-half to five years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the time of this conviction, the applicant had been intoxicated for several days. He has since joined Alcholics Anonymous and has made an excellent adjustment in the institution. He is recommended by the warden of the county prison.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank L. Pinola, has no objection to commutation and leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

The applicant has served three years in the army overseas during the past war and was given an honorable discharge.

We believe that this applicant has shown he can be rehabilitated and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James R. Kessler, No. A-502, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James R. Kessler, convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 24, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and is applying for a pardon from a conviction of involuntary manslaughter. There is no drinking, no fast driving, but nevertheless, there was a conviction of involuntary manslaughter growing out of a death occurring in a crossing accident on a west and foggy night.

This applicant served in the armed forces of the United States and was overseas for a period of approximately three years. He has an honorable discharge from the armed forces.

He has recently taken a civil service examination for appointment as a police officer in the City of Philadelphia. Because of this conviction, he cannot be appointed. We believe that this is a very serious deterent to this applicant's position in life.

Because of his excellent service in the armed forces and his good record generally, we feel he should be granted consideration in this matter. We are, therefore, recommending that he be granted a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry B. Kessler, D-7373, No. 4597, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry B. Kessler, convicted of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob in the court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 2, 1941 to be computed from September 13, 1943 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 4 months and ten days, expiring on January 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years while on parole from that institution. This applicant was involved with this parole violation by an accomplice who testified against him. The applicant refused to testify.

At the present time, this applicant has served nine years in the institution but because of the fact he was on parole at the time this offense occured, he only received credit for seven years.

Dr. Linn Bowman, Restoration Director of the Eastern State Penitentiary, is interested in this petition and has advised the Board that he feels that this applicant can now be safely released in society. The applicant, if released, can be in a position to help his sister who is in need of his aid and assistance.

Because of Dr. Bowman's great interest in this case and the applicant's excellent record in the institution and also the fact that he has now served nine years; lead us at this time to recommend that his sentence be commuted, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William H. Jackson, D-4789, No. 5794, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William H. Jackson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 19, 1940 to be computed from December 22, 1939 be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 1 month, expiring on January 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he was sentenced from Delaware County on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years. After having served three and one-half years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole. At the present time, he has been on parole nine and one-half years.

The sentencing authorities of Delaware County are not opposed to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence. Mr. Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer of the Eastern State Penitentiary, who is familiar with this applicant, stated to the Board that he can well recommend the applicant since he has now been appointed manager of Lance, Inc., in the Pittsburgh area. He is married and has one child. The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant has a good record while on parole and offers no objection to the commutation of the maximum sentence

Because of this applicant's good record on parole and since the sentencing authorities do not oppose the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence; we recommend that said sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Harris, Jr., A-14828, No. 7921, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of James Harris, Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 26, 1926 be commuted from life imprisonment to 24 years and 3 months, expiring on January 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this is the first offense for which he was ever arrested. He pled guilty to murder generally and was found guilty of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary. This crime occurred over twenty-four years ago. Since this applicant is now forty-eight years of age, he has spent one-half of his natural life in the penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend that his sentence be commuted by reason of the fact that he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the president judge has not seen fit to advise the Board of Pardons of his feeling in the matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County states he is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

Under all the circumstances, we believe that the defendant has been adequately punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert E. Florig, No. A-469, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Albert E. Florig, convicted of passing worthless checks in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on July 6, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was arrested on charges of passing worthless checks, although from the description of the offense, is appears that this should have been a civil case and not a criminal prosecution. From the viewpoint of the Board of Pardons it was an effort to pin a criminal conviction on a person of otherwise blameless repute and borders on persecution.

The trial judge did not advise the Board of Pardons his opinion in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County opposed this pardon.

In our opinion, this criminal prosecution should never have been brought and this applicant should never have been sentenced criminally. In our opinion it was a civil matter.

In order to erase the stain of this conviction, we are recommending to Your Excellency that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Doty, D-5530, No. 8544, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Doty, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Susquehanna County on January 27, 1941 to be computed from January 1, 1941, be commuted from 15 years to 10 years and 1 month, expiring on February 1, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and had no prior criminal record. However, he did commit a long series of burglaries in Susquehanna County and in New York State. He was involved in over ninety-one burglaries in eight counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania and New York State over a period of five months.

At the present time, he has served ten years of his minimum sentence of fifteen years In this time, he has sent his wife approximately $1,500.00. He has become an outstanding inmate in the institution and he has demonstrated his ability to rehabilatate himself. His wife is still loyal and is still waiting for him in Scranton, Pennsylvania. His mother, who is eighty-nine years of age is living with his wife.

The trial judge, Honorable Edward P. Little, states he has no objection to commutation at this time. The district attorney of Susquehanna County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant was a first offender and he has now served ten years of his minimum sentence and there is no objection from the sentencing authorities; we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Koebert Cree, B-8712, No. 8687, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Koebert Cree, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Greene County on June 18, 1943 to be computed from May 11, 1943 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 9 months, expiring on February 11, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of sodomy. He served his minimum sentence and was released on parole May 11, 1948. Since that time, he has moved to Arkansas and is in business with a brother-in-law. He desires to enter into another business but will not be able to do this unless he is released from parole supervision.

We have been informed by the Board of Parole that he has been in no further difficulty and that he is being supervised by the Parole Board of the State of Arkansas. The district attorney of Greene County, W. Bertram Waychoff, has written the Board and states that he recommends commutation of the maximum sentence in this matter.

Since this applicant is now residing in the State of Arkansas and has been in no further trouble and wishes to be released from parole supervision in order that he may enter into business; we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted at this particular time.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Chuscavage, No. A-625, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Chuscavage, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on May 16, 1949 to be computed from October 31, 1949 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 3 months, expiring on January 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he had no prior record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for from two to four years on a charge of larceny. The applicant, with two accomplices, stole approximately $100.00 worth of cast-iron pipes belonging to the Borough of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. The pipe line was an abandoned water pipe line from an emergency dam which had not been used in more than fifteen years.

The Warden of the Schuylkill County Prison states that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and is the best qualified and behaved inmate in the institution. The trial judge, Honorable Charles W. Staudenmeier, has written the Board that he has no objection to commutation as he believes he has been sufficiently punished. The district attorney of Schuylkill County states he is not opposed to commutation since one-half of the minimum sentence has been served.

Since this applicant has served over one-half of his minimum sentence and since the sentencing authorities in Schuykill County are not oppsed to commutation and he has a good institutional record; we are recommending that commutation be granted the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Toy Casey, B-2705, No. 1927, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Toy Casey, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 2, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 8 months, expiring on February 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary on a plea of guilty to murder generally. At the present time, he has served approximately twenty years of a life sentence.

If released, he intends to live with his sister in Buffalo, New York. He will be accepted by New York for parole supervision.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and neither the trial judge nor the district attorney of Allegheny County oppose the granting of commutation in this matter.

In view of the extreme legth of time which he has served and the good reputation he possesses, we are recommending that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clyde Christian Burtch, B-8097, No. 8056, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clyde Christian Burtch, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 20, 1942 to be computed from September 11, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 20 days and 4 months expiring on January 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree. At the present time, he has served all but nine months of his minimlum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and he has made a good adjustment.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state they would recommend him for parole were he eligible. The trial judge, Honorable Ray P. Sherwood, York County, specially presiding, and he has written the Board objecting to commutation of sentence.

We do feel that this applicant has received a very severe sentence and has served it well. Under all the circumstances, we feel he should be granted some sort of consideration for the many years he has spent in prison. We are, therefore, recommending, even over the judge's objection, that commutation of sentence be granted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas C. Budano, E-57, No. 9296, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Nicholas C. Budano, convicted of robbery larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on December 9, 1947 to be computed from December 4, 1947 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 1 month and 20 days, expiring on January 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he has never before been convicted of any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one to five years on a charge of robbery, larceny and receiving stolen goods. He served his minimum sentence and has been on parole for two years.

Since his release on parole, he has been in business for himself in the garage and auto repair business. He is married and has four children.

Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer of the Eastern State Penitentiary, is familiar with the applicant and has watched his rehabilitation. He believes that he has been completely rehabilitated and will not again offend against society. The trial judge and district attorney of Bucks County leave the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons.

Under these circumstances, we recommend that this applicant's maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William George Bloss, No. A-624, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William George Bloss, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County on May 16, 1949 to be computed from October 30, 1949 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 3 months, expiring on January 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is not his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for from two to four years on a charge of larceny. The applicant, with two accomplices, stole approximately $100.00 worth of cast-iron pipes belonging to the Borough of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. The pipe line was an abandoned water pipe line from an emergency dam which had not been used in more than fifteen years.

The Warden of the Schuylkill County Prison states that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Charles W. Staudenmeier, has written to the Board that he has on objection to commutation as he believes he has been sufficiently punished. The district attorney of Schuylkill County has no comment to make at this time.

Since this applicant has served one-half of his minimum sentence and since the trial judge and the Warden of the Schuylkill County Prison are not opposed to commutation and since he has a good institutional record; we are recommending that commutation be granted the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip Baird, D-6553, No. A-610, December Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Philip Baird, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 7, 1946 to be computed from November 6, 1948, be commuted from 4 years to 2 years and 3 months, expiring on February 6, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and he pled guilty to the crime of burglary, receiving stolen goods. Actually he was a person who sold the goods and not the person in the group who did the stealing. He has been arrested on prior occasions and this was not the first time that he has been convicted or sentenced. At the present time, he has served over two years of his minimum sentence of four years.

The applicant has a good institutional record in the Philadelphia County Prison, and if released, he will be placed on parole for a period of approximately eight years. Actually the defendant has been incarcerated for a period of nearly six years, having served three and one-half years in the federal penitentiary for this same series of offenses.

The trial judge, Honorable John A. Mawhinney, believes the sentence imposed was a fair one. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated to the Board that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation and leaves the matter of clemency up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served nearly six years for this series of offenses, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished and that if granted commutation will not again offend against society. Under all the circumstances, we are, therefore, recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Warren Watson, C-1174, No. A-684, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Warren Watson, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Indiana County on June 27, 1949 to be computed from June 6, 1949 be commuted from 3½ years to 2 years expiring on June 6, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three and one-half to seven years on charges of burglary and larceny.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him because this was his first conviction. The trial judge, Honorable E. E. Creps, has not made any recommendation, but the district attorney of Indiana County states he will not oppose any favorable recommendation in this case and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant was vertiably a first offender and since he has served approximately one and one-half years of his minimum sentence, we are recommending that he serve two years before his sentence be commuted.

We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted on June 6, 1951, when the applicant has served two years of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence Wesley Tilghman, D-4233, No. A-402, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lawrence Wesley Tilghman, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 31, 1947 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years expiring on March 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from five to ten years on charges of larceny, burglary, and receiving stolen goods, which involved the breaking into two state liquor stores and taking one hundred cases of whiskey. Since this was the applicant's first major conviction, we believe that he will be benefited a commutation at this time.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney's office of Philadelphia leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

At the present time, the applicant has served four years of his minimum sentence. An accomplice is already freed by service of his minimum and three other accomplices are still in prison.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant can be rehabilitated at this time if he is given benefit of commutation, and we are, therefore, recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Verdie Thomas, No. 2647, No. A-694, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the indeterminate sentence of Verdie Thomas, convicted of resisting arrest, aggravated assault and battery, inciting to riot in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 25, 1949 be commuted from indeterminate term to 2 years and 2 months, expiring on April 25, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was her first major conviction. She was sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, on charges of resisting arrest, aggravated assault and battery, and inciting to riot. At the present time, she has served over two years of this sentence. This was her first conviction for any offense whatsoever.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County states he is not opposed to commutation at this time.

The applicant is to be paroled to the District of Columbia with belief that she will not again become involved like she did while in Philadelphia.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that she has been adequately punished and since there is no opposition from the District Attorney's office, we are recommending that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Stepinski, D-823, No. 4253, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Stepinski, convicted of felonious use of explosives in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County, on July 31, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices were accused of dynamiting several places because of rivalry of factions in a mine union. The applicant, nevertheless, was convicted and was sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary for nine to eighteen years. After he had served three years and six months of his sentence, he was commuted and released on parole. This parole occurred twelve years ago and since that time he has been under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole. The Board of Parole states that this applicant has a good record.

The reason that this applicant now desires a pardon is that he has been cited by reason of this conviction for deportation to Poland from which he was brought at an early age. We feel he should be given some consideration.

This applicant was always of the opinion that he was a citizen of the United States until he was served deportation papers in this case. It would work great hardship to the applicant to be separated from his wife and daughters, aged seven and eighteen years, and become deported to the country of Poland where he knows no persons and is a stranger to the language and customs. This would be equivalent to a second and more serious sentence for the offense for which he once served time.

In order to remove this deportation charge, we are therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John C. Smith, Jr., D-7292, No. 7456, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John C. Smith, Jr., convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 15, 1943 to be computed from July 7, 1943 be computed from 20 years to 7 years and 9 months, expiring on April 7, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. This applicant had no prior criminal record. After the applicant had served approximately three and one-half years of his minimum sentence, he was granted commutation and released on parole. He has been on parole approximately four and one-fourth years and in that time, the Board of Parole states that he has a good record.

Although he has had some physical difficulty, he has borne his difficulties with a great deal of stoicism. He has been on parole over four years and been in no further trouble. He desires commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may go to New Jersey where they operate a truck farm.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Because this applicant has a good record on parole and because of his physical condition, it is believed he will not again commit any act against society, we are, therefore, recommending that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward James Slade, D-9339, C-1611, No. A-668, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward James Slade, convicted of larceny, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on December 30, 1946 to be computed from December 2, 1946 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 4 months, expiring on April 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twelve years on charges of larceny and robbery. The facts briefly are that this applicant armed with a toy revolver, heldup a theatre manager and secured some $425.00 in cash. Upon his arrest, he pled guilty and was sentenced for the holdup to the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and is amenable to authority. The district attorney of Dauphin County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The trial judge, Honorable J. Paul Rupp, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board also.

Under all these circumstances, by the serving of more than four years of his minimum sentence and his excellent institutional record, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted. An added fact for our recommendation is that the applicant was only eighteen years of age when he was sentenced.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Sherman, No. A-670, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris Sherman, convicted of setting up an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 11, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever The applicant was involved in the sponsoring of illegal lottery, known as the "Grand National Treasure Hunt." This offense occurred approximately fifteen years ago.

He has been in no further trouble since that time and is now in business for himself operating a radio and music shop legitimately. He has an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives.

The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia Sounty is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Because of the fact that he has been in no further difficulty for fifteen years and has demonstrated his trust-

worthiness and bears an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives, we feel that he has been completely rehabilitated and has met all the requirements for a pardon. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Shadduck, E-1856, No. A-687, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on June 12, 1950 to be computed from September 14, 1950 be commuted from 1 year to 7 months expiring on April 14, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He and his father were sentenced on a perjury charge growing out of a feud with another family in the vicinity, and the applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one to four years.

Both the trial judge and district attorney of Bradford County oppose commutation, but it is believed they were influenced and prejudiced against these defendants. Therefore, the Board does not give much credence to their conviction.

At the present time the applicant has served over six months of his minimum sentence and we believe he has been sufficiently punished. Under all the circumstances, therefore we are recommending that his minimum sentene be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles V. Shadduck, E-1867, No. A-688, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles V. Shadduck, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County on September 1, 1950 to be computed from September 14, 1950 be commuted from 1 year to 7 months expiring on April 14, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and this is the first offense for which he has ever been convicted. This matter arose out of a feud between the applicant and another family in the vicinity and as a result of this, the applicant and his three children were indicted for perjury and given sentences on the charges.

It is believed that both the district attorney and the trial judge were influenced in the matter, in fact, prejudiced against these defendants, and that this resulted in this conviction of perjury and the applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one to seven years.

We believe that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and all the circumstances, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert W. Sehn, B-9985, No. 8820, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert W. Sehn, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Somerset County on January 13, 1947 to be computed from July 23, 1946 be commuted from 8 years to 4 years and 9 months, expiring on April 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he had no previous criminal record. He was sentenced in 1947 to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to eight years on a charge of voluntary manslaughter. After he had served slightly over one year of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole to the Veteran's Hospital and after receiving treatment in the Veteran's Hospital, was released from that institution on October 23, 1948. At the present time, he is on parole under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole.

He desires his release from parole on the basis that he is hampered in his business by the rules of the Board of Parole which prohibits movements from the county to county in Pennsylvania without first notifying the parole agent. In his present business of trucking he is greatly handicapped by this rule from trucking from Somerset County into Cambria County and vice versa. This hampering of his mobility has caused him considerable affliction.

Since he has been in no further trouble since he was released for a period of almost two and one-half years and since he seeks psychiatric treatment when he begins to show symptoms of mental aberition, we feel that he has got insight into his difficulty and should be given an

opportunity to firmly establish himself in the trucking business, by being released from parole. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William H. Schove, No. 67721, No. A-512, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of William H. Schove, convicted of involuntary manslaughter, driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on February 15, 1950 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on April 15, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is the first time he has ever been convicted of any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of three years on a charge of involuntary manslaughter, growing out of an accident which killed several people and was the direct result of his driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. At the present time, he has served over one year of his sentence.

This Board does not feel he has been sufficiently punished. Under the circumstances, however, we do feel he is entitled to some consideration for his wife and child. His wife, who had complained of his drinking, was his representative before the Board of Pardons and made a very eloquent plea for his release.

The applicant's insurance company has made settlement with all of the persons who were entitled to receive adjustment because of the death of the parties involved.

In order to punish this individual, we feel that he should serve the minimum of one year and 2 months in prison in line with other decisions of this Board. We are, therefore recommending to Your Excellency that this applicant be granted commutation of sentence when he has served one year and two months of his sentence, or April 15, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vito Ricci, D-9472, No. A-663, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Vito Ricci, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 5, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and had no prior record of any sort. This applicant, when sixteen years of age, was involved in a robbery in which he was the look-out man. He pled guilty and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. Later this sentence was changed to the Philadelphia County Prison.

After having served approximately three years of his sentence, he was released on parole. He has been on parole sixteen years and has had no further difficulty.

The applicant served in the armed forces of the United States and was given an honorable discharge for medical reasons in May of 1945.

Since the applicant has been in no further difficulty for a period of sixteen years and since he desires to clear his name for the sake of his children, we believe he has excellent intentions to remain a law-abiding citizen and for that reason we are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Panas, C-9279, No. A-710, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Panas convicted of felonious entry, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on November 10, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-two years of age and he seeks a pardon for a sentence of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of felonious entry and larceny which occurred in 1933. He served his full minimum sentence and was released on parole at the expiration thereof and since has not been in any further trouble.

While he was an inmate of the Eastern State Penitentiary, a warrant of deportation was issued against him but no further action was taken thereon for fifteen years. In 1950, the Department of Justice, sought to enforce the order of deportation made in 1933.

This applicant was brought to this country as a youth and he married and raised a family. Two sons served in the last war and received honorable discharges. This man

has lived in the United States for a period of forty-five years and now desires this pardon in order that the action that the deportation charges may be stayed.

Since he has proved himself to be a loyal citizen and has a good reputation over the past thirten years, we feel that he has demonstrated he is steady, trustworthy, and a good father. Under all these circumstances, we do not feel he should suffer the additional punishment of deportation and be torn from the bonds of his family, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted in order that the deportation charges may be stayed.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ray Olmsted, D-7452, No. A-697, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ray Olmsted, convicted of statutory rape, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on February 10, 1939 to be computed from October 13, 1943, be commuted from 12 years to 7 years and 6 months, expiring on April 13, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and this is not the first time for which he has been convicted of offenses. He pled guilty to two acts of sexual intercourse with a young girl fourteen years of age. However, he places his defense that the act was with her consent and he paid the victim. There is no dispute that the victim was of ill-repute, but the applicant was not much better. He was known as a panderer and and associate of prostitutes and was on parole at the time of this conviction.

This applicant was improperly sentenced because of the ill-repute of the victim the crime did not rise higher than adultery it is doubtful if this board would have been moved to act. At the present time he has served over seven years and five months of his minimum sentence of twelve years and the time served constitutes a period of time greater than the minimum sentence provided for adultery, the Board has seriously considered this application.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The present judge, Honorable Michael Egan, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Lackawanna County also leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Under all these circumstances, we feel, therefore, that this applicant is serving a longer period of time than should be required for this crime, and we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Mooney, No. 67010, No. A-695, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Mooney, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 25, 1949 to be computed from October 20, 1949, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years expiring on October 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and an accomplice had been drinking, and as a result of the intoxicating liquor which they had consumed, they robbed the proprietor of a beer garden.

The applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from three to seven years. At the present time, he has served approximately one and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

He has a good institutional record and has made every effort to adjust himself while he has been in prison. If released, he will return to his wife and reestablish himself in their home in Cleveland, Ohio. He has shown interest in Christianity and it is believed he will continue this path if granted commutation.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished when he has served two-thirds of his minimum sentence, and we are, therefore, recommending that he be granted commutation as of October 20, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Milarsky, D-9814, No. A-196, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Morris Milarsky, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 4, 1947 to be computed from January 24, 1946, be commuted from 8 years and 4 months to 5 years and 3 months expiring on April 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eight years and four months to twenty-five years on a charge of burglary consisting of hi-jacking certain trailer trucks loaded with merchandise. The applicant was the driver who drove the stolen vehicles to points where they were unloaded. At the present time, he has served over five years in the Eastern State Penitentiary and it is stated he has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, recommends that commutation be granted, stating that . . . "continued incarceration is not likely to serve any further constructive purpose since he now seems to be prepared and willing to discharge adequately all his responsibilities on his release, and most of all, because we feel the interests of society, of Mr. Milarsky, of his family would best be served by his release at this time." The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to granting of commutation in this matter, largely because two of the accomplices have already received commutation, and the district attorney's office feels that this applicant should be granted the same consideration.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation be granted on the recommendation of the trial judge and the district attorney and the fact that the applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Meskill, No. A-506, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Meskill, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 26, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced in 1949 to a period of three years on probation on a charge of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons which occurred while the applicant was drinking. Since that time, he has been in no further difficulty.

Prior and subsequent to this offense, the applicant had been a member of the Philadelphia Fire Department for a period of over twelve and one-half years, where he has attained rank of lieutenant. He has maintained a good record on parole and asks that this pardon be granted because of the burden and stigma attached to his name as a lieutenant of the fire department. The trial judge, Honorable Charles L. Guerin, has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Under these circumstances, we feel that this applicant will not again become involved with the law, and, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Burdette Irwin Merchant, B-9455, No. 9121, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Burdette Irwin Merchant, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County on November 26, 1945 to be computed from November 23, 1945, be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years and 5 months expiring on April 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on a charge of rape. The applicant was seized with an uncontrollable desire to have sexual relations with the victim and he did so. When he was arrested, he pled guilty and was sentenced for this offense. He was a substantial citizen before the happening of this offense and his wife has done everything possible to keep the family together and save his property for him. The Board of Pardons was greatly impressed with the applicant's wife and we are in sympathy with her position.

The trial judge, Honorable O. Clare Kent, states he feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and the present judge, Honorable Herbert A. Mook, states he favors commutation. The district attorney of Crawford County is not opposed to commutation and leaves the matter of commutation to the discretion of the Board.

Since the authorities in Crawford County are not opposed to his release, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence J. Markey, No. A-649, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Lawrence J. Markey, convicted of breaking and entering in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on January 8, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He seeks a pardon for a charge of breaking and entering which occurred fifteen years ago in 1936. The facts briefly are that the applicant and two accomplices broke into a garage and attempted to rob the watchman. The applicant is now living in the State of Ohio and has been in no further trouble for the past fifteen years.

The trial judge, Honorable W. Heber Dithrich, recommends that a pardon be granted the applicant. The district attorney of Allegheny County stated he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Our investigation discloses that this applicant has been leading an exemplary christian life and that he served in the armed forces of the United States and received an honorable discharge.

We are of the opinion that this applicant has been completely rehabilitated and will not again become involved with the law in any respect. We do believe that he has indicated that he is deserving of consideration at this time.

Under all the circumstances, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Lumadue, C-1388, No. A-652, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ernest Lumadue, convicted of burglary, larceny, malicious mischief in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield County on October 3, 1949 to be computed from September 26, 1949 be commuted from 4 years to 1 year and 7 months, expiring on April 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and two accomplices broke into four taverns and the loot amounted to approximately $500.00. He was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to ten years. At the present time, this applicant is suffering from tuberculosis, although the authorities at Rockview Farm Prison state that they believe his condition to be arrested.

Because of the fact that this applicant has a bad physical condition that should be given treatment and for which treatment is suggested, we believe he should be given the opportunity to have treatment for his condition in a veterans hospital.

Although the trial judge and the district attorney of Clearfield County are opposed to commutation, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that we should temper justice with spirit and if this applicant is suffering from tuberculosis, he should be able to receive treatment in a tubercular sanitarium.

Under all these circumstances, we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Lane, D-4581, No. 7813, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on William Lane, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on January 10, 1940 to be computed from December 31, 1939; and of robbery in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County on March 20, 1940; the minimum term of imprisonment imposed at January Sessions, 1940 (Philadelphia County) from a minimum term of 30 years to a minimum term of 11 years, 3 months and 9 days, expiring on April 10, 1951; and the minimum term of all sentences imposed at March Sessions, 1940 (Delaware County) to run concurrent are also commuted.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this is his first major conviction. During the year 1939, this applicant committed approximately thirty robberies in and about Philadelphia, Delaware and Montgomery Counties. This was his first major conviction and he received a sentence comensurable with the number of crimes involved. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to sixty years. At the present time, he has served over eleven years of his minimum sentence and he has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

He was sentenced by the Honorable Joseph L. Kun who stated to the Board of Pardons that he has served a substantial portion of his sentence, but by reason of the fact that it happened so long ago, he is not able to express views of the merit of the application.

It is the opinion of the Board of Pardons that this opinion of the court, in and of itself, should cause the applicant to be considered in a favorable light. We feel that since this applicant received such a substantial sentence and he has served over eleven years of it with a good institutional record, that he should be granted commutation at this time, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Maurice N. Lackier, No. A-645, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Maurice N. Lackier, convicted of fraudulent conversion, false pretence, forgery, uttering and publishing a forged instrument in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 4, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and had no prior criminal record of any sort. The offenses for which he seeks a pardon occurred almost twenty-three years ago when he was solicitor for a building and loan association and misappropriated funds of the association for his own use.

He served his sentence and has been in no further difficulty. The applicant has shown his intention to remain an honest and law-abiding citizen by reestablishing himself as a successful business man and is now in a position of trust as a licensed real estate broker. It may also be stated for the purpose of the record that this applicant has made full restitution for all funds misappropriated.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge desires to make no comment in the matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to granting of a pardon.

This applicant has demonstrated his trustworthiness and ability to overcome handicaps of his position. We feel that his trustworthiness for over twenty-three years entitles him to a pardon which we herewith recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Katavitch, C-1137, No. A-639, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Anthony Katavitch, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on May 24, 1949 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 11 months, expiring on April 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two to four years on a charge of stealing one hundred and fifteen cases of cigarettes. He was apprehended and pleaded guilty to this charge.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and since this was his first offense, if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him. All of his accomplices in this case were placed on probation. Both the trial judge and the district attorney of Allegheny County are opposed to the granting of this commutation and feel he should serve the minimum sentence.

However, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant had a very substantial sentence in relation to the accomplices sentences and for that reason we feel he has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert H. Hawkes, D-9403, No. A-157, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert H. Hawkes, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 24, 1947 to be computed from January 17, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 3 months, expiring on April 17, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a charge of robbery to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years. He was nineteen years of age when he pled guilty to this offense.

At the present time, he has served more than four years of his minimum sentence and has been maintaining himself by doing additional work for the General State Authority as draftsman. His course of conduct is very commendable and we feel that this applicant has demonstrated a degree of trustworthiness so that he should be considered for clemency at this time.

Since he has served all but nine months of his minimum sentence, we are recommending that clemency be granted and his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo J. Gunson, Jr., No. A-658, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Leo J. Gunson, Jr., convicted of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on January 13, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced in 1950 to pay a fine of $200.00 for the operation of an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The arrest arose out of an intersectional accident in which the applicant's automobile struck another car in the rear. Slight damage was done to the first automobile but this applicant was arrested and charged with this offense. He paid his fine of $200.00 and has not been in any further difficulty. This applicant has served a suspension of one year of his driver's license for this conviction.

He has never been involved in any other offense and he comes from a very substantial family in suburban Philadelphia.

We feel that this was an unfortunate occurrance which will not happen again, and we are, therefore, recommending that his petition be granted and that he be given a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Graves, D-8019, No. A-690, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Graves, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 1, 1949 to be computed from October 4, 1949, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on April 4, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this is not the first time that he has been involved with the law. He received a sentence of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from two to four years on charges of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill. The medical testimony indicated to the Board of Pardons that this applicant is of a psychopatic personality and he should receive treatment in a mental hospital rather than be in prison.

The Warden of the Philadelphia County Prison, where he is confined, states that he has a good institutional record and the trial judge, Honorable Joseph H. Kun, states he has no objection if the applicant is transferred to a Veterans Hospital. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, likewise, is of the opinion that the applicant should be in a mental hospital and recommends the commutation if it is granted.

Under all these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that the proper place for treatment of the applicant is in a hospital and we, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted on the condition that this applicant be confined in a Veterans Hospital for treatment of his mental condition.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Gonzalez, B-621, No. 3572, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Joseph Gonzalez, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 13, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 23 years and 2 months, expiring on April 13, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and he was never before convicted of any offense whatsoever. He killed his wife over a minor argument because she had been away from their home for a period of two days.

He has an excellent institutional record and at the present time has served over twenty-three years of a life sentence. He asks commutation in order that he may be returned to his native land of Mexico.

The trial judge, Honorable J. Frank Graff, has advised the Board of Pardons that he is satisfied with any action the Board of Pardons may take in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County recommends that this applicant be released if he is deported to Mexico.

Since this applicant has served over twenty-three years of a life sentence and since he has an excellent institutional record, we are recommending that commutation be granted on the condition that the applicant be deported to Mexico.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael A. Forcione, D-8368, No. A-672, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Michael A. Forcione, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on June 29, 1945 to be computed from May 21, 1945; and for larceny, burglary in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County, on October 1, 1945; be commuted on Bill No. 138 June Sessions, 1945 (Philadelphia County) from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 5 years and 11 months, expiring on April 21, 1951; and on (Montgomery County) Bill No. 84 April Sessions, 1945 from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 22, 1951, and on Bill No. 6 June Sessions, 1945, from a minimum term of 2 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fourteen to twenty-eight years a consecutive sentence for from ten to twenty and four to eight years in Philadelhphia and Montgomery Counties. These sentences arose out of a series of burglaries and larcencies in which the applicant was participant. At the present time, the applicant has served nearly six years of his minimum sentence imposed in the counties. He has an excellent institutional record and his accomplices were sentenced to a term for from two and one-half to five years and have since been released on parole.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation to the defendant.

Since this applicant received a very substantial sentence over that of his accomplices and both of the accomplices are now released, we believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished for this series of offenses, and we, therefore, recommended that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lewis W. Else, D-9095, No. 9386, February Session, 1953.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Lewis W. Else, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on September 4, 1946 to be computed from June 22, 1946 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years and 10 months, expiring on April 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, he has served nearly five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a perfect disciplinary record and he is cited as being a stable and well-oriented prisoner. He has maintained contact with his parents and regularly sends money to them. The trial judge, Honorable Robert M. Fortney, states he feels that the applicant has served enough time and he does not oppose the petition. The district attorney of Northumberland County is not opposed to the granting of communtation.

Since this was the applicant's first offense, and since he has an excellent institutional record; we feel he is sufficiently rehabilitated to give him another chance in society, and we are, therefore, recommending that his petition for clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Dilks, E-1790, No. A-679, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Charles Dilks, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 14, 1950 to be computed from June 12, 1950, be commuted from 4 years to 1 year expiring on June 12, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is nineteen years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to eight years on charges of burglary and larceny. The larceny involved the robbing of a phone booth.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record and although the district attorney of Philadelphia County believes the applicant to be premature, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that a person of these years is more apt to be rehabilitated if granted commutation after a mild sentence than by seeking the last ounce of punishment.

We realize the length of time which he has presently served is not sufficient to impress upon the applicant the need of continued good conduct. We are, therefore, recommending that this applicant serve a minimum of one

year, and we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted as of June 12, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Grazzio DeStasio, D-20, No. 3605, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Grazzio DeStasio, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 9, 1934, be commuted from 20 years to 16 years and 5 months, expiring on March 9, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Julius Levi Coleman, B-1126, No. 1842, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Julius Levi Coleman convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 28, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 22 years and 5 months, expiring on April 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was the first offense he has ever committed. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for life for the murder of his sister-in-law. The applicant alleges he is not guilty, but nevertheless he was convicted.

He has now served over twenty-two years of the life sentence and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have sent recommendations that he has an excellent institutional record and if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend that parole be granted.

In view of the length of time this applicant has served we believe that this applicant is completely rehabilitated and should be given an opportunity to show that he has learned his lesson and can return to society.

Under all the circumstances, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pierce J. Cogswell, No. 68657, No. A-664, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Pierce J. Cogswell, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Crawford County on July 3, 1950 to be computed from June 16, 1950 from 2½ years to 10 months expiring on April 16, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction for which he was ever convicted. He and two accomplices were chicken thieves and they looted various chicken houses in Crawford County. The chickens were then taken to the State of Ohio and sold for a very small amount of money. This is the first time the applicant has been involved in such offenses and it is believed if he is given an opportunity to return to his wife and four children, that he has learned his lesson that crime does not pay and that only his family suffers when he is in prison.

He was represented before the Board of Pardons by Herc Paulino, a Municipal Judge of Ashtabula, Ohio, and Judge Paulino indicated a willingness to supervise this applicant and see that he obeys the parole rules and regulations.

With such eminent sponsorship and interest in this applicant and his family from Judge Paulino, we are recommending that the applicant be granted commutation of sentence and that he be released and will return to his home in Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent Ciccarelli, No. A-671, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Vincent Ciccarelli, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on February 9, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. The applicant was arrested on a charge of larceny of an automobile but he contended it was only taken for a joy ride and they were on their way back with the car when they were arrested. This incident occurred over thirteen years ago when the applicant was seventeen years of age. Since that time, the applicant has been in no further difficulty whatsoever and he served in the armed forces of the United States in China and Burma theater and received an honorable discharge.

At the present time, the applicant is employed by the Yellow Cab Company and he desires this pardon in order that he may avail himself of a civil service examination from which he is barred by this conviction.

We feel that this will enable him to better his present situation in life and because of his army record and the fact that he has been in no further difficulty for over thirteen years, we are inclined to agree with him. The trial judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, states that no harm would be done in granting a pardon and the district attorney's office is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Under these circumstances, we recommend that a full and complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Chan, D-7676, No. 9632, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raymond Chan, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 24, 1944 to be computed from January 29, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 3 months, expiring on April 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He pled guilty to four charges of burglary and receiving stolen goods and was given a sentence of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent record in the institntion for the past five years. The trial judge, Honorable George Parry states he was opposed in 1949 and is still opposed although he is not familiar with the conditions since that time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

This applicant has served a very substantial portion of time on a long minimum sentence, and for that reason, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished. Under these circumstances, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Solon Carter, Jr., D-7557, No. A-669, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Solon Carter, Jr., convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 7, 1944 to be computed from December 23, 1943 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 4 months, expiring on April 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first arrest for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. The applicant was not quite eighteen years of age at the time of his reception in the institution. He received a very severe sentence for a first offender.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he is a very excellent prisoner and is to be trusted. The trial judge, Honorable James C. Crumlish, states he makes no recommendation in this case. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he is opposed by reason of the very nature of the crime although he does admit the applicant has served a very substantial portion of his sentence.

In view of his youth when he was sentenced and the excellent record which he has maintained in prison, the Board of Pardons recommends that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore A. Buser, D-6337, No. 8636, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Theodore A. Buser, convicted of burglary, felonious entry, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on September 21, 1937 to be computed from March 5, 1942 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 1 month, expiring on April 5, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this is his first major conyviction for any offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for a series of six breaking and enterings occurring in the counties of Berks and Monroe. The loot was approximately $1,000.00 in case and varied personal property. There were two accomplices, one of whom received a five to ten year sentence, and the other brother who received a fifteen to thirty year sentence and is still in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and that they would recommend commutation for parole if commutation was granted. At the present time, he has served nine years of his minimum sentence.

Since this was his first conviction we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and in light of the trial judge's and the district attorney's recommendations, who are not opposed to commutation; we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert C. Buckley, No. 9586, February Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert C. Buckley, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lehigh County on January 3, 1944 to be computed from December 20, 1950 be commuted from 1 year to 4 months expiring on April 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he was sentenced for a spree of crimes in the counties of Northampton, Lehigh and Bucks, which involved the theft of automobiles, burglaries and larcenies. The crime wave lasted for a period of approximately one month. The applicant does not have a good prior criminal record, but he did receive a very stiff sentence, in all, totaling eleven to twenty-two years. At the present time, he has served approximately seven years of those eleven years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. All of the district attorneys of the counties involved leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons as to whether commutation should be granted. Trial Judges Henninger and Keller have written the Board of Pardons and stated they are not opposed to the granting of commutation. The only person who is opposed is Honorable William G. Barthold, of Northampton County, and he was not the sentencing judge in that county. All the accomplices in all of these crimes have served their sentence and have been on parole.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has had a pretty heavy sentence and we are recommending that the sentence which he is now serving be commuted and that he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gerald C. Wentzel, E-294, No. 9918, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Gerald C. Wentzel, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Montgomery County on April 9, 1948 be commuted from 20 years to 3 years 1 month and 14 days, expiring on May 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a conviction of murder in the second degree.

He has persistently contended he is innocent. After his conviction a motion was made for a new trial on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to sustain a conviction. The lower court unanimously overruled the motion. Upon appeal the Supreme Court affirmed the lower court in a four to three decision, (360 Pa. 137) Chief Justice Maxey wrote a forty-five page dissent in which Justices Stearne and Jones joined. The division of the court invites doubt as to the applicant's guilt. Although four of the Justices were of the opinion that the evidence "was more than ample to sustain this conviction," the other three thought the evidence "greatly preponderates in (the applicant's) favor."

Since the time that the case was before the Supreme

Court, further doubt has been thrown upon the guilt of the applicant. First a "confession" was made by a soldier in Germany, who later made a statement in the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg. Although these statements do not meet all the tests of truthfulness, they do throw some additional doubt upon the applicant's guilt.

The victim was found dead in her apartment about 2 o'clock on a Monday afternoon. The applicant who was married and living with his wife had been having an illicit relationship with the victim. The Commonwealth contended she was killed between 11 and 12 o'clock the night before when the applicant was admittedly at her apartment. The applicant contends he found her dead when he visited there. If he did not kill her at that time, he contends it would have been impossible for him to have killed her, because of an alibi. What could be learned from the body as to the time of death is thus important.

In addition to careful consideration of the evidence on this point presented at the trial, the Board has received affidavits of experts on the subject and has listened to an able analysis of the question by counsel for the applicant. We have also made an independent study of the problem.

From the information now before us we have concluded that the likelihood of the victim having been killed at the time contended by the Commonwealth is far less than it must have appeared to the jury and the courts from the evidence which was before them.

From all information now available to us we are not prepared to say the applicant is innocent, but we believe there is sufficient doubt of his guilt to justify a commutation of his sentence.

Although it is not the province of this Board to retry cases in order to determine the guilt or innocence of the applicant for commutation, we have neverthless given consideration to guilt in this case because the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain the conviction was an issue on which the Supreme Court was almost equally divided.

The District Attorney opposes the commutation of the sentence. The sentencing judge, George C. Corson, feels the applicant had a fair trial. He asks the Board for careful consideration and then leaves the matter of commutation to the Board.

The applicant has served over three years, has an excellent record in the penitentiary and a satisfactory parole plan. He had never been in previous trouble.

Under all the circumstances the Board of Pardons feels that the applicant's maximum sentence should be commuted at this time and we so recommend to Your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Henry Weaver, C-147, No. 9741, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Henry Weaver, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on May 5, 1947 to be computed from March 7, 1947 be commuted from 6½ years to 4 years and 2 months, expiring on May 7, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, together with three accomplices, was guilty of a series of freight car robberies of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Altoona, Pennsylvania. The loot which the applicant and his accomplices got consisted of radios, wrist watches and clothing. It was his first major conviction for any offense and he was twenty-two years of age at the time of his arrest.

His accomplices received sentences of two and one-half to five years and two to six years and they have all served their minimum sentences and been released on parole over two years ago. This applicant was considered the ring leader and for this he received the heaviest sentence of all of the parties involved in these offenses, or six and one-half to thirteen years in the Western State Penitentiary. He has, at the present time, served over four years of his minimum sentence. His wife and daughter, whom he has never seen, are now receiving public assistance.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney of Blair County leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and they state they have no objection to the granting of commutation as prayed for.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and if given an opportunity to rehabilitate himself and reestablish his family, he will not again violate the law. Under these circumstances, we are going to recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Weaver, No. 6109, No. A-756, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Weaver, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on December 13, 1943 to be computed from January 5, 1944 be commuted from 8 years to 7 years and 4 months, expiring on May 5, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he was convicted of burglary and larceny following a series of offenses committed during the month of September, 1943. As a result of these offenses, he was apprehended and received concurrent sentences in Lehigh and Bucks Counties to the sentence imposed in Northampton County. These sentences gave him a minimum sentence on the Northampton County sentence, which was the longest sentence for from eight to sixteen years.

At the present time, the applicant has served over seven years of his minimum sentence. All of his accomplices in these offenses have had their sentences commuted or been released by service of their minimum sentences.

The present judge, Honorable William G. Barthold,

states he believes the petition has little merit but he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorneys of all three counties offer no comment as to what should be done with the applicant.

We believe he is no more guilty than his accomplices and that he has served a very long period of time. Under all the circumstances, we feel he should be treated the same as his accomplices, and, therefore, recommend that commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert A. Wade, D-8276, No. 9614, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert A. Wade, convicted of burglary, larceny, prison breach in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Monroe County on May 7, 1945 to be computed from April 5, 1945 be commuted from 12½ years to 6 years and 1 month, expiring on May 5, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and an accomplice were sentenced for breaking into two places in Monroe County. While in jail awaiting trial, applicant escaped from Monroe County Jail. He has now served over six years of his minimum sentence of twelve and one-half years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant is a model prisoner. He has attempted to demonstrate his complete rehabilitation by becoming an operator in the prison novelty shop. He has saved a large amount of his earnings from the novelty shop operation. He has an excellent record as to his adjustment, and the Board of Trustees favorably recommends him for commutation at this time. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable. Fred W Davis, states that he has no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Monroe County has advised the Board of Pardons that we should follow the judge's recommendation.

Since this applicant has served over six years of a minimum sentence of Twelve and one-half years and has demonstrated his rehabilitation, that he is considered a model prisoner and since the trial judge and the district attorney recommend that he be granted commutation; we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Tony Vitale, B-4456, No. 3771-B, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Tony Vitale, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on February 22, 1935 be commuted from 20 years to 16 years and 3 months expiring on May 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-two years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree. He was released on parole February 22, 1942, after serving his minimum sentence of seven years. He has now been on parole over nine years and has a very good record on parole in Elkhart, Indiana.

The trial judge, Honorable Carl E. Gibson, states he is opposed to a pardon but he does not have any objection to commutation of his maximum sentence. The district attorney of Washington County has no objection to commutation of his maximum sentence.

This applicant desires commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may make application for citizenship in the United States.

Since there is no objection to the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence from the authorities, the Board of Pardons feels that he has completely demonstrated his rehabilitation and should be granted some relief at this time. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John R. Thomas, B-6758, No. 5536, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John R. Thomas, convicted of rape, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on June 15, 1939; and of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on October 2, 1939 to be computed from June 15, 1939; be commuted from a minimum term of fifteen years to a minimum term of 9 years, 5 months and 10 days, expiring on April 25, 1951. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 23 September Sessions, 1937).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He had, however, been arrested on two prior occasions, but never convicted. This applicant pled guilty to three armed robberies of State Liquor Stores and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from sixteen and one-half to thirty-three years. He was alleged to have been a member of the Bunola gang, and even if this was so, he still received a very severe sentence.

At the present time, he has served approximately twelve years of his minimum sentence for a first offender. This is considered a very stiff and heavy sentence. Three of his alleged accomplices are still in the Western State Penitentiary but these other accomplices all had prior criminal records.

The district attorney of Allegheny County advised the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the commutation, in fact, feels that this applicant should be released to go to live with his sister in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Since this applicant has served almost twelve years of a minimum sentence of sixteen and one-half years, we feel he has been sufficiently punished, that society has been adequately protected, and that if he is given an opportunity to prove he is rehabilitated, he will be doing both himself and society a service. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Clark Skidmore, B-4979, No. 9183, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of George Clark Skidmore, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 24, 1936 be commuted from life imprisonment to 15 years expiring on April 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. This applicant and an accomplice committed a murder in the perpetration of a robbery of a gas station. The applicant fled jurisdiction after his offense and was arrested six years later in Idaho. Upon his return to Pennsylvania, he pled guilty to the above offense and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

At the present time, he has served nearly fifteen years of a life sentence. The accomplice was given the same sentence as this applicant and after having served approximately fourteen years, he was granted commutation of his sentence.

This applicant has an excellent record in the institution and we feel that he should be given some credit for his very fine conduct. The accomplice as has been stated, has had his sentence commuted.

Since this applicant has no worse record than his accomplice and has an excellent institutional record, we are likewise, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert L. Skaggs, D-9627, No. A-714, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert L. Skaggs, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 23, 1947 to be computed from October 13, 1946 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years and 7 months, expiring on May 13, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and this was his first offense for which he was ever convicted. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to six years on a charge of murder in the second degree. He was not released until he served over three years and three months of his minimum sentence. He has now been on parole for a period of one year and two months.

He has a good record on parole and has been steadily employed and continues to save some of his earnings. The Board of Parole has no objection to his release from parole. The trial judge, Honorable Louis E. Levinthal, did not bother to advise the Board of Pardons of his position in the matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

Under all these circumstances, we believe that this applicant has completely rehabilitated himself, and since there is no objection from the district attorney, we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis J. Sisak, D-9280, No. A-749, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Francis J. Sisak, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 5, 1946 to be computed from November 4, 1946 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 6 months, expiring on May 4, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has two major convictions. He was sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial School on charges of larceny, and since he committed this offense while he was on parole from the Industrial School, he violated his parole. He was convicted of robbery, the matter of the commission being the strong-armed method. The applicant was identified and the result of this identification was a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years. At the present time, the applicant has served over four years and four months of his minimum sentence.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary, and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation of sentence.

Since this applicant has served over four years and four months of his minimum sentence, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin Scharloo, Jr., E-81, No. 9865, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Martin Scharloo, Jr., convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on December 26, 1947 to be computed from December 20, 1947 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years 4 months and 10 days, expiring on April 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is the first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to eight years on charges of burglary. As a result of his apprehension in the commission of this offense, the applicant pled guilty and was sentenced to the above term. At the present time, he has served over three years of his minimum sentence and has a very good institutional record.

The trial judge, Honorable Harold G. Knight, has stated he is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter. The district attorney of Montgomery County states that they have no objection to the granting of commutation.

The applicant, at the present time, is a clerk in the Prison Chaplain's office and is well recommended by the Prison Chaplain at Graterford. He has three children and he believes he can reestablish his home and a normal family life will be the result.

Because of his excellent institutional record and the reports received from the prison, we believe that further incarceration will serve no useful purpose, and we are, therefore, recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clement H. Savage, C-7185, No. 3810, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Clement H. Savage, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County to the crime of robbery on March 29, 1930; and (2) In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County to the crime of murder in the first degree on June 19, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This aplicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense whatsoever. He is asking for a pardon from these offenses which occurred in a period of approximately one year.

This applicant and his accomplice entered a speakeasy and announced a holdup. During the course of the holdup, a fight ensued and the victim was shot.

He served approximately ten years when he was released on parole. Since his release, he is employed as an instructor at the Bell Electric Appliance School in Wilkes-Barre, and in addition is a member of a business partnership which engages in selling of electric appliances. He is married and living happily with his wife.

He feels that he has paid his debt to society and has completely rehabilitated himself and is adjusted in the community of Wilkes-Barre.

The Board of Parole agrees with his contention of rehabilitation and state he has a very good reputation in and about his home community.

Under these circumstances, we recommend that a pardon be granted for these offenses.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Riskis, No. A-726, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Riskis, convicted of manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on July 25, 1949 to be computed from December 10, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years expiring on December 10, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Schuylkill County prison for from five to ten years on a charge of manslaughter. The applicant was convicted of this offense by a jury and it is believed that the applicant did intend to kill the deceased, since he placed two shells in his gun and discharged both of them at the victim. There were forty-eight pellets in the victim's body.

Nevertheless, he has an excellent institutional record and the Warden of Schuylkill County Prison recommends that he be granted commutation.

If released, the applicant will be in a position to rehabilitate himself and restore the normal family life. He will be given a position as a pitch miner with the Philadelphia-Reading Coal and Iron Company.

At the present time, he has served over three years and the Board recommends that he serve a minimum term of four years, to expire on December 10, 1951, at which time his commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert L. Qualters, No. 68011, No. A-596, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Robert L. Qualters, convicted of driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, involuntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 1, 1950 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on June 1, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he never before had been in any difficulty whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a term of three years on a charge of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and the commission of involuntary manslaughter.

This applicant, however, had a very good defense but owing to the nature of the crime, the jury did not believe him. However, the fact that he was under a doctor's care and was taking medicine under doctor's prescription is sufficient to recommend him to us for clemency at this time. Under these circumstances, since this applisant could not return to life the people he killed in this accident, nevertheless, he must be punished for his action and that he has been and further incarceration will have no useful effect whatsoever.

The applicant was covered with insurance and his insurance company has made arrangement for the payment of damages to the rightful parties.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant should be granted commutation of sentence, and we are, therefore, recommending that same be granted. He has now served over one year of his sentence.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Prinzivalli, D-5209, No. 7669, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Prinznvalli, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on September 13, 1940 to be computed from July 10, 1940 be commuted from 15 years to 10 years and 10 months, expiring on May 10, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first and only conviction for which he was ever sentenced to prison. He served his minimum sentence, and thereafter was released on parole on January 10, 1946, and has now been on parole over five years. He will remain on parole until July 10, 1955.

The Board of Parole have investigated his behavior while remaining in this status. The investigation shows that this applicant feels remorse for his offense and that he was the only person who received for then fifteen years and his maximum sentence was reduced from thirty to fifteen years.

The trial judge, Honorable Harold G. Knight, feels that because this applicant has a good behavior record, he should be granted commutation of his maximum sentence. The district attorney of Montgomery County also recommends that he be granted commutation of his maximum sentence.

This applicant received a very severe sentence and is now under parole supervision and must continue under parole supervision for over ten years. He is remorseful for his crime and has a good reputation while on parole, we feel that further supervision is unnecessary in this case. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Pace, D-9868, No. A-667, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert Pace, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 4, 1947 to be computed from July 17, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years expiring on July 17, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record of any offense whatsoever. This applicant pled guilty to six burglaries and commission of certain larcenies therein after entry was gained. He and his accomplices were apprehended in connection with these affairs, applicant pled guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to thirty years. At the present time, the applicant has served nearly four years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no opinion in the matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to commutation as of this date.

The Board feels that this applicant has been severely punished and if granted commutation, after having served four years, he will be in a position to rehabilitate himself. We are, therefore, recommending that this applicant serve four years of his minimum sentence and then be released on parole as of that date.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Blaine McKee, B-6386, No. 6457, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Blaine McKee, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, larceny, robbery, breaking and escaping prison in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Butler County on October 25, 1938 to be computed from April 21, 1940, be commuted from 22½ years to 11 years and 1 month, expiring on May 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is the first major conviction and this conviction also resulted in his violating parole in a previous affair. He received a very severe sentence for from twenty-two and one-half to forty-five years on charges of aggravated assault and battery, larceny, robbery, breaking and escaping penitentiary. Both of his accomplices received sentence of one year and two years on parole.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable William Purvis, has no objection to the granting of commutation. The present district attorney of Butler County also has no objection. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that if the applicant were eligible to apply, they would recommend because of the fact he has served over twelve years and that he has an excellent institutional record.

We believe that this applicant has been severely punished and that he can rehabilitate himself if given the opportunity, and we feel that he should be granted the opportunity at the present time, and that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Harvey McCrea, 324-40, No. 7743, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Carl Harvey McCrea, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on January 8, 1942 to be computed from March 26, 1940 be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 1 month, expiring on April 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and although he has had previous convictions and also one parole violation, we come to the conclusion in this case that the applicant is innocent of any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Berks County Prison for from ten to twenty years and after having served approximately five years of his minimum sentence, it was commuted and he was released on parole. At the present time, he has been on parole a period of six years.

While he was an inmate of the Berks County Prison, he was given a lie-detector test to determine whether he was or was not the guilty party in the holdup for which he had been convicted and sentenced. It was conclusively shown by the lie-detector that this applicant was not the guilty party and that neither the applicant nor his accomplice could have had anything to do with the robbery for which they were convicted.

On this basis, we could not view his previous convictions in the light that they are usually considered when application for commutation is made, because it is evident that this applicant should never have been imprisoned whatsoever for any length of time. This,, therefore, is an indication that he should not have served six years on parole.

What he asks for now is commutation of his maximum sentence, and in the light of his innocence, the Board of Pardons feels that he should be granted commutation of his maximum sentence, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George A. Markwell, No. 68658, No. A-743, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minmum sentence of George A. Markwell, convicted of burglary, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County on July 3, 1950 to be computed from June 16, 1950, be commuted from 2½ years to 11 months expiring on May 16, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this is his first offense for which he was ever convicted. His only other brush with the law involved a liquor violation and this conviction arose out of the fact that the applicant had been drinking.

He and his accomplice were sentenced for chicken thieving and given a sentence of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from two and one-half to five years.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse states that this applicant has a gool institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Herbert A. Mook and the district attorney of Crawford County have advised the Board of Pardons they are not opposed to the granting of the petition as prayed for.

The Board of Pardons, in the February 1951 Session. recommended that the commutation be granted to this applicant's accomplice, We are, therefore, recommending that the same thing be granted this applicant and that he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank M. Madonna, D-9799, No. A-698, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank M. Madonna, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 30, 1947 to be computed from July 9, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years expiring on July 9, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He attempted to rob the victim who was an employer of one of the accomplices. He and four accomplices also attempted through a burglary to remove a safe, containing $150.00, to another premise. Both the robbery and the larceny were completed and this applicant was thereafter apprehended, together with four accomplices. When apprehended, they pled guilty and applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years.

At the present time, applicant has served three years and seven months of his minimum sentence. He is a first offender and has a good record in the penitentiary.

The Board feels that he should be given some consideration since he is a first offender; and under all the circumstances, the Board recommends that the applicant's sentence be commuted when he shall have served a minimum of four years, which expires on July 17, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert L. Luckie, B-5364, No. 6938, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Robert L. Luckie, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 12, 1937 be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 years and 4 months, expiring on May 12, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and he is now serving a sentence of life imprisonment for the killing of his wife. The killing arose out of a struggle for the gun which killed the victim and the argument which created the struggle was caused by the victim's affair with the deacon in the church. The applicant has now served over fourteen years of this life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend him.

His present parole plan calls for his living in Massachusetts with his son who is a Master Sergeant in the United States Army. We believe that this is a good parole plan and it is recommended that it be accepted.

The district attorney of Allegheny County feels that this matter is premature but we feel, in the light of his pres-

ent parole plan and present age of fifty-eight, he has been sufficiently and adequately punished. We, therefore, recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Lehman, C-8595, No. 1141, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Jacob Lehman, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Montgomery County on May 27, 1932 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 11 months, expiring on April 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and he had no prior criminal record of any sort. He was orginally sentenced to death in the killing of Ralph Spanish over a gambling dispute which happened in Montgomery County. He had no prior record and all of his accomplices received lesser sentences, the greatest being ten to twenty years, which has long since been served. At the present time, the applicant has served approximately twenty years of his life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advise the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an outstanding prison record. The custodial officer who has charge of the applicant and who is one of the best judges of human nature, reports he considers the applicant as an outstanding prisoner.

Although this applicant received clemency at the hands of this Board originally, when he had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment; we find that he has rehabilitated himself to such extent that the present judge, Honorable Harold Knight, has advised the Board that he has no objection to commutation at this time. The district attorney of Montgomery County makes no recommendation to the Board because at the time there was a special prosecutor appointed who superceded the district attorney.

In the light of recommendations from the present judge and of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently rehabilitated and no further good can come of continued incarceration. We, therefore, recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herman Lebowitz, C-5164, No. 1648, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Herman Lebowitz, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 18, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 721 February Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 12 years and 6 months, expiring on May 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and three accomplices were apprehended and charged with a series of robberies of stores and taxicab drivers over a two month period. When apprehended, he pled guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years.

After having served nearly ten years of this minimum sentence, he was released on parole and has now been on parole for over twelve years. Thus he has been under supervision approximately twelve years and four months for this offense. During this period of twelve years, while on parole, he has operated a newstand in central Philadelphia. His wife reports that he is a good father, her regard for her husband is very high, that he has provided well for his family and others when necessary. There has been no complaints about his behavior while on parole.

This applicant asks for commutation of his maximum sentence on the basis that his three children are growing up and he would consider it an act of mercy if he could be removed from parole and consequently live a decent and honorable life.

The sentencing judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to make as he has no knowledge of the facts. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to commutation of maximum sentence.

Therefore, we recommend that the applicant receive commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George H. Knouse, E-1025, C-1662, No. A-194, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George H. Knouse, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on April 18, 1949 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 10 days, expiring on April 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and an accomplice stole 5,400 pounds of scrap iron from the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They were apprehended in commission of this offense and as a result, were arraigned before the court, pled guilty and the applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to six years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and his performance in the institution is considered satisfactory. The trial judge, Honorable William L. Troutman, states he has no objection to the granting of the petition and hopes the Board will act favorably upon his petition. The district attorney of Northumberland County has no comment to make on the matter.

Since this applicant already has served two years of his minimum sentence of three years and his accomplice was released after having served three months, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Jordan, D-9302, No. 9360, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harold Jordan, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 12, 1946 to be computed from November 27, 1946 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 5 months, expiring on April 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. Applicant was asked to drive his accomplice to his home and the accomplice was found not in his home but in a store which he was attempting to burglarize. Upon apprehension, the applicant admitted the plan was to burglarize the store, and accordingly he plead guilty. Both he and his accomplice were sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for burglary. At the present time, he has served over four years and four months of his minimum sentence.

The Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he uses his time constructively. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the petition for commutation as prayed for.

Since this applicant has served over four years of his minimum sentence, and this is his first conviction; we feel he has been adequately punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mattie Jones, C-3112, No. 5557, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Mattie Jones, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 27, 1925 be commuted from life to 26 years and 3 months, expiring on May 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and this was her first conviction for any offense whatsoever. She was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death, which sentence later was commuted to life imprisonment.

After having served eighteen years of her life sentence, she was granted commutation and has now been on parole seven and one-half years. After her commutation, the applicant made a good adjustment as a domestic for the past five years with Mrs. Elizabeth S. Kirk. She has conducted herself in an exemplary manner and believes that her nervousness and ill-health is due to the stigma attached to her name.

While her crime was one of passion, it is believed she will not again commit any other offense against the law by reason of her advanced age.

We, therefore, recommend that she be granted commutation of her maximum sentence in line with the district attorney's recommendation that he has no objection to this action.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry L. Hellyer, Jr., D-8997, No. 9018, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Henry L. Hellyer, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 18, 1946 to be com-

puted from April 25, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years expiring on April 25, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record other than a conviction for which he is now asking commutation of his maximum sentence.

The applicant, together with an accomplice, broke into several homes in Delaware County. The loot amounted to approximately $2,000, which was sold. While this applicant was an inmate, he received help from Doctor John Oliver Nelson and the Reverand Henry L. Woll. Both of these people have taken an interest in this young man and he has responded by showing he is completely rehabilitated. He is now interested in Boy Scouts and is also taking courses at the University of Pennsyllvania. He wishes to be released from parole so that he may continue to build a life in the future without stigma of parole supervision.

We believe this applicant will not again commit any offense such as the one for which he suffered two and one-half years imprisonment, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Giacomo Gucciardo, C-5766, No. 2252, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Giacomo Gucciardo, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on December 3, 1929, be commuted from life to 21 years and 5 months, expiring on May 3, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for life for the physical beating of the victim so badly that the victim died.

After the applicant had served approximately thirteen and one-half years, he was released on parole and has since April 20, 1943, been under the supervision of the Board of Parole. He now lives in New York State and the New York Board of Parole has sent a letter in which he is given a letter of recommendation from the New York Parole office that favorable recommendation be given to the applicant at this time. The trial judge is deceased, and the present judge, Honorable Hiram H. Keller, leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Bucks County, likewise, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Because of this applicant's excellent record on parole and since there is no objection to his release by the sentencing authorities in Bucks County, the Board of Pardons recommends that his maximum sentence be commuted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles H. Emery, D-9701, No. 9447, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles H. Emery, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 12, 1947 to be computed from April 29, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years expiring on April 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He is serving a sentence for from five to ten years for misappropriation of approximately $6,400.00 of receipts from a motion picture theatre. There seems to be no good reason why this applicant should have committed this offense and his father, who was his representative, has stated to the Board that he will make every effort to keep this applicant employed and cause him to make restitution of the funds which he converted. At the present time, he has served four years of a minimum sentence of five years.

The trial judge, Honorable Edward LeRoy VanRoden has written the Board of Pardons and stated he feels that this applicant has served enough time and should be granted commutation. He further states that this is the first time he has ever written to the Board recommending commutation so forcefully and trusts the Board will not be offended. The Board is not offended by the trial judge's letter and state that they recommend that more judges follow Judge VanRofen's precepts and advise the Board in any language they see fit of their recommendations.

The district attorney of Delaware County states that he is satisfied if the applicant serves four years.

The Board of Pardons, having heard the sentiment of the authorities in Delaware County, recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Antonio Elia, C-7501, No. 4801, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Antonio Elia, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on November 13, 1931, be commuted from life to 19 years and 6 months, expiring on May 13, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the killing of two men following a drinking party in connection with a christening. He claimed the victims were members of an Italian secret organization and were trying to extort money from him and he feared for his life. Nevertheless, he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

After he served sixteen years and eight months of his sentence, he was granted commutation by the Board of Pardons and released on parole July 22, 1948, and has been on parole for over two and one-half years. He now seeks commutation of his maximum sentence.

He has been working as a landscape gardner, until the cold weather forced him to take a job with a construction project. He desires also to work in Philadelphia caring for a playground and claims he will be unable to take this work unless given the commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board of Parole has written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has a good record on parole and they have no objection to the granting of commutation. The trial judge, Honorable George C. Corson, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he recommends that commutation be granted, in fact, he goes so far as to say he will recommend a full pardon. The district attorney of Montgomery County stated he is opposed to commutation of his maximum sentence.

Because of this applicant's good record on parole and his attempt to rehabilitate himself since his release, we are recommending that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Sheldon Eisenberger, D-7541, No. 9718, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Sheldon Eisenberger, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on December 15, 1943 to be computed from December 9, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 5 months, expiring on May 9, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applilcant is thirty-seven years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He committed three burglaries and larcenies, being the stealing of ten bags of cement, thirty bushel crates, twenty-five gallons of gasoline, a gas pump, eight bushels of potatoes, and nine chickens. Also, there were eight bushels of corn, twelve bushels of peaches and nine bags of plaster. For this, the applicant received a terrific long sentence for from ten to twenty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time, the applicant has served nearly seven and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The accomplices, in this matter, were all young men and they were sentenced to an indeterminate term in the Pennsylvania Industrial School. Under the rules of this institution, they were required to serve at this time not over eight months. This applicant has served more than almost five times as long as the accomplices.

We feel that this applicant has been very severely punished and although the trial judge and the district attorney of Lancaster County are opposed, that is their usual position in these cases. We believe that this applicant has been severely punished for his first offense in having served over half of his minimum sentence; we feel that he has been adequately punished and that society has been protected by the length of time that this applicant has been made to serve for the small things which he took. Under all the circumstances, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Edelman, E-612, No. 9903, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Edelman, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 1, 1948 be commuted from 6 years to 2 years, 7 months and 14 days, expiring on June 15, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to fifteen years for his participation in the high-jacking of a loaded truck. His accomplices received similar sentences and some of them have received commutation of their sentences, and others are still serving time in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

He has an excellent institutional record and is considered conscientious and trustworthy.

Since two of the accomplices have had their sentences commuted and others have served their sentences, we believe this applicant should be given some consideration, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Cook, No. 8183, No. A-750, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Cook, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny, burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on November 4, 1949 to be computed from June 25, 1949 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 10 months, expiring on April 25, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was the driver of the get-away car and acted as look-out, although he states he is not familiar with what took place, yet when he was apprehended, a watch was found on his person.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to granting of commutation.

However, the applicant has now served one year and nine months of his minimum sentence. He offers a good parole plan which the parole agent recommends be accepted in its entirety. Upon his release, the applicant will be in a position to reestablish his home and care for his son, aged three years and an adopted daughter, aged two years.

We believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished for his participation in the series of offenses, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Joseph Conway, D-3146, No. A-678, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the said Charles Joseph Conway, convicted of attempted robbery, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 8, 1938 to be computed from May 19, 1938; and for prison breach, attempt to escape pentitentiary on March 11, 1940; be commuted from a minimum term of 50 years on Bills imposed at May Sessions, A. D., 1938, to a minimum term of 13 years, expiring on May 19, 1951; and on Bill No. 332 March Sessions, A. D., 1940, from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is not the first time he has been convicted for any offense. The fact of the matter is, that he has been convicted three times before and once he was returned for violation of parole. However, he has been imprisoned continously since May 1938 or approximately twelve years and ten months. He received a very substantial sentence in the amount of fifty to one hundred years. These offenses occurred over a period of seven months. After they were apprehended and sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary, the applicant made an unsuccesful attempt to escape from the penitentiary. The prison breach was to be accomplished by digging a tunnel from the applicant's cell to the outer wall.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County does not agree that he should receive commutation at this time.

However, the feeling of the Board of Pardons is that this applicant is thirty-eight years of age at the present time, and since he has been in prison since he was approximately twenty-five years of age, we must either give consideration at or about this time or keep him in prison for the rest of his life. Although his prior record is not satisfactory, we feel that the time has come when he should make an attempt at rehabilitation outside of prison. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Hanson Stone Briscoe, C-8387, No. 4939, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life sentence of Walter Hanson Stone Briscoe, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on October 28, 1932 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 6 months, expiring on April 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. This applicant was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary over eighteen years ago for the killing of a girl friend.

Although the Board has never been impressed with the story of how this killing occurred, still it is, more or less, the official version of what took place; although the applicant denies knowledge of the two men who

were at the boat and his applicant fired several shots at them. One of the shots struck the victim. The tesimony was that he reloaded his gun and fired point blank into the victim as she lay upon the wharf .

Nevertheless, this applicant has made every effort possible to rehabilitate himself and has shown that he is ready for return to society. It is believed that this applicant has exhibited a penitent spirit and will not revert to any act of violence when and if he is released.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge does not give any opinion as to the merits of the case and so we do not know what the opinion of the court is in this matter. However, the district attorney of Delaware County stated that they are not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

Since this applicant has served over eighteen and one-half years of life sentence, we believe he has been sufficiently punished and will not again offend against society. We, therefore, recommend that he be granted commutation at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert J. Boltz, D-6447, No. 8651, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Robert J. Boltz, convicted of embezzlement in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 21, 1941 to be computed from February 18, 1941 be commuted from 33 years and 4 months to 10 years and 3 months, expiring on May 18, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-three years of age and he had no prior criminal record. The applicant attempted to invest funds of clients and make large returns to them. However, instead of investing the funds and taking normal returns, in order to show greater gains, the applicant embezzled funds of others, and showed fictitious returns. He falsely represented the profits; his accounts became inextricably confused and no one was ever able to determine the extent of his perculations. He was, therefore, sentenced to a term of imprisonment for thirty-three years and four months which would give him a sentence of approximately twenty years, so that he would be eligible to parole after the expiration of one-half of this sentence. At the present time, he has served over ten years of his flat sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no opinion to express in the matter other than what has been stated already of record at the time of the trial. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Since the applicant has served one-half of his sentence with an outstanding record, we feel he is entitled to some mercy and we, therefore, recommend commutation of his sentence at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Calvin Lamar Adams, No. A-742, March Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Calvin Lamar Alams, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County on May 1, 1950 to be computed from March 22, 1950, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 1 month, expiring on April 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced for a series of burglaries and larcenies growing out of breaking into a building where certain equipment and gasoline was kept and the larceny of this equipment. Following his arrest, he pled guilty and received a sentence of imprisonment in the Northumberland County Prison for from one and one-half to two years. At the present time, he has served a year of his minimum sentence. He has made restitution for the property taken.

The trial judge, Honorable Robert M. Fortney, states he has no objection to commutation and the district attorney of Northumberland County states he has no comment to make to the Board of Pardons at this time.

He will be regularly employed and aid in the comforts of his mother if granted commutation.

Since he has served over half of his minimum sentence, we believe he has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Woolfolk, D-3059, No. A-760, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Thomas Woolfolk, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 1, 1946 to be computed from April 6, 1946, be commuted

from 10 years to 5 years and 2 months, expiring on June 6, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever.

It seems to the Board of Pardons that rather than being a true criminal act it has a more or less civil element of argument between the applicant and the storekeeper. There is no doubt about the fact that this applicant was intoxicated as was his accomplice and that they gave the victim a twenty dollar bill to pay for some groceries and the victim stated that they had not given him any money. A fight ensued and applicant tried to get the money out of the cash lrawer.

The applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from one to ten years. He served his minimum sentence and been on parole for nearly four years. He has been in no further difficulty. He is presently employed as jaintor in the high school in Bucks County and has completely rehabilitated himself. He appeared before the Board and made a good impression upon the Board.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board.

The Board was impressed by the demeanor and attitude of the applicant and by his good conduct on parole for the past four years, and we, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincenty Wielgoszynski, D-4985, No. 244, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend the Vincenty Wielgoszynski, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 20, 1921; (2) assault, larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 17, 1922; and (3) robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 2, 1934 to be computed from June 16, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and was brought to this country from Poland when he was nine or ten years of age. Because of his unfamiliarity with the English language, he had very poor adjustment in school. He believed that he was an American citizen by virtue of his parents' naturalization. This, however, was not so. He later did not readjust in society and from 1921 to 1933 became involved in a series of five arrests, four convictions and one probation violation. He was released on parole December 26, 1946, and he was then faced with deportation by the United States Government on the grounds that he had more than one conviction.

Since his release on parole, he has been operating a small cleaning establishment, he is married, and lives in the City of Philadelphia, If not granted a pardon, this applicant will be forced to leave the wife and family, including an aged mother who brought him to this country, and return to native Poland which he has not seen for approximately forty years. This would be like condemning the applicant to a death sentence.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion, that the laws of the United States should be flexible enough to grant a person in this dilemma the necessary relief without asking State Courts to go "overboard" in the matter of granting a pardon. The Board feels, however, that if it is necessary to stay deportation, we will grant the pardon as prayed for which are pardons for the crimes committed on October 20, 1921, on a charge of burglary; the charge imposed on August 17, 1922, on a charge of assault, larceny, receiving stolen goods; and on November 2, 1934 to be computed from June 16, 1940, on charge of robbery.

This man has, in the past four years, since his release, shown himself to be fairly well established and aljusted, he is married and states he is happier now than he ever has been.

To return this man to Poland, to rend him from the bosom of his family, is not the purpose of this law. If, in order to stay this harsh effect, we will recommend that a pardon be granted for the sentences above referred to.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Edward Skyles, D-6694, No. 8570, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Herbert Edward Skyles, convicted of burglary, attempt to break jail in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Franklin County, on September 12, 1942 to be computed from May 9, 1942 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to seventeen years on charges of burglary and attempt to break jail. He served his entire minimum sentene of six years and on November 12, 1948, was released on parole.

Since that time he has been living and working in and around Birmingham, Alabama. He is married and has one son fourteen years of age. He has expanded his business so that it covers most of the south from North Carolina to the eastern part of Texas. His being on parole has hampered his free movement as a salesman and he would like to be free from parole supervision.

The Alabama Board of Parole reports that in their opinion, he is thoroughly capable of making good and living down his past. There is no report from the authorities in Franklin County where these offenses took place. At the present time, the applicant has been on parole

over two and one-half years and has made an excellent adjustment.

We feel he should be given all chances to further his rehabilitation, and therefore, recommend that he be granted a pardon as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Louis Shearer, No. 61810, No. A-791, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Louis Shearer, convicted of rape, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Delaware County, on January 15, 1939, to be computed from November 7, 1938, be commuted from 15 years to 12 years and 7 months, expiring on June 7, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for from five to fifteen years on charges of rape. At the time of his conviction, he was sixteen years of age. He served his full minimum sentence to five years and has been on parole for the past seven years and more.

The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent record on parole and that he is now working for his brother who is a roofing contractor in Penbrook, Pennsylvania. His brother's business takes him from one county to another on roofing contract jobs and his being on parole impedes his travel from county to county without supervision of his parole agent. The parole agent stated that this applicant has made a good adjustment on parole and his only difficulty seems to be with drink. At the present time, it has been shown that this applicant has not had anything to drink for more than one year, and we feel that he is making a serious effort to refrain from drinking.

This applicant was represented before the Board of Pardons by W. Scott Coble, Justice of the Peace of Wormleysburg, Pennsylvania, and who is well liked and respected in the neighborhood and who is this applicant's sponsor.

The Board feels that if the sponsor feels that the applicant is ready to be relieved from parole supervision, he should know as well if not better than the parole agent. Mr. Coble lives within approximately two miles of the applicant's home.

We feel that since this applicant comes so well recommended and since the district attorney of Delaware County has no objection to the commutation of the maximum sentence, the commutation of the maximum sentence should be granted, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dean C. Shankel, C-1780, No. A-768, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dean C. Shankel, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Somerset County on August 7, 1950, to be computed from July 21, 1950, be commuted from 1½ years to 11 months, expiring on June 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He committed this offense while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and his quite youthful indiscretion, which was the result of a foolish impulse rather than premeditated depredations, resulted in his incarceration in the Western State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and in view of the fact that it is his first imprisonment, they recommend parole. The trial judge, Honorable Thomas F. Lansberry, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Somerset County, however, feels the application is premature, but leaves the commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has a good institutional record and is recommended by the Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary for parole, since the sentencing authorities leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board, and since this applicant has been shown that justice is swift and not commendable; we believe he has been rehabilitated and recommend that commutation be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank T. Miller, C-1493, No. A-602, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Frank T. Miller, convicted of robbery, larcency in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Clinton County on January 27, 1950, to be computed from December 27, 1949, be commuted from 3 years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on June 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to ten years on charges of robbery and larceny. He seeks to claim mitigation for the offense which he committed because he was intoxicated. He also denies complicity in the offenses although he pled guilty.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary feels that this matter is premature at the present time although he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Henry Hipple, opposes commutation as does the district attorney of Clinton County.

However, since this was the applicant's first offense and since he has an excellent institutional record, and has a family to support; we feel that he should be granted some relief, although not immediately. We are, therefore, recommending that this applicant be granted commutation of his sentence when he has served one-half of his minimum sentence or when he has served a year and one-half.

We are, therefore, recommending to Your Excellency that the sentence of the applicant be commuted after having served one and one-half years of his minimum sentence or expiring on June 27, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard McKenna, D-5514, No. 7415, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bernard McKenna, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, assault and battery with intent to ravish in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 22, 1941 be commuted from 12½ years to 10 years and 5 months, expiring on June 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first offense for which he has even been arrested. Upon his arrest, he pled guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twelve and one-half to twenty-five years. At the time of these offenses, he was barely twenty years of age. He is now thirty-one years of age and has matured greatly in prison.

At the present time, he has served nearly ten and one-half years of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, recommends to the Board of Pardons that this applicant's sentence be commuted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated he has no objection to commutation as he feels this was an isolated case.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Lynn, D-9628, C-1179, No. 9692, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry Lynn, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on May 26, 1947 to be computed from May 25, 1951 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 1 month, expiring on June 25, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was alleged to have taken advantage of a hired girl on his farm and his affair with her became exposed when she became pregnant. Since the victim was only fourteen years of age, he was charged with statutory rape and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years.

At the present time, he has served over four years of his minimum sentence. He has a wife and four children who are dependent upon him for financial assistance. His wife remains loyal and will receive him back into the home.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Robert M. Fortney, recommends that commutation be granted in this matter in order that the family home may be fully reestablished. The district attorney of Northumberland County has no comment to make to the Board of Pardons.

Since this is the applicant's first major conviction, since he has an excellent institutional record, and since his wife and family need his assistance in the reestablishment of his home, we are recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony James Lucchese, No. 561-43, No. 8674, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony James Lucchese, convicted of transporting a female for purpose of prostitution and accepting bawd money in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on February 10, 1944 to be computed from September 22, 1943 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 9 months, expiring on June 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He served over three years of his minimum sentence and had his sentence commuted on December 10, 1946, and was released on parole December 23, 1946.

This applicant is married and has three children. He has not been in any further trouble since his release on parole.

The Board of Parole states that the applicant has made an honest effort at rehabilitation although there have been times when applicant and the parole agent have had disagreements.

In view of the fact he has not been in any further difficulty and has a good record on parole, we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Kornfeind, E-855, C-1304, No. A-273, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Kornfeind, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Carbon County on January 31, 1949 be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years and 4 months, expiring on May 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was the first time he has ever been convicted of any offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years on charges of rape. It was shown that this victim did not have a very good character and it is believed there was very little actual force used in this matter.

At the present time, this applicant has served over two years of his two and one-half year minimum sentence. An accomplice, Louis Eberhardt, who had the same sentence and has no worse criminal record than the applicant, had his sentence commuted by the Board of Pardons over one year ago.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable James C. McCready, has stated to the parole agent of the Board of Parole that he leaves the matter of commutation entirely up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Carbon County has not stated that he is opposed to the granting of commutation.

Because of the character of the victim and the lack of force on the part of this applicant or his accomplice, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Allen Robert Kirsch, C-1730, No. A-792, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Allen Robert Kirsch, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lawrence County on May 10, 1950 to be computed from May 4, 1950 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 1 month, expiring on June 4, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this is the first offense for which he was ever convicted. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years on a charge of larceny of money from a gas station. He was arrested on suspicion but was convicted on sufficient evidence by the gas attendant. He comes from a good family in Lawrence County and has never been in any difficulty whatsoever. He still protests his innocence, although we will not go into his innocence or guilt since the jury has passed upon that question.

The trial judge, Honorable W. Walter Braham, has written a letter to the Board of Pardons and states he believes the applicant should serve the minimum sentence, but leaves the matter to the Board to decide. The district attorney of Lawrence County has not forwarded any opinion to the Board due to the fact he was not the prosecuting attorney. This applicant has a small son, aged two years, who is living with his mother.

We believe that this applicant has learned that punishment for violation of the law is swift and just, but the law can also be merciful under the circumstances. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted for this first conviction, he having served over two-thirds of it at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stephen Hluschak, E-854, C-1303, No. A-677, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Stephen Hluschak, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Carbon County on January 31, 1949 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 4 months, expiring on May 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to six years on a charge of rape. It was shown that this victim did not have a very good character and it is believed there was very little actual force used in this matter.

At the present time, this applicant has served two years and three months of his three year minimum sentence. Three of applicant's accomplices have been released on parole.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable James B. McCready, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation entirely up to the Board. The district attorney of Carbon County has no objection to the granting of this commutation.

Because of the character of the victim and the lack of force on the part of this applicant or his accomplices, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Gaydos, B-9093, No. 9309, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Parlons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Gaydos, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Indiana County on October 9, 1944 to be computed from May 29, 1944, be commuted from 8 years to 7 years, expiring on May 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-eight years of age and this is the first time he has ever become involved with the law in any manner. Although this applicant was found guilty of murder in the second degree, after he pled guilty to murder, there is much to recommend him to the mercy of this Board for a reduction of his sentence to at least what normally would be voluntary manslaughter.

The facts briefly are these, that the applicant while under the influence of intoxicating liquor shot and killed the victim. The court states in its opinion that there is evidence that the victim was quarrelsome and had an overbearing disposition, particularly when drinking.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent record and since this is his first conviction, they would recommenl him for parole. The trial judge and district attorney of Indiana County stated they would write their opinion to the Board if requested to do so. They were requested by the Board of Pardons, but failel to do so.

At the preesnt time, this applicant has served nearly seven years of a eight year sentence, is over sixty-eight years of age, and has an excellent institutional record. We feel that he has been adequately punished, and therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jay Walter Dixon, C-7102, No. 5799, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Jay Walter Dixon, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 25, 1931, be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years and 1 month, expiring on June 25, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was apprehended in connection with a murder committed in the perpetration of attempted robbery. He pled guilty and received a life sentence. This occurred over twenty years ago. Since that time, he has been a inhabitant of the Eastern State Penitentiary. Prior to his conviction in Pennsylvania, he had been convicted in Georgia and escaped from there when he was in the Chain Gang. If released, he will be returned to the State of Georgia and serve approximately four years for his escape from the Chain Gang.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and has become skilled as a barber and has acquired skill as a fine woodworker. Members of the present and past Board of Pardons are familiar with his work. During the war period, he made blood donations to the American Red Cross serum bank and also gave one direct transfusion to another prisoner.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state they recommend him highly as an outstanding inmate. The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to the granting of commutation, stating that in his opinion when a murder is committed in the perpetration of a robbery and the applicant has been sentenced to life imprisonment, that he should serve a full term and should not, under any circumstances, be released from prison during his natural life.

To follow the district attorney's thinking to a logical conclusion, there never would be any time when a person

serving life imprisonment could expect, through good conduct and attempted rehabilitation, to reach the goal of all incarcerated persons of being rehabilitated and released from prison. The Board does not agree with that theory.

It should be pointed out that this inmate will not be released from the clutches of the law but will be returned to the State of Georgia for his escape from the Chain Gang.

In view of his fine record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the length of time he has served, we are recommending that he be commuted and returned to the authorities of the State of Georgia on their detainer.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ellwood Cogswell, No. 68659, No. A-793, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Ellwood Cogswell, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County on July 3, 1950, to be computed from June 16, 1950, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, expiring June 16, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from two and one-half to five years for the burglarizing of two chicken coops and the larceny of one hundred and sixty chickens therefrom. At the present time, he has served approximately twelve months of his minimum sentence.

He is a native of the State of Ohio and was represented by a Municipal Court Judge of that State. If granted release, he will return to the State of Ohio and be under the supervision of the Parole Board of Ohio.

Both of his accomplices in this case have had their sentences commuted. This applicant was the youngest of the group of three who committed these depredations in Crawford County. The Board of Pardons feels that since he is the youngest of the group, he probably was not the leader of the group but merely the follower.

The trial judge, Honorable Herbert Mook, and the district attorney of Crawford County have the same feeling in the matter, that the application is premature but they will not oppose commutation because of the parole plan calls for his return to the State of Ohio. The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse states the applicant has a good record in the institution.

Since both the accomplices have had their sentence commuted and since this applicant was the youngest one in the group, we feel he should be given consideration at this time and should be released on parole in order that he may return to Ohio and reestablish his family under supervision of the representative. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William L. Brown, D-9357, C-1612, No. 9486, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William L. Brown, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 8, 1947 to be computed from January 2, 1947 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 5 months, expiring on June 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever, He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of burglary and larceny, for the burglary of a house in which a coat and a radio were taken.

At the present time, the applicant has served four years and four months of his minimum sentence. He asks release at this time in order that he may return to society and help support his mother who is a widow.

He has an excellent record in the institution with the exception of running in the hall after the movies were over. This resulted in reprimand and warning but is not considered prejudicial. The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to granting of commutation. Both of the accomplices received lesser sentences of from three to ten years and have been discharged on parole.

It is not undstood why this applicant should receive two additional years. Since he has now served one year and four months longer that his accomplices without any apparent reason, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted and that he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Boyle, D-3463, No. A-761, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Boyle, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 1, 1938 to be computed from Septemebr 8, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 12 years and 9 months, expiring on June 8, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and he pled guilty to a charge of robbery. This applicant was with two accomplices who were drinking, when by reason of the quantity of liquor he consumed, he passed out. While in this unconscious condition, the two accomplices heldup and robbed a diner. The applicant declares he knows nothing of the actual occurrence. He does not have a very good prior record, however, prior to this offense, he had had one serious conviction.

Since his release on parole, over ten years ago, he has operated his own wholesale business in Philadelphia. The trial judge in this matter is deceased and the Board of Parole has no objection to his release from parole supervision. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted and he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard Bloch, No. A-766, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Bernard Bloch, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 15, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this is the only offense for which he has ever been arrested or sentenced. He pled guilty to taking clothing from a mill which processed woolen clothing and sold the pieces which he had taken after he left the factory premises. This occurred approximately twelve years ago. He was placed on three years probation and while on probation he was inducted into the armed forces of the United States and served a period of three years and four months where he was honorably discharged as staff sergeant.

At the present time he is employed in the clothing industry in New York State and seeks to go into business for himself, but has been restrained from it because of his past record. He has been in no further difficulty since his conviction in 1939.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon and the trial judge has made no comment to the Board. The Board of Parole has reported that this applicant is worthy of favorable consideration for a pardon.

Since this applicant's only misstep with the law occurred in 1939, twelve years ago, and he has served honorably with the armed forces of the United States, and he has lived a respectable life for the past twelve years; we are recommending that a pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Balon, D-5531, No. 8440, April Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Balon, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Susquehanna County, on January 27, 1941, to be computed from January 1, 1941, be commuted from 15 years to 10 years and 5 months, expiring on June 1, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on charges of burglary and larceny over a period of approximately eighteen months.

At the present time, he has served over ten years of his minimum sentence. His accomplice, John Doty, had his sentence commuted by the Board of Pardons months ago.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge states he has no objection to commutation of sentence at this time. The district attorney of Susquehanna County in his letter to the Board states he has no objection.

In view of the fact that this applicant has served over two-thirds of a very long minimum sentence, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Smith, B-695, No. 7050, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence

of James Smith, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County, on March 17, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 23 years and 3 months, expiring on June 17, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for the crime of murder in the first degree. He killed his victim in the commission of a robbery and at the present time has now served more than twenty-three years of his life sentence for this offense.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that he has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him. The present judge, Honorable James C. McCreary, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Beaver County makes the same recommendation.

Since this applicant has served twenty-three years with a good institutional record and there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities in Beaver County, we are, therefore, recommending that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walker Smith, A-14858, No. 3178, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the life sentence of Walker Smith, convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on November 17, 1926, be commuted from life imprisonment to 24 years and 7 months, expiring on June 17, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for the shooting of his wife. He also shot his mother-in-law. It was also shown that previously he had not supported his wife and that she left at his suggestion. Nevertheless, the applicant has served almost twenty-five years of a life sentence. If released from the Western State Penitentiary he will make his home with his sister in the City of Pittsburgh.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if eligible for parole, they would recommend him. The present judge, Honorable Frank J. Patterson, has no comment to make in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County stated to the Board of Pardens that he was not opposed to the granting of commutation.

We believe, if the applicant's sentence is commuted and he is released on parole, he will conduct himself within the rules of society. In view of the fact there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities and he has an excellent institutional record, we are, therefore, recommending that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis J. Roy, D-8862, No. 8301, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Louis J. Roy, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on December 18, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 38 December Sessions, 1934, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 16 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on June 28, 1951; and on Bill No. 39 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 5 years, 11 months and 13 days, expiring on June 29, 1951. (Applicant was granted parole on Bill No. 38 on July 16, 1945. Applicant to be returned to New York State).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was not his first conviction. He had been convicted three times previously and had at least one parole violation. This, however, is the longest sentence that the applicant has ever served.

At the present time, the applicant has served approximately sixteen and one-half years of his minimum sentence of twenty years. If released, he will be returned to the State of New York for parole violation heretofore mentioned.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advise the Board of Pardons that the applicant has a good institutional record for the past five years. The trial judge, Honorable William H. McNaugher, stated to the Board of Pardons that he is opposed and feels that this applicant should serve his minimum sentence. The district attorney of Allegheny County states he is not opposed to the granting of commutation if the applicant is returned to New York State and there made to serve the balance of his parole violation.

Since he has now served sixteen and one-half years of his minimum sentence in Pennsylvania, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted on the condition that he be returned to New York State, there to answer the parole violation charge.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General. (Dissenting)
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abe Rothman, No. A-66, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Abe Rothman, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 9, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and he was sentenced on a charge of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery in a fight which arose in a restaurant which the applicant entered on Christmas morning.

This applicant served his minimum sentence and completed his parole and has been in no further difficulty.

The president judge who sentenced the applicant is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County states they are not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

This applicant states he desires a pardon in order that he can continue to progress and advance in his business and that he is seriously handicapped by his present conviction in a court. He further states this conviction is a continuous embarrassment both in his business and social life, and he desires to have this mark removed from his record.

Since he has been in no further difficulty for a period of over six years, we are recommending that he be granted a pardon as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Romasko, C-9700, No. A-853, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Henry Ramasko, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 10, 1941, to be computed from May 20, 1941, be commuted from 10 years (plus 5 years, 3 months and 11 days backtime) to a maximum term of 10 years and 1 month, expiring on June 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and his only offense against society is that he is a drug addict. All of his five prior arrests and convictions have had to do with a desire to secure narcotics in order to placate his urge for them. At one time he was sentenced to a term of imprisonmest in the Philadelphia County Prison for from one to ten years on this charge. It is from this sentence that the applicant seeks to be released, for he has, on two prior occasions, been returned as a parole violator when he has attempted to secure these drugs. He is now in the Philadelphia County Prison as a parole violator on this ten year sentence.

The Board of Parole has recomputed his sentence so that he would not be eligible for release until October 1954.

The Board of Pardons is not of the opinion that the county prison is the proper place to treat this applicant. He needs help and treatment in an institution for curing of the drug habit. His counsel petitions that he will be released in order that he may secure treatment in the United States Public Health Service Hospital that treats people and tries to cure them of the drug habit.

The trial judge, Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, who imposed the sentence for from one to ten years, strongly recommends. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to commutation of the maximum sentence.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that what this applicant needs is treatment in a hospital and not detention in the county prison, and on that basis we are recommending commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John H. Nelle, No. A-814, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John H. Nelle, convicted of manufacturing and possession of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County, on September 30, 1927, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and this was his first offense for which he was ever convicted. He was convicted during the prohibition era of manufacturing and the possession of intoxicating liquor.

The Board of Parole reports to the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent reputation in Beaver Falls and is superintendent of the incinerator plant of Beaver Falls. Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney of Beaver County is opposed to the granting of a pardon as prayed for.

This conviction resulted during the unpopular prohibition era, the Board is of the opinion that since the applicant has had no further conviction for any offense for over the past twenty-three and one-half years, indicates that this applicant is completely rehabilitated and will not again offend against society.

Under all the circumstances, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Melnick, No. A-729, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Melnick, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Session of Schuylkill County on November 15, 1950 be commuted from 2 years to 7 months, expiring on June 15, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and has a prior criminal record. He and two accomplices stole scrap and sold it. They received approximately $140.00 which they divided. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for from two to four years for this offense.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Schuylkill County Prison and the trial judge, Honorable C. A. Staudenmeier, is not opposed to commutation at this time. The district attorney of Schuylkill County advised that he is opposed to any commutation until at least half of the minimum sentence has been served.

If the applicant is released, he will be in a position to aid his wife and children who are in dire need.

We, are therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted as of June 15, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE (dissenting)
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Alexander Mallon, No. A-815, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Alexander Mallon, convicted of setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 13, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and has no prior conviction. He acted as a pick-up man in a lottery and received a suspended sentence and to pay a fine of $100.00 on a conviction and plea of guilty on April 13, 1949. He has paid his fine and costs in this matter.

If granted a pardon, this applicant can accept a position with the Philadelphia County Courts as a tipstaff. Since this is a civil service position, it is necessary that his record be cleared.

Under all these circumstances, we recommend that a pardon be granted to the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arious Jackson Maddrey, B-6452, No. A-288, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Arious Jackson Maddrey, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on July 1, 1938 to be computed from June 28, 1938, be commuted from 18 years to 13 years expiring on June 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and this was not the first conviction, but in 1938 he was sentenced by the late judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years. After he had served eleven years of this minimum sentence, the Superior Court investigated his case and stated he had been erroneously sentenced on several bills of indictment, and therefore, reduced these sentences to a term of imprisonment for from eighteen to thirty-six years.

At the present time, the applicant has served almost thirteen years of his minimum sentence. His two accomplices have all servel lesser sentences and been released on parole. At the present time, the applicant is sixty-one years of age and it is doubtful if he will ever again commit offenses against society.

He asks release on the basis of his age and the fact he has now served over two-thirds of his minimum sentence and that all of his accomplices have been released.

We believe that this applicant has received a very severe sentence, in fact the most severe of his career, and we do not believe that he will again commit any further offenses. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William R. Mack, D-8926, No. 8932, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William R. Mack, convicted of forgery, conspiracy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Bradford County, on June 3, 1946, to be computed from May 17, 1946, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years and 1 month, expiring on June 17, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to thirteen years on charges of forgery and conspiracy. He has now served over five years on his minimum sentence. The applicant forged a check on his brother and received the sum of $77.50.

He desires commutation of this sentence in order that he may begin serving a five to ten year sentence for breaking and escaping Rockview Penitentiary.

We believe this applicant has been sufficiently punished on the forgery and conspiracy charges and since he will spend another five years in prison on the breaking and escaping charge, we are recommending that the minimum sentence of six years for the forgery and conspiracy charges be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Lizun, Jr., No. 6694-B, No. A-838, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Lizun, Jr., convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on April 3, 1950 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year 2 months and 17 days, expiring on June 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Lehigh County Prison for from one and one-half to three years on a charge of involuntary manslaughter. The death of the victim occurring after the applicant, who had been drinking, had an automobile accident.

The applicant has an excellent record in the Lehigh County Prison and we do not believe he will again offend against society. This applicant may be placed in the category of an accidental criminal. He was guilty of the crime because of gross negligence on his part.

The trial judge, Honorable James F. Henninger, is not opposed to commutation and the district attorney of Lehigh County has no objection.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that he should be granted commutation at this time to return to his family and resume a normal marital relationship. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Leroy, D-3712, No. 7155, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Leroy, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 27, 1939, to be computed from December 17, 1938, be commuted from 25 years to 12 years and 6 months, expiring on June 17, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He pled guilty of charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years. He and his five accomplices were known in Philadelphia as the "Green Car" bandits.

The two accomplices who received equally severe sentences have had their sentences commuted, and one accomplice has been on parole, the applicant is the only one to remain in prison.

He has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary recommend him for commutation. The trial judge, Honorable James F. Flood, has no comment to make at this time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served one-half of his minimum sentence, which is a longer time than any of his accomplices, and since he maintains a good record, and since the sentencing authorities have no objection to commutation; we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert J. Krolak, No. 64267, No. A-804, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert J. Krolak, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County on May 13, 1948 be commuted from 4 years to 3 year, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on June 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced with two accomplices to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from four to eight years for aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery on pedestrians in the streets of Erie. He received a longer sentence than any of his accomplices and we believe that this was due to the fact that he had a prior record but was never convicted. The accomplices who received sentences have already had their sentences commuted and this applicant has now served three years of his minimum sentence of four years.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse states that this applicant has a good institutional record and he strongly recommends that this applicant be released. The district attorney of Erie County also recommends that this applicant be released.

Since this applicant has now served three years on a minimum sentence of four years on a first conviction. and the accomplices have already been released; we feel he has been sufficiently punished, we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Konowal, C-9969, No. 2485, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Konowal, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) violation of the Witkin Firearms Act, operating automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 22, 1932; (2) violation of Witkin Firearms Act, assault with intent to kill; aggravated assault and battery by shooting, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 6, 1933; and (3) felonious entry, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on September 21, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and asks pardon on three convictions, one of which was operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, etc., in 1932 when he was placed on probation for one year; a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. etc., for which he was given one year; and a charge of felonious entry, larceny, receiving stolen goods for which he was sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years. This applicant has been in no further trouble for fifteen years and has completely rehabilitated himself and raised a family of two children, one, a boy, graduating from high school and the other child eleven years of age.

He desires this pardon in order that he may clear the record which he acquired in his youth. He feels that his family should not be made to suffer for his early indescretions.

The trial judge, Honorable Harold G. Knight, states he is not opposed to a pardon if this man has gone straight since 1936. This is a fact. The district attorney of Montgomery County, however, feels that he has stated no good reason for the granting of a pardon, and therefore, is opposed to the granting of the pardon.

The Board of Pardons realizes there is no good reason assigned to the application for a pardon, but believes that the applicant is completely rehabilitated and this is shown to be an accomplished fact by his fifteen years of respectable living and raising of a fine family.

Under all these circumstances, we believe that this applicant has met the test and is entitled to our recommendation to a pardon at this time.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Wilson Kelly, C-848, No. A-94, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel Wilson Kelly, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Somerset County on September 22, 1948 to be computed from May 16, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 1 month, expiring on June 16, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He got into a fight in a barroom and after excessive drinking, a fight ensued in which the applicant and the victim were involved. The applicant hit the victim and as a result of this fight, the victim was injured and died.

The applicant has an excellent record in the Western State Penitentiary and they would recommend commutation. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge is not opposed to granting of commutation. The district attorney of Somerset County is not opposed to commutation. At the present time, this applicant has served over three years of his minimum sentence of five years.

In view of the fact that this is his first conviction and that he has served over three years of his minimum sentence with a good institutional record, we are recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lavern E. Gower, D-9003, No. A-348, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lavern E. Gower, convicted of rape, incestuous adultery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Carbon County on June 21, 1946 to be computed from June 14, 1946, be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years and 10 days, expiring on June 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on charges of rape and incestuous adultery with the applicant's step-daughter. At the present time, he has served over five years of his minimum sentence.

This man's wife would force her daughter to commit these acts with the applicant and for her part in the offense, she served her minimum sentence of two years in the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy.

The trial judge, Honorable James C. McCready, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Carbon County stated he has no objection to commutation. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he has an excellent institutional record.

In the light of his past conduct as well as his excellent conduct in prison, we believe the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH (Dissenting),
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Durant, D-1549, No. 8311, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Durant, convicted of assault with intent to rob, assault and battery, robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 7, 1944, to be computed from December 23, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 6 months, expiring on June 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He and an accomplice committed five strong-armed robberies in the period of a month and a half. As a result of this, they pled guilty to the robberies and were sentenced by the Honorable James C. Crumlish to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years.

The trial judge has no recommendation to make. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed since this applicant has served nearly seven and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

Because of the fact that he has a good institutional record and there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities, and the fact he is a first offender and has served three-fourths of his minimum sentence; we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Thomas DeArmint, B-9862, No. A-56, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Thomas DeArmint, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on September 3, 1946 to be computed from April 13, 1946, be commuted from 9 years to 5 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on June 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from nine to eighteen years for robbery.

Briefly the facts are these: Applicant and two accomplices had been frequenters of a gambling house and became suspicious that the house won too consistently. They believed that the gamblers were crooked and after having lost their "shirts" several times they sought to rob the game. They did and $1000.00 was taken. They were apprehended and pled guilty.

An accomplice, Santella, who had one prior arrest and one conviction was given a like sentence as the applicant. He had his sentence commuted at the June 1950 Session of the Board of Pardons.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend commutation The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons but believes he should serve a full term. The district attorney of Westmoreland County has no objection.

It is interesting to note that the trial judge did not cause the arrest of the operators of this gambling house when this applicant was brought to trial and sentenced.

We, therefore, recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent Cacciola, No. A-836, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Vincent Cacciola, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 28, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was placed on probation for a period of two years on a charge of receiving stolen leather from an Express Company driver. He has been in no further trouble for a period of eleven years and three months.

At the present time, the applicant works for a Mr. John Agneta who operates a leather and shoe findings business. The employer intends to bond the applicant and let him take over the actual management of this whole shoe finding business.

Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney of Philadelphia County are opposed to a pardon and the fact that this applicant has been in no further trouble for over eleven years, indicates he has made an honest effort to adjust to society.

We believe he will not again become involved with the law, and we are, therefore, recommending that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John L. Brown, C-8550, No. 8333, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John L. Brown, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on January 4, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years 5 months and 20 days, expiring on June 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of murder in the first degree. This applicant was set upon by the victim and stabbed and beaten by him. However, he rallied sufficiently to get a gun from the victim and in the struggle which ensued, the applicant then beat him with the gun, using it as a club. Later, he became frightened and set fire to the shack where the victim lived and he was burned. At the present time, he has served over eighteen years of a life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Delaware County stated to the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation. The president judge is no longer presiding in Delaware County and the present judge will not give his opinion.

In view of the fact that this applicant has served over eighteen years of a life sentence and has a good institutional record, and there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities; we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Glen D. Beckwith, D-7370, C-1571, No. 9091, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Glen D. Beckwith, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Franklin County on August 28, 1943 to be computed from August 24, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 10 months, expiring on June 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for the burglary of ten or twelve cabins and larcenies committed of articles in the cabins which had been broken into.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Watson R. Davidson, has written the Board and stated he is not opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Franklin County was not in office at the time of conviction of this defendant and he has no comment to make.

This applicant has served almost four-fifths of his minimum sentence, and for a first conviction, we feel that he has been confined for a long period of time.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has learned his lesson and will not again commit

offenses of this nature. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
(Dissenting)
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Bartus, C-1817, No. A-839, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Bartus, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on September 1, 1950 to be computed from August 3, 1950 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year expiring on August 3, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He alleged he was forced to sign a confession to arson as a result of a beating from a police officer. Whether the beating took place or not is a moot question as the applicant denied his contention and stood trial. Nevertheless, he was convicted on what is believed sufficient evidence. At the present time, he has served approximately ten months of his minimum sentence of two years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary feel that this applicant received all the mercy he should have received, and therefore, they believe that the petition is premature. The trial judge, Honorable Edward G. Bauer, stated that he has no objection if the Board of Pardons should commute this sentence to one year. The district attorney of Westmoreland County believes that this applicant should serve at least one year and they have no objection to commutation if granted at that time.

Under all of these circumstances, that we should commute his sentence at the end of one year from the sentencing authorities in Westmoreland County, we are, therefore, commuting his sentence at the end of one year or August 3, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William F. Amey, No. A-834, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William F. Amey, convicted of incest in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on September 11, 1950 be commuted from 2 years to 9 months and 10 days, expiring on June 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Northampton County Prison for from two to four years on a charge of incest. This offense occurred when this applicant was sixteen years of age or over five years ago. As a result of these relations with the sister, he became the father of her child. At the time the baby was born, the applicant was in the armed forces of the United States and served overseas in Japan. When he returned to this county, he was arrested. Before he was arrested, this applicant was married so that he now has a wife to support.

Since he has been committed to the prison, he has shown himself truly sorry for the offense and it is believed he sees the enormity of his moral defections. We do not believe he will again commit any offense of this nature if granted commutation.

We believe, under the circumstances, that he has been sufficiently punished for this offense, and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Abbonizio, D-904, No. 5156, May Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Ralph Abbonizio, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 9, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 780 September Sessions, 1935, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years, 8 months and 11 days, expiring on June 20, 1951; and on Bill No. 784 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is the first offense for which he received any sentence. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to forty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

After having served approximately ten and one-half years of his minimum sentence, the Board of Pardons on December 26, 1945 commuted his sentence and he was released on parole February 1, 1946. Since that time he has been on parole through the Pennsylvania Board of

Parole. He has adjusted well on parole and there have been no infractions of the law for over five years.

His sponsor speaks highly of him and he is rapidly attaining the stature of a citizen. He is married, living with his wife and son, aged sixteen years. He desires commutation of his maximum sentence to protect the family from the stigma of his arrest.

The Board of Parole offers no objection to the commutation of his maximum sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, states that the offense was of a very serious like nature, but leaves the matter up to the discretion of the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Because he has shown himself to be rehabilitated and not in need of further parole supervision, we are recommending that his maximum sentence in this matter be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thaddeus Francis Wikiera, D-9797, No. A-901, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thaddeus Francis Wikiera, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 30, 1947 to be computed from June 23, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years 1 month and 8 days, expiring on July 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense. He was sentenced with five accomplices to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for the commission of seven burglaries. This applicant was only seventeen years of age when these offenses were committed and it is the opinion of this Board that the applicant was led into these offenses by his accomplices.

At the present time, he has served four years of his minimum term and we believe he has been sufficiently punished to realize that commission of offenses causes imprisonments.

We believe he will be rehabilitated, and at the age of twenty-one, he can go forth into the world and lead a good life. He has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dwight L. Weigand, C-862, No. A-192, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dwight L. Weigand, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on September 13, 1948 to be computed from September 10, 1948, be commuted from 4 years to 2 years, 10 months and 20 days, expiring on July 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He pled guilty to a charge of rape and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to ten years. At the present time, he has served two years and nine months of his minimum sentence.

He has an execellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and the Board of Trustees of that institution state if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend him. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no recommendation to make to this Board. The district attorney of Jefferson County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

This young man is a native of Armstrong County and if released will live there and not return to Jefferson County. He has made an honest effort of rehabilitation.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and has shown by his conduct in prison to be rehabilitated. Since he has served nearly three years of his minimum sentence and is a first offender, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Paul Truxal, B-9926, No. A-450, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Herbert Paul Truxal, convicted of forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on October 25, 1946 to be computed from September 25, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 4 years, 10 months and 6 days, expiring on July 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of forgery. This applicant received a very severe sentence for what was done. He was in the contracting business but the bank account was kept in his wife's name. To pay for materials, the applicant was in the habit of signing his wife's name to checks. When a settlement failed to materialize, two checks were returned and the applicant was arrested.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary would recommend for parole. The trial judge, Honorable Richard D. Laird, states he is opposed to the applicant being granted clemency. The district attorney of Westmoreland County states that he feels that this applicant's sentence was excessive.

The Board of Pardons does not put much faith in Judge Laird's statements because our understanding is that he is opposed to all commutations.

As it now stands, this applicant has served nearly five years of a minimum sentence of ten years. Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant, being a first offender, has been severely punished, and we therefore, recommend that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike Troychek, B-9957, No. A-863, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Mike Troychek, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on December 6, 1946 to be computed from November 12, 1946 be commuted from from 6 years to 4 years and 9 months, expiring on August 12, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He and two accomplices held-up the proprietor of a taproom and robbed him of $10,-143.00. This applicant is a first offender.

At the present time, he has served four years and eight months of his minimum sentence. One accomplice has been freed on the expiration of his minimum sentence.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary would recommend him. Prior to his arrest, he had a good reputation. The sentencing authorities of Westmoreland County do not feel he should be granted commutation, but should be made to serve his minimum sentence. However, the district attorney does feel that if one accomplice has been paroled, this applicant should receive the same consideration.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished for a first offender and since he meets the test for parole set up by the district attorney, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Trainor, B-4995, No. A-993, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on George Trainor, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 11, 1936; and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, breaking and escaping jail, larceny of automobile, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on August 7, 1941; be commuted on Bill No. 20 May Sessions, 1936 (Allegheny County) from a maximum term of 10 years to maximum term of 9 years, 7 months and 29 days, expiring on August 10, 1951; and a minimum term of 5½ years (Centre County Bills Nos. 17, 131 and 132 September Sessions, 1938 and 1941) from a minimum term of 5½ years to minimum term of 1 day, expiring on August 11, 1951. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 19).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years on a plea of guilty for burglary. While there, he was sent to Rockview Farm Prison and from there he escaped. As a result of the escape, he was given an additional sentence for from five and one-half to sixteen years.

At the present time, he has served over twelve years of his combined sentence, but he has three years and six months additional time to serve. All of his accomplices received minor sentences, some to the industrial school, and those who were sentenced to prison received as their longest sentence a term of one and one-half to three years. This applicant has been very seriously dealt with.

The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since he has served such a long period of time, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sam Sukolsky, No. A-912, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Sam Sukolsky, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on October 4, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. In 1933 he was sentenced to one year probation on a charge of receiving stolen goods. This applicant had reason to believe he was acting in accordance with the law and was innocent of any offense whatsoever.

He served with the United States Army for a period of two years and five months and received an honorable discharge. The applicant has shown that this conviction has militated against him receiving employment.

We feel he should be given some consideration because of the fact that there has been no further difficulty for a period of seventeen years together with his honorable service in the United States Army. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Stanko, D-3046, No. 6662, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Stanko, convicted of assault with intent to rob, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on April 14, 1938 to be computed from February 25, 1938 be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 6 months, expiring on August 25, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his only major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of assault with intent to rob, robbery. After he had served five years and nine months, his minimum sentence was commuted and he was released on parole November 24, 1943. His maximum sentence expires on February 25, 1958.

He has adjusted well on parole and has been regularly employed except at times when he suffered injuries in his employment or illness. He still remains single and lives with his parents. He is a law-abiding citizen and is earning the respect of his fellow men.

The district attorney of Lackawanna County has no objection to granting commutation of his maximum sentence. All the other accomplices are on parole and some have been released from parole.

We believe that this applicant has shown he is completely rehabilitated and we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo James Stafford, C-1847, No. A-881, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leo James Stafford, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Mercer County on October 2, 1950 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year expiring on October 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two to four years on a charge of burglary.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record but they feel his release is premature at this time. The trial judge and district attorney of Mercer County have no comment to make on the application.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant should be confined for a minimum period of at least one year, and we, therefore, recommend that he be released on the expiration of one year, or October 2, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Homer Alvin Smith, C-1694, No. A-934, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Homer Alvin Smith, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clarion County on April 22, 1950 to be computed from April 15, 1950 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on September 15, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two to eight years on a charge of statutory rape. This applicant had gone fishing with the victim and her two brothers. When they reached the stream, the two brothers left the car to fish but the victim and the applicant remained in the car for some time. As soon as she returned home, she advised her family she had been attacked by the applicant.

He has now served fourteen months of his minimum sentence of twenty-four months and his sponsor is the sheriff of Jefferson County.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible to apply for parole, they would probably recommend. The district attorney of Clarion County does not oppose the granting of this commutation.

Under these circumstances and since the sentencing authorities are not opposed, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted as of September 15, 1951, when this applicant will have served one and one-half years of his minimum sentence of two years.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Jacobi Simington, B-3848, No. 8483, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Robert Jacobi Simington, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on September 30, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years and 10 months, expiring on July 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-eight years of age and has now served nearly eighteen years of a life sentence for the murder of his son and the additional attempt to commit suicide. The applicant was despondent from loss of work and he decided he should commit suicide. Later, however, he changed his mind and did not commit suicide.

If released, he will be under the supervision of the Salvation Army and he feels that he can adjust in that organization. Two of his sons are now members of that army and will have his interest at heart.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state he has an excellent institutional record and since he has served such a long period of time, they recommend for parole. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has written the Board of Pardons and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Beaver County did not make any recommendation.

Since this applicant has served almost eighteen years of a life sentence, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and we are recommending that he be granted commutation that he prays for.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry A. Sibert, Sr., B-4998, No. 6691, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Harry A. Sibert, Sr., convicted of felonious breaking and entering, larceny, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County, on May 4, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 14 May Session, 1936, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 3 months, expiring on August 4, 1951; and on Bill No. 15 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on August 5, 1951. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 10, 11 and 13).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced for a series of larcenies to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend. He is an outstanding worker and handles positions of trust and responsibility. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Carl E. Gibson, states he has no comment to make. The assistant district attorney, who had no prior information as to this applicant, states he is opposed.

In view of his excellent institutional record and the fact he has served three-fifths of a very heavy minimum sentence, we feel he is entitled to some consideration, and we therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore William Shott, E-1279, No. A-936, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Theodore William Shott, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on September 22, 1949 and to be computed from May 25, 1949; and of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lebanon County on October 10, 1950, be commuted from a minimum term of imprisonment imposed at September Sessions, 1949 (Dauphin County) from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 2 years, 2 months and 5 days, expiring on July 30, 1951; and on March Sessions, 1950 (Lebanon County and to run concurrent) from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 9 months and 21 days, expiring on July 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years on charges of burglary. He and two accomplices broke into several homes in Hershey and stole articles of personal property and money. This applicant states he did know that money and a bracelet were taken but did not know a burglary was committed.

If released, this applicant will live in Chester County with his father. He has presently served two years and one months of a two and one-half year minimum sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable William H. Neely, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons as does the district attorney of Dauphin County.

Under all the circumstances and since his accomplices all received suspended sentences, we feel that this applicant is entitled to some consideration and we recommend that commutation be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Robert Schiavo, D-9863, No. A-864, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Robert Schiavo, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 4, 1947 to be computed from July 17, 1947 be commuted from 15 years to 4 years and 14 days, expiring on July 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on charges of burglary of five different places. The applicant had six accomplices.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to offer the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to commutation of his sentence at this time.

He has now served over four years of his minimum sentence of fifteen years. Two of the accomplices have had their sentences commuted.

Since this applicant has no prior criminal record and he has now served over four years of his minimum sentence, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dale C. Riggle, C-1809, No. A-921, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dale C. Riggle, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clinton County on September 1, 1950 to be computed from August 13, 1950 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year expiring on August 13, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years for this offense. He and two accomplices stole three hundred pounds of sugar and certain other miscellaneous articles of merchandise. The total value of the loot was $228.00. At the present time, this applicant has served ten months of a two and one-half year minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Clinton County is not opposed. We feel he has received a very severe sentence and the trial judge now recommends that he serve approximately one year.

Under all the circumstances, we are recommending that this applicant's sentence be commuted as of August 13, 1951, when he will have served one year of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

in re application of Stanley Pitchecuskie, D-6733, No. 9062, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Stanley Pitchecuskie, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Berks County, on September 21, 1942, to be computed from May 28, 1942; and of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, attempted robbery, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Schuylkill County, on September 23, 1942, be commuted on Bill No. 26 September Sessions, 1942 (Berks County) from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 9 years, 2 months and 2 days, expiring on July 30, 1951; and on Bills Nos. 872 and 872A November Sessions, 1942 (Schuylkill County) from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is not the first conviction. He and his accomplices stole two cars, one in Berks County and one in Schuylkill County, there they committed aggravated assault and battery and attempted robbery and then continued on to Philadelphia where they were arrested. It is thought that this applicant was the ring leader in this little group. At the time this series of offenses were committed, the applicant was on parole from the Pennsylvania Industrial School. He has now served nine years and one month of his minimum sentence. His accomplices all received sentences for from four to eight and five to ten years. He now has served almost twice as much as both of his accomplices. The majority is of the opinion that the applicant has been severely punished.

However, it should be noted that the district attorney of Berks County has written a letter stating that he is opposed to granting commutation. The trial judge in both Berks and Schuylkill Counties has no comment to make, neither does the district attorney of Schuylkill County. The applicant has an excellent institutional record, and even though this applicant has been in trouble before, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and if given an opportunity at the present time, he will become a good citizen and a respected member of society.

Under all these circumstances, we therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, (Dissenting)
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Horace Moore, E-746, No. 6365, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Horace Moore, convicted of fraudulently making a written instrument in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 24, 1944 to be computed from December 24, 1948 be commuted from 7½ years to 2 years, 7 months and 7 days, expiring on July 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and we blush because his prior record is nothing to recommend him to this Board. He has twelve prior arrests; seven convictions; and two parole violations. However, this case is distinguished from others in that the trial judge, Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver, who sentenced this applicant to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years, appeared before the Board of Pardons in person to recommend his release.

He does so because, at the time of the sentence, he was not familiar with the Lerner Decision of the Superior Court which requires that the prisoner serve his parole violation first before beginning to serve the sentence imposed by the court in the new case, which in this case the applicant would have had nearly five years additional time to serve. This is much longer than Judge Oliver intended that he should serve. He has now served a period equal to seven and one-half years but only two years and seven months apply because of the Lerner Decision. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

But for the fact that Judge Oliver's appearance before the Board and he so strongly recommends that clemency be granted, the Board would not have considered this applicant at this time, but in the light of Judge Oliver's strong personal recommendation, because he feels that an injustice has been done, also because the applicant's institutional record is good; we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted.
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Percy R. Miller, E-912, No. 9567, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Percy R. Miller, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on October 1, 1945 to be computed from February 28, 1949 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 5 months and 2 days, expiring on July 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was the first major conviction. He and his accomplice committed a series of burglaries and larcenies and disposed of this loot through a receiver in Philadelphia County.

At the present time, he has been in prison approximately two years and four months of this sentence of three years. However, he has been continuously confined on sentences from other counties in connection with this series of offenses for five years and seven months

If released, he will go to live in the State of Maryland and will be employed in Cumberland, Maryland, and live with his wife and two children, who are now living there.

Since he has served such a long period of time, we are recommending that he be granted commutation of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gus Mennetti, D-3820, No. 6059, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gus Mennetti, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Centre County on February 9, 1944 to be computed from March 7, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 5 months, expiring on August 7, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. While serving the sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary, he was sent to Rockview Farm Prison to finish his sentence and while there, he made good his escape. He was away for three days when he was arrested. He has now been continuously confined over twelve years, ten years of it being for the Philadelphia County sentence which he had to serve before he began serving the present sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary feel that this applicant is entitled to some consideration and consider him one of their most outstanding prisoners. The trial judge is not opposed to commutation. The district attorney of Centre County has no recommendation to make.

At the present time, this applicant has served over twelve years, including the first conviction on which he escaped. Since he has served all but two years and seven months of his escape, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ellis Lafrance Matz, D-3492, No. 6832, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ellis Lafrance Matz, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on October 14, 1938 to be computed from April 30, 1938 be commuted from 27 years to 13 years and 3 months, expiring on July 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirteen and one-half to twenty-seven years on charges of larceny. After having served approximately nine years of his minimum sentence, his sentence was committed and he was released on parole August 1, 1947. He has been on parole nearly four years.

The Board of Parole indicates that this applicant has made a good adjustment while on parole and has attempted to abide by the rules and regulations. The Board of Parole is of the opinion that this applicant has been rehabilitated. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the district attorney of Lackawanna County leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons.

The reason the applicant gives for commutation of his maximum sentence is that he desires to marry and does not feel it is fair to his fiancee to marry while subject to parole supervision.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has shown he has been rehabilitated and will not offend against society. For that reason we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE, (Dissenting)
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Horace Lucas, D-7153, C-1584, No. 7962, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Horace Lucas, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 13, 1943 to be computed from May 2, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 3 months, expiring on August 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of burglary and receiving stolen goods.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has a good institutional record and has a favorable adjustment record. The trial judge, Honorable James C. Crumlich, makes no comment to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that he did not oppose granting relief in this matter.

Since the applicant has now served over eight years of his minimum sentence of ten years, we feel he has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip Karfunkle, No. 9365, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Philip Karfunkle, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on January 16, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and he was convicted of the crime of receiving stolen goods and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Montgomery County Jail for from six months to two years. June 19, 1948, said applicant was released on parole. He successfully completed his parole.

This applicant now asks that a pardon be granted because he has recently become a member of a new corporation and he feels that credit agencies jeopardizes his business activity. He wishes this pardon in order that this blot may be removed from his life.

The sentencing authorities in Montgomery County are opposed to the pardon.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant, by his confinement, suffered a very serious lesson so that on the day in which he entered prison, he was as thoroughly rehabilitated as he ever will be. He has now shown this to be the case and has made every effort to rehabilitate himself.

We believe that he has shown he will never again offend against society and that a pardon should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Holder, D-4012, No. 6767, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Holder, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 11, 1939 be commuted from 20 years to 12 years and 3 months, expiring on August 11, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, this applicant has been incarcerated over twelve years of a minimum sentence of twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has a disciplinary record that has been above reproach and his adjustment is excellent. This applicant was only eighteen years of age when these offenses were committed and he has been given an extremely severe sentence in prison. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed and it may be stated for the purpose of this record that all of his accomplices have had their sentences commuted with one exception and he died in prison.

Under all the circumstances, we believe this applicant deserves consideration since he has served twelve years of a minimum sentence of twenty, and further, the fact he has an excellent institutional record and that he was only eighteen years of age when he was committed to prison. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Haber, E-312, No. A-365, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Haber, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 29, 1948 to be computed from April 16, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years, 3 months and 15 days, expiring on July 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of burglary. The method

of operation was to break show windows in stores and take articles therefrom.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a good work record and for the past two years has an excellent institutional record. He was only nineteen years of age at the time of this offense and did have some difficulty in adjusting himself in the institution at first. However, he has matured considerably and we believe that he will not again violate the law if given an opportunity of release from prison.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to offer the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Because of his youth at the time of his commission of these offenses, and since he has served one-third of his minimum sentence; we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lyle Leland Gordy, D-4124, No. 5600, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lyle Leland Gordy, convicted of rape, attempt to rape, assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on April 1, 1939 to be computed from February 7, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 6 months, expiring on August 7, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was the only offense for which he has ever been arrested or convicted. He was convicted on a charge of rape, attempt to rape, assault and battery and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to twenty years.

After having served five years and five months of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole August 28, 1944, and has been on parole approximately seven years since that time. At the present time he is living in Baltimore, Maryland, is married and the father of one child born since his release from prison.

In 1950 he was employed by the Hoffberger Brothers Company as assistant purchasing agent but was released from this employment because of his inability to get a bond. He sustained a very serious injury the latter part of October, 1950 and is only able to do light work at this time.

His supervising agent in Maryland states that this applicant is one of the most cooperative parolees that he has and recommends favorable consideration.

In view of the length of time this applicant has been on parole and the fine adjustment he has made, we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, (Dissenting)
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Casper Gochenauer, D-425, No. A-873, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Casper Gochenauer, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster County on March 16, 1935 be commuted from 20 years to 16 years and 5 months, expiring on August 16, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twenty years on charges of robbery. He served his minimum sentence and was released on parole July 1, 1941.

He asks to be released from parole on the basis that he is completely rehabilitated and no longer in need of parole supervision. He has lived up to his family responsibilities and has been steadily employed since his release from prison.

The sentencing authorities are not opposed to granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

We feel that this applicant has been completely rehabilitated and under all the circumstances recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmo G. Franklin, D-3134, No. 9814, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Elmo G. Franklin, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 28, 1946 to be computed from May 11, 1946, be commuted from a maximum term of his backtime of 4 years, 5 months and 26 days (Bill No. 326 January Sessions, 1946, Phila-

delphia County) to a maximum term of 9 months and 14 days, expiring on July 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction, having been found guilty of burglarizing stores in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties. At the present time, he has served his minimum sentences in Delaware and Philadelphia Counties.

While out on parole from his Philadelphia County sentence he committed a parole violation and recomputation of his maximum Philadelphia County sentence expires on April 12, 1955.

The trial judge in Delaware County has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to commutation of his maximum sentence in Philadelphia County. It is suggested that the maximum sentence in Philadelphia County be commuted in order that he may be released at the present time.

Therefore, since we have received no objection to the commutation of the maximum sentence in Philadelphia County and since this will still leave the applicant under parole supervision from Delaware County sentence until October 16, 1953, we are, therefore, recommending that his maximum sentence in Philadelphia County be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Fischman, No. A-900, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that David Fischman, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on January 15, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record of any sort. He, in a moment of passion and without sufficient thought, stabbed the victim. There were elements of self-defense in this matter, however, the defendant on advice of counsel changed the plea to guilty. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for from three to six years. On March 13, 1934, he was released on parole and remained on parole for an additional period of three years and in this time did not violate against his parole.

The trial judge, Honorable Norman T. Boose, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he strongly recommends a pardon be granted in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County was not opposed.

He desires this pardon for the reason that there will be no reflection upon his family and children in this unfortunate situation. He has a good reputation in his community and is well-thought of by his friends and neighbors.

Under all these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished, and therefore, recommend that he be granted a pardon as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emil Charles Erhart, Jr., C-918, B-6475, No. 4968, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Emil Charles Erhart, Jr., convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on November 20, 1944 to be computed from November 16, 1944 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 9 months, expiring on August 16, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he had one prior criminal conviction when he was sentenced in Allegheny County to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for the commission of two armed robberies. He served this sentence, however, while serving it, he walked off the prison farm, at Rockview, and consequently received an additional sentence for from five to ten years.

This applicant has now served approximately thirteen years on account of these two sentences.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary advise us that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and since he has been continuously confined for almost thirteen years, with the exception of a part of a day when he escaped, they would recommend him for consideration. The trial judge has no comment to make. The district attorney in Centre County states he is not favorably inclined to commutation.

We, however, feel that thirteen years is a very long time to spend in prison for two robberies and escape that last less than one day. Therefore, we feel that this applicant has been very severely punished and is entitled to some consideration at the present time. We, therefore, recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Diana, C-2101, E-1580, No. A-884, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Diana, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on March 17, 1950 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on September 17, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and an accomplice broke into a home and broke open a safe where loot of $1400 was seized. They were apprehended as they were leaving the scene of the crime. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to six years for this offense.

The applicant has an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and they report he has been demonstrating a good attitude toward the authorities. The district attorney of Lackawanna County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board if his institutional record is satisfactory, which has been indicated by the above.

If released, this applicant will return to his home in Utica, New York, where he is assured a position. He will be reunited with his family and will be able to support his wife who is in ill-health.

It is suggested that this applicant has been sufficiently punished if he served one and one-half years of his minimum sentence because of the physical condition of his wife.

We feel it to be in the best interests of society that he serve at least one and one-half years, after which we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE, Dissenting)
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael DeJohn, D-3440, No. 5289, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Michael DeJohn, convicted of rape, sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Montgomery County on September 23, 1938 to be computed from June 15, 1938, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years and 2 months, expiring on August 15, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and but for this offense has never been in any difficulty. This applicant was sentenced on a charge of rape and sodomy with five other accomplices to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to fifteen years. After having served his minimum sentence, he was released on parole and has been on parole approximately nine years.

The Board of Parole indicates that his behavior has been good and there has been a definite improvement in his attitude. He is steadily employed as a welder and maintains a produce business on the side.

He asks that he be given freedom from parole supervision on the grounds that he ofttimes must go out of the state on trips to secure produce in his business and further parole supervision will serve no useful purpose.

Since this applicant has been on parole for a period of almost nine years with a good record, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Dech, D-7195, No. 9995, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert Dech, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lehigh County on June 1, 1943 to be computed from May 25, 1943, be commuted from 15 years to 8 years, 2 months and 5 days, expiring on July 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and larceny. During a period of six weeks he and an accomplice stole several autos and heldup three persons. He has now been in prison over eight years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an outstanding record in that institution. The present judge, Honorable James F. Henninger, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Lehigh County says that this sentence is heavy and the applicant is entitled to consideration.

For being a virtual first offender, the Board of Pardons feels that this is a very heavy sentence, and under these circumstances, recommends that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Cushinotto, No. A-919, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Benjamin Cushinotto, convicted of unlawful possession and sale of obscene photograph records in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 20, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this is the only offense for which he was ever arrested. He and his accomplice purchased a phonograph business. He plead guilty to the charge of unlawful possession and sale of obscene phonograph records. The applicant alleges that this matter occurred because of his ignorance of the crime committed. This, we know, is no excuse and we believe he has atoned for his conduct.

He has a good army record, serving in the armed forces of the United States almost three years and received an honorable discharge.

He would like to have this pardon because of the fact that he recently became the father of a son and with most of his life ahead of him he desires to clear his name so he will not be hampered in business and social relations.

We believe that this applicant is entitled to some consideration, and therefore, we recommend that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Curtis, D-6107, No. 9628, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Michael Curtis, convicted of rape, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County, on January 6, 1937 to be computed from November 16, 1941, be commuted on Bill No. 222 December Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 9 years and 9 months, expiring on August 16, 1951; Bill No. 224 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on August 17, 1951; and on Bill No. 223 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on August 18, 1951, (Bills Nos. 231 and 232 for from 5 to 10 years each and to run concurrent are also commuted.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and has three prior arrests and one conviction and was on parole violator when he committed this offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seventeen and one-half to thirty-five years. At the present time, he has served approximately fourteen and one-half years although only nine and one-half years of the time served applies because of his parole violation.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a satisfactory institutional record. The present judge, Honorable Harold L. Erwin, states he has no opinion in the matter. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to commutation.

All of the accomplices of this applicant have had their sentences commuted and they all received the same sentence.

This applicant has served a longer period of time than any of his accomplices, and there was no reason for the additional length of time other than they were not parole violators.

Under all these circumstances, we are recommending that the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. Coyne, E-924, C-2052, No. A-549, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William J. Coyne, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 1, 1949 to be computed from February 12, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 6 months, expiring on August 12, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and three accomplices tried to break into a theater, were caught, and an accomplice implicated him in another theater burglary. For these offenses, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that his institutional record is good. His attitude toward the authorities is good and he has an unblemished custodial and work record. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, states he has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed, but it is the opinion of the Board of Pardons that this applicant received a very severe sentence for being a first offender. At the present time, he has served approximately two years and five months of his minimum sentence of five years.

We feel, that for a first offender, with an excellent institutional record, this is sufficient time and we recommend that the applicant's minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Corsaro, D-1594, No. 4892, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Samuel Corsaro, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 23, 1936 be commuted from 20 years to 14 years and 11 months, expiring on August 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon on September 23, 1936. He served his minimum sentence and was released on parole September 23, 1941. He has been on parole over ten years, leaving five years still to be served on parole.

At the present time, this applicant is in the butchering business and lives in Lederach, Pennsylvania. He has made a good adjustment on parole and there seems to be no difficulty with his probation record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, advised the Board of Pardons that the granting of commutation of maximum sentence is up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

Since this applicant has been on parole for a period of ten years, is married and adjusted to his parole situation, we feel that further parole supervision is needless in this matter and that the applicant has adjusted in society. Therefore, under all of these circumstances, we recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Henry Chance, D-9078, No. 9089, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Henry Chance, convicted of assault and battery, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 19, 1946 to be computed from July 30, 1946 be commuted from 6 years to 5 years expiring on July 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years on charges of assault and battery. The Board is of the opinion that this matter could very easily have been consentual and not as the victim has related it. However, for a first offender, this applicant has served five years of a minimum sentence of six years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state he has an excellent institutional record and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to granting commutation.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that the minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard S. Capone, No. 6495, No. A-922, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard S. Capone, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 19, 1950 to be computed from February 2, 1950 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on August 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Northampton County Prison for from two to four years for the commission of several burglaries in which he received $5.40.

He has a good institutional record but the trial judge feels he should serve his minimum sentence. The district attorney of Northampton County also is of the opinion he should serve his minimum sentence .If released, he will return to his wife in Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

The Board of Pardons feels that for a first offender, he received a very severe sentence; and we are, therefor, recommending that he serve a minimum sentence of one year and six months and that his sentence be commuted at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emanuel Cammarota, No. A-886, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Emanuel Cammarota, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 25, 1948 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 1 month and 6 days, expiring on July 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty of receiving stolen goods in the amount of over $3000.00. He was arrested while in the act of buying stolen goods and as a result he was placed on probation for a period of five years. At the present time, he has been on probation for over three years.

The trial judge, Honorable James C. Crumlich, recommends commutation of his maximum sentence and the district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

The applicant's accomplice was placed on probation as was the applicant, but he was released at the end of thirteen months. The applicant has a good reputation and is a journeyman plumber.

Since this applicant has been on probation for a period of three years and has a good record on parole and a good reputation in the community in which he lives, we recommend to Your Excellency that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Buffo, D-1595, No. A-858, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Buffo, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 23, 1936 be commuted from 20 years to 14 years 10 months and 8 days, expiring on July 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and two accomplices held-up and robbed a factory of $5000.00. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years for this offense. He served his minimum sentence of five years and was released on parole September 23, 1941.

He asks commutation of his maximum sentence. Since being on parole, the applicant has been rehabilitated and has advanced to the position of foreman in the factory in which he is employed.

The present judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of this commutation.

We believe that this applicant has shown himself to be rehabilitated by his good conduct of ten years, and we, therefore, recommend that the applicant's maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Budka, C-8697, No. 7674, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Stanley Budka, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 23, 1933, be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years 5 months and 10 days, expiring on August 3, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary. This evidently, was a grudge fight between the applicant and the victim and the applicant had threatened he would get the victim.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that since this applicant's conviction in 1933, he has an outstanding institutional record and he occupies a position of considerable responsibility and he performs his work conscientiously and capably. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, states he is opposed. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he is not opposed to granting of commutation. The applicant's accomplice was released after having served three years.

Since this applicant has an outstanding institutional record and he has served nearly seventeen and one-half years of a life sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE, (Dissenting)
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence D. Bridge, D-9741, No. 9871, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lawrence D. Bridge, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on June 30, 1947 to be computed from May 9, 1947, be commuted from 9 years to 4 years and 3 months, expiring on August 9, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this was the first offense for which he was ever convicted. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from nine to eighteen years on a charge of sodomy. The boys involved were ages ten and fifteen years. He has been imprisoned in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of over four years and there has been no suspicion of homosexuality in that time.

The trial judge, Honorable William I. Troutman, states that if the applicant is rehabilitated, he has no objection to commutation.

In view of the fact that there has been no evidence of homosexuality for over four years, we believe that this applicant is rehabilitated and will not again commit such an offense. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, (Dissenting)
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Edward Beatty, B-5828, No. 5738, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Edward Beatty, convicted of felonious breaking and entering, larceny, robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on November 15, 1937 to be computed from September 4, 1937, be commuted from 19 years to 13 years and 11 months, expiring on August 4, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is not the first offense against society. In fact, it is the third offense and he received a very, very severe sentence of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from nineteen to thirty-eight years. At the present time, the applicant has been imprisoned for thirteen years and ten months. The prior offenses were all juvenile, coming when he was aged fifteen to nineteen years. He was only twenty-one years of age when he was sentenced for this offense and has spent over thirteen years of his life in prison.

We feel that this applicant has been imprisoned for a very long period of time and that he has made an honest effort to rehabilitate himself. We believe that if the applicant is ever released, he will have to be encouraged to make a beginning at some time.

We feel that this applicant should be given an opportunity at this time, having spent nearly fourteen years in this institution. Therefore, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
(Dissenting)
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Andrews, B-2965, No. A-903, June Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Peter Andrews, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County, on November 28, 1931, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to fifteen years on a charge of robbery. There was only one robbery involved and no person was wounded. He served his minimum sentence of five years and has been under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole until November 28, 1946, when his parole period expired and he received his final discharge.

The Board of Parole state that this applicant has an excellent record on parole and they have no objection to the granting of the petition as prayed for. The present judge, Honorable W. Walter Braham, leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Lawrence County also leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

By this conviction, the applicant is liable to deportation to Roumania, a country now behind the "iron curtain." he was brought here as a child and did not know he had an alien status.

In view of the fact he has been in no further trouble for over fifteen years, we are therefore, recommending that the pardon be granted as prayed for in order to stay deportation.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Louis Wiegand, No. A-1029, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Samuel Louis Wiegand, convicted of entering a dwelling house in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on September 15, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and had no prior criminal record. While he was a student in high school, he and two accomplices broke into a dwelling house and took several articles of personal property. He was placed on probation for a period of one year and has been in no further trouble for the past thirteen years.

He served three and one-half years with the Marine Corps and holds an honorable discharge. He has passed the Civil Service examination for appointment as a police officer in the City of Pittsburgh but is unable to accept said position without a pardon.

The trial judge, Honorable W. Heber Dithrich, has no objection to the granting of a pardon. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed.

Under all the circumstances, the Board feels he has been adequately punished and has made complete rehabilitation, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard Stintsman, Jr., No. 142-50, No. A-1019, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Howard Stintsman, Jr., convicted of sodomy, solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on February 10, 1950 to be computed from January 31, 1950, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 9 months, expiring on October 31, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is the first time he has ever been imprisoned for any offense whatsoever. This applicant was sentenced for the commission of sodomy and the solicitation to commit sodomy. He received a sentence of imprisonment for from two to six years in the Montgomery County Prison. At the present time, he has served all but four months of his minimum sentence. He desires to have his sentence commuted in order that he may seek medical attention and psychiatric treatment.

The trial judge, Honorable George C. Corson, recommends that the sentence be commuted as he feels that it was rather severe and that the applicant is in need of medical care rather than confinement in a prison. The district attorney of Montgomery County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Therefore, under all the circumstances, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Solomon, B-3090, No. A-1025, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles Solomon, convicted of embezzlement, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on January 15, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and has no prior criminal record. This offense occurred over twenty years ago when he was assistant cashier in the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh. While there, he converted to his own use over $5000.00 of the city's funds. He alleges that he has made partial restitution to the extent of his ability and the balance is covered by a bond.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable William H. McNaugher, states he has no objection to the granting of a pardon. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of a pardon up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all the circumstances, and for the further fact that he has not been in any difficulty for more than twenty years, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Paul Smith, B-9806, No. A-539, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Paul Smith, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on June 7, 1946 to be computed from February 18, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 8 months and 10 days, expiring on October 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first major imprisonment. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one to ten years for burglary and larceny of nine different places. He made immediate restitution and pled guilty and received this sentence.

He served his minimum sentence and has been on parole over three and one-half years. He has a good record on parole and has been steadily employed. He has advanced to a position of importance with his employer and holds a very important job with an experimental unit, being in charge of those who even have seniority over him.

The trial judge, Honorable Roy I. Carson, has given no comment on this matter. The district attorney of Washington County has not seen fit to advise us.

We have received many letters from his employer and persons with whom he is in daily contact testifying to his complete rehabilitation and his high standing with his employer.

We believe this applicant is entitled to consideration in the form of commutation of his maximum sentence and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph John Quinn, No. A-975, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph John Quinn, convicted of false pretense in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 7, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on February 7, 1938 and placed on probation for a period of one years for obtaining money under false pretense. These checks were written when the applicant had been on a drinking spree. The applicant, at the time he committed these offenses, was an alcoholic and the reason he wrote these checks was for the purpose of securing additional money with which to buy whiskey.

This applicant has since joined the Alcoholic Anonymous organization, is cured, has embraced the church and is reunited with his family. He is presently employed with the Swindell-Dressler Corporation as superintendent of a large construction project and is making a very good living.

We feel that this applicant has been reformed and he will not again commit these offenses against society, and for that reason, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lee Qui, No. A-976, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Lee Qui, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 19, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on April 19, 1949 to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from nine to eighteen months on a charge of larceny. After serving his minimum sentence, he was released on parole and has been in no further trouble for a period of one year and nine months.

This applicant is an Oriental and is now subject to deportation to China. This applicant is married and has a family and if he is deported, the family will be broken up. He presently is employed in the Lotus Garden Cafe in Philadelphia.

Since this is the only difficulty he has been in during the entire twenty-five years he has been in America, we feel he should be granted the relief prayed for and that a pardon should be granted to him, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matthew Thomas Powers, E-635, No. A-979, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Matthew Thomas Powers, convicted of bur-

glary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on October 29, 1948 to be computed from September 23, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 1 month, expiring on October 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of burglary and larceny. After he broke into the place, he overpowered the watchman and used his knowledge of the combination of the safe to secure loot in the amount of $800.00. Upon his arrest, he pled guilty and was sentenced to the above term.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable J. B. Wissler, is opposed as is the district attorney of Lancaster County. However, it may be noted in passing that this is the attitude of the authorities of Lancaster County in each and every case.

Since this applicant has now served over three years of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record, we feel that he should be permitted to rehabitate himself and reestablish his family. We feel that now the only person who is suffering is his wife and two minor children. Under these circumstances, we believe he will measure up to his responsibility, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gardy Pierson, B-5829, No. 5533, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gardy Pierson, convicted of larceny, felonious breaking and entering, robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on November 15, 1937 to be computed from September 11, 1937, be commuted from 21 years to 14 years 1 month and 15 days, expiring on October 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and because he was a parole violator, he was given a very severe sentence for from twenty-one to forty-two years in the Western State Penitentiary for three charge of larceny, felonious breaking and entering, and robbery. At the present time, this applicant has served fourteen years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record for the past six years and they would recommend that he be given consideration. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Carl E. Gibson, has no recommendation. The district attorney of Washington County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Two of the accomplices received nominal sentences, one of over four months and the other to the Pennsylvania Industrial School. This applicant's accomplice who received a sentence for from nineteen to thirty-eight years had his sentence commuted at the June, 1951 Session of the Board of Pardons.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recomend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Preston Peele, D-7777, No. A-837, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Arthur Preston Peele, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 3, 1949 to be computed from September 23, 1949, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 1 month, expiring on October 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from three to six years on a charge of larceny. At the present time he has served two years of his minimum sentence. He pled guilty to the charge and there were two automobiles involved.

He is at the present time wanted at the Pennsylvania Industrial School for violation of parole. He will not, under these circumstances, be freed by the granting of commutation of sentence in this matter.

He has an excellent institutional record and has a good work record in the institution. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated they were opposed to the granting of clemency if the applicant were freed, but were not opposed to commutation if this applicant served in the Pennsylvania Industrial School for the parole violation.

Since this applicant has now served more than two-thirds of his minimum sentence and this is his first major conviction; we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Oscar Parker, No. 3854-C, No. 6068, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Oscar Parker, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 6, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 12 years and 9 months, expiring on October 6, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel Pargola, D-5372, No. 5445, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Daniel Pargola, convicted of larceny, forgery, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 29, 1940 to be computed from November 17, 1940, be commuted from 15 years to 10 years 10 months and 10 days, expiring on October 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to fifteen years on charges of larceny, forgery and fraudulent conversion. This applicant wrote checks of small amounts, forged signatures to them and cashed them. The total amount involved was approximately $100.00.

After this applicant had served approximately four and one-half years, he was released on parole and has been on parole since July 11, 1944, or a period of over seven years. During this time he has been steadily employed and has met all the terms of supervision of the Board of Parole. They state he has an excellent record and they are not opposed to his receiving commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be released from further parole supervision.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to make in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of the petition as prayed for.

Since this applicant, together with time he served in prison and on parole, has served nearly twelve years of the fifteen year maximum sentence; we feel he has been sufficiently punished and that further parole supervision is absolutely unnecessary. He has indicated to his parole agent and the Board that he has been rehabilitated.

Under all these circumstances, we feel that this applicant should be granted the prayer of his petition for further supervision would have no beneficial effect. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Olah, No. 3399-B, No. A-980, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Joseph Olah, convicted of attempted arson in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on September 21, 1948 to be computed from July 1, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years and 4 months, expiring on November 1, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was not his first major offense. It seems that when this applicant becomes intoxicated, he loses his sense of responsibility. This applicant attempted to set fire to a shed located on the rear of applicant's favorite saloon for no good reason. The fire was immediately discovered and put out. No damage was done. At the present time, the applicant has served over three years of his minimum sentence of ten years.

The Warden of the Schuylkill County Prison states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable C. W. Staudenmeier, has no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Schuylkill County has no comment to make in this matter.

Since this was applicant's first offense in over fifteen years and he has now served over three years of his minimum sentence and there was no damage done, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished. In the light of what the authorities feel in Schuylkill County and his

excellent record, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Ocamb, No. 70270, No. A-1005, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of John Ocamb, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County on May 11, 1951 be commuted from 1 year to 5 months and 15 days, expiring on October 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-nine years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprinsonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of one year for having committed aggravated assault and battery upon the operator of another motor vehicle with whom he became embroiled in an altercation concerning applicant's method of operating his motor vehicle. At the present time, the applicant has served over four months of his sentence and has a good institutional record.

The trial judge, Honorable Orin Waite, states that he leaves the matter of commutation of this sentence up to the Board. The district attorney of Erie County feels that the applicant should serve at least six months.

Since this is the applicant's first offense and he has now served over four months and it will be several months until this applicant is released in any event; we recommend that his sentence be commuted immediately.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Newcomer, C-2124, No. A-966, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harold Newcomer, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 13, 1950 to be computed from October 9, 1950, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 1 month, expiring on November 9, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and he had no prior criminal record. This offense occurred as a result of drinking when he and accomplice high-jacked a truck containing television sets which they sold. All of the sets were recovered and restitution made to the victim.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have reported that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable George G. Parry, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County also leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

At the present time, the applicant has served eleven months of his eighteen months minimum sentence and since he has an excellent institutional record and this was his first offense; we feel that he is entitled to some consideration at this time, and therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Mayo, D-8497, C-1576, No. 9967, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Mayo, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on September 22, 1945, be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years and 1 month, expiring on October 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he has never before been in any trouble whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, he has served over six years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a good prison record and that the offense for which he has been reprimanded by the prison authorities are not considered prejudicial to his institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable William Valentine, states, however, that this is a meritorious case and he has no objection to the granting of the commutation. The district attorney of Luzerne County is not opposed and has no objection to the granting of the commutation.

One of the applicant's accomplices, who did not have any worse criminal record than the applicant, had his sentence commuted at the February, 1951 Session of the Board.

Since this applicant has served more than six years

of his minimum sentence with a good institutional record and with no objection from the authorities in Luzerne County; we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John William Maynard, B-8934, No. A-1027, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John William Maynard, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on December 23, 1943 to be computed from November 30, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 11 months, expiring on October 30, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for the commission of sodomy on a calf. At the time this applicant was in a drunken condition and after having committed the act of sodomy upon the calf, he cut the calf's throat.

The manner in which this applicant committed this act leaves no doubt in the minds of any person that this applicant was quite intoxicated when this act was committed, nevertheless, he has served a long period of time, having served nearly eight years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him. In all of the period of time that he has been in the institution, there has been no suspicion of any sexual deviation and we believe that this offense was caused by his addiction to drink. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge in Erie County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Erie County is not opposed to commutation at this time.

Since this was the applicant's first major offense and he has served nearly eight years of his minimum sentence of ten years; we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry A. Marshall, D-9426-854, No. A-898, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry A. Marshall, convicted of false pretense, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 16, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of three years on charges of false pretense and fraudulent conversion. It seems that the applicant was a real estate broker and received $5000.00 as a deposit on a particular piece of property. The difficulty was that he thought he had completed his share of the transaction and was entitled to a fee of $5000.00, and therefore, refused to return the money.

This applicant is in very poor physical condition in the Philadelphia County Prison and if not given some relief soon may die as a result of his condition. He had a subtotal gastrectomy performed in the Philadelphia Hospital while under sentence. His condition has not improved and he is also suffering from a hernia.

Although the trial judge is opposed, the district attorney of Philadelphia County states if this applicant is in poor physical condition, then he has no objection to a pardon.

There is no doubt that this applicant's physical condition may be classified as poor, in fact, it may even be classified as critical.

Under these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that he should be released in order that he may have the physical treatment which he so badly requires. We, therefore, recommnd that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominick J. Mancuso, D-9993, No. A-164, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Dominick J. Mancuso, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Wayne County, on October 25, 1947 to be computed from October 6, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 1 month, expiring on November 6, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Peniten-

tiary for from five to ten years on a charge of burglary. The total amount of his loot was $230.00.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Clarence E. Bodie, has no objection as he feels this applicant is rehabilitated. The district attorney of Wayne County has no objection.

Since this applicant has served four-fifths of his minimum sentence, there being no objections from the sentencing authorities; the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant is rehabilitated, and therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Enzer Lewis, C-73, No. 9407, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert Enzer Lewis, convicted of keeping fraudulent accounts in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Indiana County, on March 10, 1947, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years and 8 months, expiring on November 10, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and he had no prior criminal record. Applicant was a cashier of a bank and in this position embezzled approximately $25,000.00. Immediately upon his apprehension, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to six years. After he had served approximately two years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole March 14, 1949. Since that time, he has been employed by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Company of Indiana, Pennsylvania, but his duties at the present time takes him into New York State for the purpose of checking shipments of coal along the Great Lakes.

He has been under parole supervision for over two and one-half years and this applicant is of the type that since he was imprisoned he has suffered a great tragedy. On the day on which this applicant's case was argued before the Board of Pardons, the applicant was advised that his father had died that morning. We do not believe that he will ever again become involved with the law.

The trial judge, Honorable E. E. Creps, is not opposed to any action taken by the Board of Pardons and the district attorney of Indiana County states that he is of the same frame of mind.

Since this applicant has been in prison or on parole for over four and one-half years, we feel that no further good can be derived by keeping him under supervision of the parole authorities. This applicant has to all intents and purposes been rehabilitated from the first day of his confinement, and we, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benny Lattanzio, D-3904, No. 5028, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Benny Lattanzio, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 21, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced on March 21, 1939 to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. After having served nearly six years of his minimum sentence. he was releasel on parole on July 23, 1945 through commutation of his minimum sentence. He has now been on parole an additional period of six years.

He is now serving with the armed forces and has advanced to the rank of Master Sergeant. He is married and lives with his wife in Army Headquarters Camp in New Orleans, Louisiana. This applicant is about to be transferred to the far eastern command and his transfer would bring with it a promotion to the rank of Warrant Officer, but he will not be granted this promotion while on parole.

The Louisiana Parole Board has written the Board of Pardons and stated that the applicant has made good progress all along and that the parole supervisor in supervisor in Louisiana would be pleased to see him receive favorable action by this Board.

Since this applicant has adjusted well on parole and has made excellent progress in the United States Army, we feel he should be granted some consideration at this time. We, therefore, recommend that his pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Wise Koprivich, C-1525, No. A-1024, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Wise Koprivich, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer anl Terminer of Washington County on February 10, 1950 to be computed from January 27. 1950, be commuted from 3 years to 1 year and 9 months, expiring on October 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to fifteen years on the charge of burglary. At the same time this applicant committed a series of offenses in Greene County which adjoins Washington County, and he has served a minimum sentence in that case of two and one-half years. He has now served one year and eight months of his minimum sentence in Washington County. The sentences were consecutive.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitntiary state that this applicant has a good institutional record and they would recommend him for commutation. The trial judge is opposed to commutation but the district attorney of Washington County is not opposed.

Since this applicant has served over four years and two months of a combined minimum of five years and six months, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mary Jones, No. 1133, No. 7397, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the life sentence of Mary Jones, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, of Philadelphia County, on January 22, 1937, be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 years and 9 months, expiring on October 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and she is serving a term of imprisonment in the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, for murder. At the present time, she has served fourteen years and nine months of a life sentence. She has an excellent institutional record and they all think highly of her at the Women's Industrial Home, at Muncy.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, has no objection to commutation in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is no longer opposed.

Since this applicant has served nearly fifteen years of her life sentence and she has an excellent institutional rcord; we feel that she has been sufficintly punished. We, therefore, recommend that her life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sherrood Johnson, D-5338, No. 7751, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Sherrod Johnson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 31, 1940, to be computed from October 18, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 10 days, expiring on October 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was not the first time that this applicant has been in difficulty. However, most of his difficulties occurred when he was between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years of age. It was when he was sixteen that he was sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial School and after his release from that institution that he committed a parole violation by the commission of this offense of robbery. For this transgression, the applicant received a very severe sentence of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years. At the present time, this applicant has served nearly eleven years of this sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, who have him under supervision, state he has a fair prison record and that there are no disciplinary breaches against him. The trial judge in a letter to the Board stated that if his accomplices have been granted their commutation, this applicant should be granted commutation. At the present time, all the applicant's accomplices with one exception have served their minimum or have had their sentences commuted and they are free. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that this applicant received a very severe sentence and that he left the matter of granting commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Because this applicant has a good institutional record, because the trial judge recommends commutation and the district attorney of Philadelphia County does not object to the commutation and since he has served over ten years and very nearly eleven years of confinement, and all of his accomplices with the exception of one have been released; we are of the opinion that this applicant should be given another opportunity to prove he has become mature and given up his anti-social ways. We are, therefore, recommending to Your Excellency that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Arnold Jefferson, E-97, No. A-437, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Richard Arnold Jefferson, convicted of assault with intent to rob, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on December 29, 1947, to be computed from September 29, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 1 month, expiring on October 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He became intoxicated and while in this state, hit his victim over the head with a hammer and robbed her of six ($6.00) dollars. Upon his apprehension, he pled guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years.

The applicant has now served four years of a minimum sentence of five years and has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge has no opinion or recommendation to make in this matter. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since this applicant has served four years of his minimum sentence of five years and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Hudson, C-1582, No. 8663, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of Alexander Hudson, convicted of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 11, 1942, to be computed from December 5, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 11 months, expiring on November 5, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. At the time these offenses were committed, the applicant was just sixteen years of age. Together with two other accomplices, he held up the victim, one accomplice was killed and two escaped, being the applicant and one of his accomplices. At the present time he has served nearly nine years of a ten year minimum sentence.

The applicant was sentenced by the Honorable Raymond MacNeille, who states that if the Board feels he is safe to return to society, he has no objection and neither does the district attorney of Philadelphia have any objection to commutation.

Under these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished with his nine years incarceration of a ten year minimum sentence, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sntence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Henry Hogg, No. 1126-50, No. A-1022, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of George Henry Hogg, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on October 6, 1950 to be computed from September 25, 1950, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 1 month, expiring on October 25, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was in the Navy and was stationed at Willow Grove. There is no apparent motive why he and his accomplice committed a series of burglaries and larcenies in Bucks and Montgomery Counties. He received consecutive sentences and as a result of these offenses, the applicant received a dishonorable discharge from the Navy.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Montgomery County Prison. The trial judge, Honorable Harold G. Knight, has no objection to the commutation of the Montgomery County sentence to permit the applicant to begin the Bucks County sentence. The district attorney of Montgomery County has no objection to the granting of commutation.

Since this applicant has now served one year of his minimum sentence of one and one-half years and he still has one year to serve in Bucks County; we recommend that his Montgomery County sentence be commuted in order that he may serve the Bucks County sentence.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alek Hocowski, A-14616, No. 5065, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Alek Hocowski, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on June 10, 1926, be commuted from life imprisonment to 25 years, 4 months and 10 days, expiring on October 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-six years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a life term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for the murder of his neighbor. He was convicted by a jury on purely circumstantial evidence.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge has no recommendation to make in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state he has an excellent institutional record and that if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend him.

Since this applicant has served over twenty-five years of a life sentence, we feel because of his age and the long period of time this applicant has served he will not again offend against society, and we, therefore, recommend that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Hardy, E-834, No. A-981, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Hardy, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 25, 1949, to be computed from January 16, 1949, be commuted from 4 years to 2 years, 9 months and 10 days, expiring on October 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to eight years on a charge of robbery. This offense is known as robbery by the strong-arm method and it is the first time this applicant has felt the weight of the law. At the present time he has served nearly three years of his minimum sentence of four years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state to the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they recommend that commutation be granted. The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he recommends commutation. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, when he appeared before the Board of Pardons, stated that his office was not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since this is the first offense for this applicant, and since he has now served nearly three-fourths of his minimum sentence, we feel he has learned his lesson and will not again commit any offense of this nature. We are, therefore, recommending in view of his good institutional record and lack of a former criminal record, that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Hamilton, No. A-942, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert Hamilton, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Philadelphia County, on May 25, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and has no prior arrests whatsoever. He did admit his participation in these burglary affairs over a period of two months, but in no way did he give us the true picture which were eight burglaries for a total loot of $612.00.

The Board of Parole has written us a letter in which they recommended a pardon be granted. The trial judge, Honorable John A. Mawhinney, has no objection to a pardon and leaves it up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states that they have no objection to the granting of a pardon as prayed for.

Under all of the circumstances we feel this applicant has been rehabilitated and will not again commit any offense. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry S. Graeber, C-2027, No. A-458, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry S. Graeber, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 14, 1948, to be computed from March 5, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 8 months, expiring on November 5, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and had no prior criminal record. He denies his complicity in this offense and states he did not know his four accomplices had committed holdups and receiving cash for these affairs. Applicant claimed that he was only the driver of the get-away car and did not know what was going on inside of these various stores. This applicant, however, was shown to be aware of what was going on inside the stores on at least two instances. At the present time, he has served over three and one-half years of his minimum sentence of five years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have made a report to the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, states he has no comment to make and leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he is opposed to the granting of the commutation.

At least two of the four accomplices have had their sentences commuted or served their minimum sentence.

Because of this applicant's fine institutional record and the length of time he has served as well as his parole plan, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John James Gillard, D-3147, No. 7952, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the minimum sentence of John James Gillard, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Philadelphia County, on June 8, 1938, to be computed from May 19, 1938, be commuted from 50 years to 13 years, 5 months and 10 days, expiring on October 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first conviction. He and several accomplices committed a series of robberies, being armed with an offensive weapon. This applicant was the lookout man and his accomplice, who received a similar sentence, has already had his sentence commuted.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to make in the matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states, under the circumstances, he is not opposed to the granting of relief in this matter.

Since this applicant has served more than thirteen years of a minimum sentence of fifty years and his accomplices have all been released; we feel that this applicant has received a very severe sentence and should be granted some relief, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John James Cronin, AA-4510, No. A-1009, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John James Cronin, convicted of bigamy, perjury, issuing checks without funds, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 23, 1946, to be computed from March 26, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 7 months, expiring on October 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. It may be said for this applicant that he made only two mistakes but they were serious ones. He became enamored with a woman and as a result of this infatuation perjured his application for a marriage license and thereafter committed bigamy by going through a second marriage while the first marriage was still subsisting. In order to complete the sordid details this applicant gave worthless checks to promote his honeymoon. Prior to these offenses the applicant was a certified public accountant in the State of Pennsylvania.

At this time he has been on parole practically three years which together with his time in prison that he served, proves to be over five and one-half years of his maximum sentence.

This applicant feels that if he should receive this commutation of his maximum sentence it may forestall the revocation of his license as a certified public accountant in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We do not know what the Department of Public Instruction, State Board

of Certified Public Accountants, will do in relation to his license to practice, but we feel that this applicant has made a sincere and honest effort at rehabilitation.

Because of the fact he has been on parole nearly three years and served a minimum of two and one-half years, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Warring S. Conkling, C-4218, No. 1019, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the maximum sentence of Warring S. Conkling, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on November 15, 1927, be commuted from 60 years to 24 years, expiring on November 15, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and with the exception of this offense has never been in any other difficulty whatsoever. The offense for which this applicant served a period of not less than thirty nor more than sixty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and larceny. This applicant served five and one-half years, and on a petition to a former Board, had his sentence commuted. He was released on parole June 23, 1933, and has been on parole since that time—a period of eighteen years and two months. Two of his accomplices received pardons for their complicity over thirteen years ago.

All that this applicant is asking at this time is that he be granted commutation of his maximum sentence.

The present judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence. The Board of Parole has nothing to say of a detrimental nature to his actions while on parole. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he has no objection to the removal of parole supervision by the granting of a commutation of his maximum sentence.

Since this applicant has now served over eighteen years on parole and has an excellent record while under supervision, we believe the time has now arrived to remove that supervision and to give freedom that is accorded to most individuals. For the above reasons, we recommend that the maximum sentence of sixty years be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Cohen, B-7268, No. 6547, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Alfred Cohen, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 18, 1940 to be computed from April 8, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 7 months, expiring on November 8, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He together with an accomplice committee four street car holdups. The loot which the applicant received amounted to approximately $1100.00 After having served over seven years of a minimum sentence of ten years his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole June 21, 1947, and went to Texas where he received employment at the Kelly Air Field Base, San Antonio, Texas.

The parole authorities in Texas think very highly of this applicant and recommend him to us for a pardon. We have received no communication from the trial judge. However, the district attorney of Allegheny County has stated that he is not opposed to a granting of commutation of a maximum sentence. The representatives of the applicant then announced that he desired to amend his application from that of a pardon to that of a commutation of maximum sentence.

However, this applicant has only been on parole for four years and three months. Under these circumstances, the Board does not feel justified in the granting of a full pardon, but recommends that he be relieved of parole supervision through the commutation of his maximum sentence.

Because the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County are not opposed to granting of commutation of the maximum sentence, we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, (Dissenting)
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Thomas Cavanaugh, No. A-1023, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward Thomas Cavanaugh, pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) Maintaining a gambling establishment; and (2) maintaining a gambling establishment, pool selling, book making,

in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on June 6, 1938 and January 28, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on two different occasions for maintaining gambling establishments, pool selling and book making. On both of these occasions he was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 and one time was imprisoned for thirty days and the other time for sixty days. This applicant has been in no further trouble for nearly seven years.

This applicant desires this pardon because he has been promised employment with the New Jersey State Racing Association.

The district attorney and trial judge, however, are opposed to the granting of a pardon because the applicant was a gambler. The Board of Parole states that this applicant has a good reputation in the community and has not been involved in any misconduct for more than seven years.

This applicant cannot receive employment in New Jersey while a conviction is standing against him he asks that this pardon be granted since he has not been engaged in any illegal activities; we feel he has become rehabilitated and will not again commit an offense against the law. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Thomas Buranits, E-1235, No. A-580, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Thomas Buranits, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on September 6, 1949 to be computed from September 4, 1949, be commuted from 6 years to 2 years and 2 months, expiring on November 4, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and he had no prior criminal record. This applicant, in a running series of crimes committed in Schuylkill County, finally wound up his night of crime by stealing two cars. As the night came to an end, the applicant realizing the seriousness of his offense when he passed a State Trooper he turned his car around, followed the State Trooper and gave himself up. There is no doubt that this applicant received very serious punishment of six to twelve years.

At the present time, he has served over two years of his minimum sentence. If released, he will return to his family home which is in Brooklyn and be reinstated in the home of his parents. The parents have exhibited an interest in this applicant and they intend to do everything to see that he will not again offend against the law.

The trial judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, has written a letter to the Board and stated that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Therefore, under all the circumstances, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Biester, No. 65979, No. 5963, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Paul Biester, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on March 19, 1940 to be computed from February 28, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 8 months, expiring on October 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for from three to twenty years on a charge of robbery. After having served his minimum sentence, he was released on parole February 28, 1943, and at the present time, has been on parole over eight years and seven months. He has been steadily employed in all that time and he feels that being on parole has hindered him and has influenced his wife's reactions toward him. He has a good reputation in the community in which he lives and is respected by his neighbors.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge has no recommendation to make in this matter. The district attorney of Delaware County has stated, however, that he has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

Under all of the circumstances, we feel this applicant has become rehabilitated and no longer needs parole supervision. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George M. Beinhauer, D-9083, No. A-328, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George M. Beinhauer, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County on August 19, 1946 to be computed from July 19, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 3 months and 10 days, expiring on October 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this is not his first conviction, but it is his first major offense and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for burglary. At the present time, the applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence. He has had a good institutional record for the past three years and the Board of Trustees feel that he is attempting to make a good adjustment in the institution.

The trial judge, Honorable Robert E. Woodside, who is presently Attorney General, has stated that he is not participating in the decision in this case. The district attorney of Dauphin County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Both of applicant's accomplices were placed on probation and have not been incarcerated.

Because this applicant has served over one-half of his minimum sentence and has had for the past three years a good institutional record and because the present judge states that due to the fact that he feels he has been sufficiently punished; we believe this applicant is a fit subject for commutation at this time, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT VOTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Alt, D-7651, No. 8995, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Alt, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Perry County on March 7, 1944 to be computed from February 19, 1944, be commuted from 15 years to 7 years, 8 months and 10 days, expiring on October 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on the charge of burglary and larceny which arose out of his breaking into three hunting cabins and stealing articles of personal property therein. At the present time, he has served more than one-half of his minimum sentence. He received a very severe sentence under all the circumstances.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they have no objection to the granting of a parole in this matter. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge, Honorable A. Sieber Troutman, has written the Board and stated that if the authorities feel that this applicant is a fit subject for parole, he would have no objection. The district attorney of Perry County has no objection.

There is no doubt that this applicant received a very severe sentence and has served a very long time with an excellent institutional record. Under all the circumstances, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Baldi Wallo, C-4843, No. 4222, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Baldi Wallo, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 28, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 23 years and 2 months, expiring on November 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for having shot his sweetheart. After he killed her, he turned the gun on himself and attempted to commit suicide. It was not successful.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a good record. The trial judge, Honorable Horace Stern, makes no comment at this time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served twenty-three years of a life sentence with an excellent record, under all the circumstances, we feel that he has been sufficintly punished, and therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Taylor, C-7423, No. 4717, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of William Taylor, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 16, 1931, be commuted from life imprisonment to 10 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on November 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. The victim in this instance was his wife and the applicant stabbed her to death in a marital argument. He pled guilty and was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time, he has served twenty years of this life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Eugene Alessandroni, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he left the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated that in view of the applicant's good prison record and the length of time he has served, that they leave the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and the sentencing authorities are not opposed to his release on parole, we feel that the prayer of his petition should be granted and he should be released on parole for the balance of his natural life.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Steinmiller, C-328, No. A-1075, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Steinmiller, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Greene County on August 16, 1947 to be computed from January 31, 1947, be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years expiring on January 31, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and had no prior conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years. Following the commission of this offense, the applicant fled the jurisdiction and went to the State of Maryland where he was apprehended approximately one month after the commission of this offense.

The applicant's defense was that there was consent to the offense and also that he did not commit the offense. This was not borne out by the testimony and the jury found him guilty.

At the present time, he has been in the Western State Penitentiary for almost five years and he has an excellent record in the institution. The Board of Trustees would recommend him for parole if he was eligible. The trial judge, Honorable John I. Hook, feels that the applicant should serve his minimum sentence and the application is slightly premature. The district attorney of Greene County has no comment to make in this case.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that since this is the first conviction and he has an excellent institutional record; we recommend that the sentence be commuted to a term of five years which expires on January 31, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. Stanley, E-436, No. A-1083, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank J. Stanley, convicted of robbery, larceny, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 22, 1948 to be computed from April 15, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years expiring on April 15, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he and an accomplice had been drinking with a drunk and on their way home they "rolled" the drunk. When the applicant was arraigned, he pled guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to ten years. He served approximately two years and eleven months before he was released on parole. He has been on parole now a period of approximately six months.

The Board of Parole takes the position that this applicant has been on parole for such a short period of time, they do not feel they should make a recommendation. His conduct since his release has been exemplary and he has moved to the State of Delaware where he is now employed in the town of Kenton. The Delaware Parole Authorities state that his prospects for bigger and better things are now ready and he needs this boost by the Pennsylvania authorities to help him.

While we sympathize with the parole authorities in the State of Delaware, we feel he has been on parole too short a period of time for us to determine his future course of conduct. However, the Board desires to aid and assist this applicant in every way possible and is willing to recommend that he be given freedom from parole supervision after he has been on parole for a period of one year. Under these circumstances, the Board of Pardons recommends to Your Excellency that this applicant be freed from parole supervision on April 15, 1952, when he has been on parole for a period of one year.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas D. Shupock, E-656, No. A-676, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas D. Shupock, convicted of forgery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County on November 22, 1948 to be computed from September 16, 1948, be commuted from 4 years to 3 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on November 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and at the present time has served over three years of a four year minimum sentence. He is serving this sentence on a charge of forgery in which $110.29 was involved.

This applicant is suffering from what looks like the beginning of optic atrophy. The doctor who made this diagnosis is of the opinion there is no treatment that will aid this applicant in saving his eyesight. Applicant feels, if he is released, he can secure the necessary treatment at the Wills Eye Hospital.

The institutional record of this applicant is above reproach and the trial judge has no objection to his release. The district attorney of Northumberland County is not opposed.

Under these circumstances, we recommend that he be granted commutation largely on account of his physical condition.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Henry Scavone, C-5449, No. 3881, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Henry Scavone, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on June 10, 1929 be commuted from life to 22 years and 6 months, expiring on December 10, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for life for murder in the first degree. At the present time, he has been on parole slightly more than six years. On August 20, 1945, his life sentence was commuted and he was released on parole October 12, 1945.

He desires release from parole, feeling he will not again commit any offenses on the grounds he has rehabilitated himself and is married and desires to seek employment outside of Luzerne County but does not care to do so unless released from parole.

The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant has a good record on parole for the past six years. The trial judge is the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the present judge, Honorable W. A. Valentine, leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Luzerne County does likewise.

Since this applicant has shown himself to be rehabilitated during the past six years on parole and there is no objection from the sentencing authorities; we are recommending that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Robinowitz, No. A-1960, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Jack Robinowitz, convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 9, 1945, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was alleged to have violated the law by carrying concealed deadly weapons. At the time he was driving an automobile in which there were five other boys and when the police stopped the car, they found a lead pipe and stiletto in the car. The applicant alleged that he used the lead pipe in his business and the stiletto was a war souvenir. The applicant was placed on probation for a period of one year and has been in no further difficulty for over five years. The applicant has served in the armed forces of the United States and has an honorable discharge.

The Board of Parole recommends clemency be granted and states he has an excellent reputation. The trial judge, Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, recommends that a pardon be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board.

In view of the fact that this was the applicant's only offense against society, and a technical one at that, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted in the light of the applicant's war record.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest N. Plew, C-3830, No. 5263, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Ernest N. Plew, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Susquehanna County on February 12, 1927, be commuted from life imprisonment to 24 years and 10 months, expiring on December 12, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this was not his first offense but seems to have been a culimination of his juvenile record. This applicant plead guilty to the arsenic poisoning of his employer. He has now served almost twenty-five years of a life sentence and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state he has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has written a letter to the Board of Pardons in which he states he was district attorney when this case was tried and he states he makes no objection in this matter either for or against, but he does not recommend. The district attorney who was not the trial district attorney, states he is opposed.

This applicant comes highly recommended to us with a very well-prepared parole plan from his clergy who is interested in this applicant. They will have him under close supervision if he is released. Since he has a good parole plan and has served nearly a quarter of a century in the penitentiary, if he is ever to be freed and given an opportunity to rehabilitate himself, this must be the time.

Under all of the circumstances, therefore, we feel that this applicant should be granted commutation at this time and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Nathaniel, D-2740, No A-508, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas Nathaniel, convicted of sodomy, assault and battery, indecent assault in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 31, 1937 to be computed from December 6, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and he is subject to deportation because of two convictions which involved moral turpitude.

This applicant has asked that the Board grant him a pardon on the first offense which occurred in 1937 in order to stay his deportation from this country to Turkey from which he migrated as a child with his father. He was also of the opinion that he had been naturalized when the father was naturalized, but such was not the case. He has no living relatives in Turkey and to deport him at this time would be a very great hardship on him when he has financial and other interests in this country

Under all these circumstances, the Board of Pardons recommends that the pardon be granted on the first offense in order to stay the deportation which has been ordered.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis A. Maglio, E-2061, No. A-1115, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Louis A. Maglio, convicted of burglary, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Delaware County, on December 5, 1950; and of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on February 27, 1951, be commuted on Bill No. 384 September Session, 1950 (Delaware County) from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 year, expiring on December 5, 1951; and on Bill No. 424 August Sessions, 1950 (Philadelphia County) from a minimum term of 11 months, 27 days to 1 day, expiring on December 6, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years in Delaware County and an additional eleven months, twenty-seven days to twenty-three months, twenty-nine days in the Philadelphia County Prison on charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. The two places were broken into in the night time and food and other incidentals were taken. At the present time, this applicant has served approximately one year of this minimum sentence.

One of the accomplices received six months and the other accomplice was sentenced to a term for from one to three years.

We feel that all of these parties should be treated

equally and for that reason we feel that this applicant's sentence was more severe than should have been meted out under the circumstances.

Under these conditions, we are recommending that this applicant's sentence be commuted at the expiration of one year.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Kober, E-1637, No. A-765, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Kober, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on September 8, 1943 to be computed from April 20, 1950, be commuted from 4 years to 1 year and 7 months, expiring on November 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this is not his first conviction. He had approximately six juvenile arrests and two juvenile convictions when he was sentenced in 1940 to a term of imprisonment for from ten to twenty years on charges of robbery. He was then remanded to the Eastern State Penitentiary and while in that institution was taken to the Bucks County Court where he plead guilty to charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon for his part in the series of crime for which he was serving in Philadelphia County. That court imposed an additional sentence for from four to eight years so that he received a total sentence for from fourteen to twenty-eight years. This was his first major conviction, the other convictions were all juvenile sentences.

At the present time, this applicant has served eleven and one-half years of his minimum sentence and during this entire period of time he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Hiram H. Keller of Bucks County, states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board; as does the district attorney.

Since this applicant was only nineteen years of age when he was committed to the penitentiary and has now served over eleven and one-half years of his minimum sentence with an excellent record, we feel that he has reached the time when we should consider giving him the opportunity to prove himself on parole. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Harvey Jackson, C-952. No. A-464, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Harvey Jackson, convicted of forgery, uttering a forged instrument in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County on December 1, 1948 to be computed from November 17, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 10 days, expiring on November 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and had no prior convictions. He plead guilty to the crime of forgery and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for the issuing of fifteen worthless checks totaling over $2000.00. He has made restitution in the sum of $40.00. At the present time, the applicant has served nearly three years of his minimum sentence. If released, he will be returned to his wife and family and will be able to again support them.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend him. The trial judge, Honorable Robert E. McCreary, states he has no objection to commutation but feels he should make restitution. The district attorney of Beaver County is opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

We believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if given commutation at this time, he will not again offend against society. Under all the circumstances, we believe that this applicant will be a good risk on parole, and we therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Hingst, No. 64405, No. 9812, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward Hingst, convicted of pandering in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on June 22, 1948 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years and 5 months, expiring on November 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from two to four years on a charge of pandering. At the present time, he has been on parole more than one year and four months. His parole officer gives him a good recommendation and says that he has attempted to rehabilitate himself since his release from the Allegheny County Workhouse.

He is employed and has used his earnings to a good advantage. He has not been connected with any illegal enterprises since he was released from prison and has made every effort to lead a good upright life.

The trial judge, Honorable Russell H. Adams, however remains opposed to the release of the applicant from parole. This is all he asks at the present time and he does not seek a complete pardon. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has been in no further difficulty and he has been on parole for a period of one year and four months, we can see no reason for continuing him on parole for another eight months in view of the applicant's past good record on parole. We believe he has been rehabilitated, and we, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Hildebrant, No. 6492, No. A-1098, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harold Hildebrant, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 19, 1950 to be computed from January 29, 1950, be commuted from 5 years to 1 year and 10 months, expiring on November 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He and five accomplices broke into five different places and stole various articles of personal property therein. This is the applicant's first offense and he was a resident of the State of New Jersey when he committed these offenses. All of the other accomplices, with the exception of two, had previous records. Those who had previous records have been paroled yet this applicant who was in the same position as these other offenders was given a much more severe sentence and has spent more time in prison than his accomplices.

If granted parole, he will be returned to New Jersey to face charges in that State in connection with this series of burglaries. The Warden of the Northampton County Prison states he has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge and district attorney of Northampton County, however, do not make favorable recommendation; but since this applicant is going to be required to face charges in three counties in New Jersey and two additional in Pennsylvania, we feel he should be given an opportunity to face those charges and sentences. We, therefore, recommend commutation.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Joshua Higgins, B-6927, No. A-1085, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Joshua Higgins, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 2, 1939 to be computed from July 27, 1939, be commuted from 40 years to 12 years and 4 months, expiring on November 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is not his first offense. In fact he has five prior arrests and two convictions. He was a member of a gang who came from the State of Michigan to Pennsylvania and committed a series of armed robberies. The applicant is a native of Canada. For his part in this series of armed robberies, the applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from forty to eighty years. At the present time, he has completed over twelve years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to commutation of sentence if the applicant is deported to his native Country of Canada. The Board of Pardons has a receipt from the Board of Parole from the Province of Ontario which states they would accept supervision of this applicant.

For the above reason, the Board of Pardons recommends that the applicant's sentence be commuted on condition he be deported to Canada.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony W. Ginaldi, D-1596, No. 3679, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony W. Ginaldi, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 23, 1936, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years and 2 months, expiring on November 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and three accomplices committed robbery. Applicant acted as the look-out man and received approximately $900.00 for a $5000.00 loot. He served his minimum sentence of more than three years, in fact he served ten months more than his minimum sentence. He was released August 8, 1940, and his been on parole ever since, a period of eleven years and two months.

During that time, the Board of Parole stated to the Board of Pardons that this man has made a very good adjustment and he is a steady worker and good family man. He owns his own home and it is entirely free of debt. He has a good reputation in the section in which he lives and the Board of Parole, at this time, has no objection to the commutation of his maximum sentence because he has made a successful adjustment. The trial judge, Honorable Otto Heiligman, is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board as does the district attorney of Philadelphia County.

In the light of the Board of Parole's recommendation that they believe he has been rehabilitated and in need of no further supervision; we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Giles, C-9781, No. 7643, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert Giles, convicted of attempted robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, sodomy, rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 28, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 1301, June Sessions, 1934, from a minimum term of 7½ years to a minimum term of 7 years and 5 months, expiring on November 28, 1951; and on Bill No. 1298 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 29, 1951. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 1295.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was charged with robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, sodomy and rape and was convicted of those offenses. He has now served over seventeen years and four months of a minimum sentence of twenty-two and one-half years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for commutation at this time. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County likewise leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has served a very long sentence very well and since there is no objection to commutation at this time, we recommend that the plea of the applicant be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Gassler, E-851, No. A-1101, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Gassler, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Carbon County on January 31, 1949, be commuted from 7½ years to 2 years, 9 months and 20 days, expiring on November 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is not his first conviction nor imprisonment. However, this applicant together with five accomplices was sentenced on a charge of rape.

The Board of Pardons has considered this case on at least three different occasions where the accomplices have appealed to the Board for relief in this matter. The applicant in this case, together with accomplices, did commit the rape which is alleged although all information which we have received indicates that this victim was willing to the extent of cooperation. At the present time, this applicant has served nearly three years of his minimum sentence of seven and one half years and has served a longer period of time than any of the accomplices, all of whom have now been released.

The trial judge, Honorable James C. McCready, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Carbon County states he is not opposed but believes that the applicant should be subject to strict supervision. The applicant will have approximately twelve years on parole so we are not too worried about the extent of his supervision.

Since all of the accomplices have had their sentences commuted and there is no objection from the sentencing authorities of Carbon County we are recommending that the applicant's minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Flickinger, No. 96276, No. A-1100, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Alfred Flickinger, convicted of possession of unstamped and untaxed cigarettes, violation of the Act of June 21, 1947, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on January 17, 1949 to be computed from December 2, 1950, be commuted from 4 years, 9 months and 3 days, to 11 months and 18 days, expiring on November 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced, on a plea of nolo contendere, to pay a fine of $1660.00 and to imprisonment in the Lehigh County Prison for a period of four years, nine months and three days for possession of unstamped and untaxed cigarettes, violation of the Act of June 21, 1947. This applicant has now been imprisoned a period of approximately eleven months and while there has suffered a severe heart attack and for three months was in an oxygen tent.

Because of his advanced age and physical condition, the Board feels that further confinement may have a very bad effect on the applicant and may cause his death.

The trial judge recommends that commutation be granted but suggests that the fine and costs is not to be remitted. The district attorney of Lehigh County recommends commutation.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and will not again commit further offenses because of his age and heart condition; and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted although under no circumstances is this to be considered remitting the fine penalty as set forth by the trial judge.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Fine, No. A-1095, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Fine, convicted of violation of election code in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 2, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and was convicted of rendering illegal assistance to voters. This applicant denies this and states he only gave assistance to those who are legally entitled to it. He further alleges that his arrest was caused by a disagreement with another member of the election board of the minority party.

Since he has been released, he has reestablished himself and he is now manager of a taproom owned by his father at 1923 West Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He desires this pardon because the liquor license cannot be transferred to his name with this conviction against him. The father is in ill-health and desires that the business be turned over to him as soon as he is able to secure the liquor license.

Under all of the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we do not feel we should stand in his way to advancement which would be beneficial to himself and his family. Therefore, we feel that this applicant will not again commit any violations of this nature and we are recommending that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard M. Enderle, E-58, No 9425, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Richard M. Enderle, convicted of robbery, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on December 9, 1947 to be computed from December 4, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years expiring on December 4, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he had no prior convictions. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Pentitentiary for from one to five years on charges of robbery, larceny, receiving stolen goods. He has been on parole at the present time for a period of approximately three years.

This applicant is under the supervision of the Board of Parole and they state they have no objection to the termination of his parole at this time. The trial judge, Honorable Hiram H. Keller, leaves the matter of commutation of the maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons and the District Attorney of Bucks County makes no objection in this matter.

Since the Board of Parole has had this applicant under supervision for approximately three years and they have no objection to the termination of supervision, we are recommending that this applicant be granted commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Vernon DeLong, C-579, No. 9788, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert Vernon DeLong, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County on February 23, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 9 months, expiring on November 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first arrest and conviction for any civil offense. The applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to five years on charges of burglary.

The Board of Parole, who had this applicant under consideration, states that he has a good record on parole with one exception when he got into a fight with another person. This matter was settled. He has been a good and willing worker but desires relief from supervision at this time in order that he may seek employment in Ohio. The trial judge, Honorable Herbert A. Mook, is not in favor of a pardon but leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Crawford County has made no recommendation.

Since this applicant has served his minimum sentence and has been on parole an additional period of approximately two and one-half years, we feel that no further rehabilitation can be gained especially if it interferes with his earning a livelihood for himself and his family. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benedetto DeCave, D-9867, No. 9526, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Benedetto DeCave, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 4, 1947 to be computed from July 17, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years expiring on July 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he had no prior conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and three accomplices committed a series of burglaries in which the applicant's loot amounted to $200.00. For this offense he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a plea of guilty. Two of his accomplices received fifteen to thirty year sentences and are still confined. One accomplice received a five to thirty year sentence and his sentence was commuted after he served three years. At the present time, the applicant has served almost five years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge is deceased. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record but the district attorney of Philadelphia County feels he should be made to serve a longer period of time.

The Board of Pardons is of the feeling that this applicant, with no prior criminal record of any sort, has been given a very severe sentence and his petition should be granted when he has served five years of his minimum sentence, and we so recommend that commutation be granted as of July 17, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Comido, E-1052, No. A-312, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Comido, convicted of arson in the Court of Quarter Session of Montgomery County on May 2, 1949 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 7 months, expiring on December 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he had no prior conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to seven years on a charge of arson in that he is alleged to have aided two accomplices in setting fire to his inn in order that he could collect the insurance on said property. At the present time, he has served two and one-half years of his minimum sentence of three years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent record and they would recommend him for commutation. The trial judge and district attorney of Montgomery County are opposed, although the district attorney who enters the opposition is not the district atorney who tried the case.

The applicant avers that most of this came shortly after

the death of his wife and at a time when he was emotionally disturbed as he is not the type of man who would commit this type of depredation.

Since he has served almost all of his minimum sentence of three years with the exception of six months and his release at this time will give him an opportunity to rehabilitate his family and provide a home for his two small children, aged six and eight years; we feel that commutation should be recommended in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George R. Buser, D-6710, No. A-1064, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George R. Buser, convicted of burglary, felonious entry, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on September 21, 1937 to be computed from September 21, 1942, be commuted from 15 years to 9 years and 2 months, expiring on November 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this is not the first conviction, he having been convicted on three prior occasions and also he had been granted parole on two prior occasions but failed to make good. This applicant received a very severe sentence and at the present time has served over fourteen years but bcause he was on parole at the time of his conviction, he is only given credit of nine years of this service. Both of his accomplices have been released from prison.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has demonstrated stability and good habit of industry. They recommend him for commutation. The trial judge, Honorable Robert Mays, states he is not opposed to commutation. The district attorney of Berks County states if he has a good record, his commutation should be granted.

This applicant meets all the qualifications which the authorities imposed upon the granting of commutation and by reason of his long commitment, we are recommending that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Biggerstaff, C-1352, No. A-1076, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Biggerstaff, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County on August 29, 1949 to be computed from September 7, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 3 months, expiring on November 29, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of burglary and larceny. There was approximately twenty-four entries in this series of crime which occurred for a period of approximately four or five months. At the present time, the applicant has served over two years of his minimum sentence of five years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend. The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Lawrence County has no comment to make.

Since this applicant has served over two years of his minimum sentence, we feel that he has learned his lesson and will not again become involved with the law. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Tommy Timothy Berry, C-667, No. A-1072, October Session, 1941.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Tommy Timothy Berry, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 25, 1948 to be computed from April 17, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 7 months and ten days, expiring on November 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he had no prior conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years. The crime for which he was sentenced was a robbery committed while the applicant and his accomplices were on a drinking spree. This applicant had never before been in any other difficulty. It is shown that

these two robberies were committed after careful planning with the accomplices.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend him. The trial judge, Honorable Henry X. O'Brien, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he is agreeable to whatever action the Board of Pardons might take. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

At the present time, the applicant has served over three and one-half years of his minimum sentence. One accomplice was released at the expiration of his minimum sentence and the other accomplice was a parole violator, and probably the leader of this affair, is still an inmate of the Western State Penitentiary.

Since this was the applicant's first offense of any sort and he has served over three and one-half years of his minimum sentence, has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees recommend him; we are recommending to Your Excellency that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard U. Beck, D-9659, C-2019, No. A-1042, October Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard U. Beck, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lebanon County on June 4, 1947 to be computed from April 11, 1947 be commutel from 7½ years to 4 years, 7 months and 10 days, expiring on November 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction, having been once before arrested. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years for burglary in four places. In two of the places, they secured loot in the amount of approximately $170.00. At the present time, he has served four and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary recommend that he be granted consideration and state he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, was visiting judge and states he has no objection to commutation. The district attorney of Lebanon County, who is familiar with the case, states he recommends clemency be granted because he feels the sentence was too severe under the circumstances.

Since this applicant has served over four and one-half years and he has an excellent institutional record and this was his first major conviction; we recommend that the minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John A. Wittig, D-8624, No. A-397, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John A. Wittig, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on December 7, 1945 to be computed from March 22, 1945 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 9 months, expiring on December 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree. It is alleged that the applicant walked into a gambling establishment where the victim was seated and, without any warning, shot the victim. The applicant was convicted of this offense although the gun which was used was never found. The applicant has now served six years and approximately nine months of his minimum sentence. He has earned a good performance report and he is reported to have an excellent conduct record.

The trial judge has not written the Board of Pardons but has advised the agent of the Board of Parole that he concurs with the district attorney of Berks County who is opposed to this release.

The applicant is well-regarded in his community and it is believed that if he is released, he will be able to adjust in society.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Donald Sutton, B-9929, No. 9672, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Donald Sutton, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

November 8, 1946 to be computed from August 12, 1946, be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years expiring on August 12, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was convicted on a charge of rape and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years. Two of the applicant's accomplices have had their sentences commuted and one other accomplice received a sentence for from two and one-half to five years which he has served. This applicant has now served over five years and three months.

Although this applicant received a very substantial sentence and has now served over five years of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record, the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary feel that because of the nature of his crime, he should serve his minimum sentence. The trial judge stated that he knows nothing that would lead him to recommend clemnecy. The district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of commutation at this time.

Since this applicant has been dealt with more severely than the other accomplices, since all of the accomplices have received some relief at the hands of this Board or through the service of a much smaller minimum sentence; we feel that this applicant has been severely dealt with and should be given some relief at this time. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted when he has served a period of six years.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roscoe A. Storm, D-8223, No. A-45, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Roscoe A. Storm, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on April 6, 1945 to be computed from March 27, 1945 be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years and 9 months, expiring on December 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods. The crime consisted of stealing an automobile and changing the engine number, thereafter selling the stolen property. There were twenty-four cars taken in this series of escapades.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have made a report to the Board of Pardons in which they state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable William A. Valentine, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Luzerne County states he has no comment to make at this time.

One of the applicant's accomplices received a sentence for from one and one-half to three years which was served. The other accomplice received a similar sentence as the applicant's and is still in the penitentiary.

Since this is the applicant's first major conviction and he has served six years and eight months of his minimum sentence of seven and one-half years, we feel that this applicant has been adequately punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Spallone, No. 6129, No. 8996, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Spallone, convicted of pandering, transporting females for prostitution in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 17, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years 8 months and 10 days, expiring on December 27, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Northampton County Prinson for from four to ten years on charges of pandering, transporting females for purpose of prostitution. The applicant was released after the expiration of his minimum sentence on February 8, 1949, after he had served nearly five years of his minimum sentence of four years.

Since this applicant has been on parole he has been in no further difficulty and has attempted to make a good adjustment. There has been some history of difficulty with the applicant and his parole agent but the Board is of the opinion that it is not sufficient to be considered prejudicial. Since this applicant has been on parole nearly three years, we believe he has shown he can adjust in society and will not again offend against the public in general.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Northampton County has not written the Board of Pardons his opinion in this matter.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and because of the fact he is on parole, it is detrimental to his business connections, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Respectfully submitted,
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John R. Smith, E-2207, No. A-1111, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John R. Smith, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Chester County on March 7, 1951 be commuted from 1 year to 9 months and 15 days, expiring on December 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was charged with statutory rape for having sexual relations with consent of the victim, who instead of being nineteen years of age as she advised the applicant, was only sixteen years of age. At the present time, this applicant has served eight and one-half months of a one year sentence.

Even the judge in his letter to the Board, remarks upon the fact that this applicant hoped the jury might be deceived by reason of the mature and well-developed appearance of the girl. Certainly, if the judge who passed sentence on this individual, felt the victim was mature and well-developed, the applicant could be forgiven for his misstep. The district attorney of Chester County did not make any recommendation.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George H. Smith, D-524, No. 6109, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of George H. Smith, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 17, 1935 be commuted from life imprisonment to 16 years, 8 months and 3 days, expiring on December 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-two years of age and had no prior criminal record. This was a murder that was committed in the heat of passion and at the present time this applicant has served sixteen years and seven months of a life sentence. Normally, the Board of Pardons would not look with a great deal of favor upon this applicant, but there are certain circumstances in this matter which require careful consideration.

First, the Board desires to take into consideration the age of the applicant, he being seventy-two years of age at the present time. Second, that he had no prior criminal record.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary report he has an excellent disciplinary record and he received an excellent adjustment record from his custodial officer. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, leaves the matter of commutation to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney has stated he is not opposed at this time.

Since the present judge and the district attorney are not opposed and the applicant is over seventy-two years of age and will shortly become seventy-three years of age; we feel that he has served a sufficient length of time to be permitted his freedom once again. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Skurski, B-5286, No. 4770, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Frank Skurski, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 26, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 16 October Session, 1936, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 5 years and 2 months, expiring on December 26, 1951; on Bill No. 17 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 27, 1951; and on Bill No. 18 from a maximum term of 5 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 28, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this is his first major conviction. This applicant plead guilty upon his arrest to ten robberies within a space of ten days. For these ten offenses, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from fourteen to thirty-five years. He served twelve and one-half years of his minimum sentence and was then paroled. He has been on parole three years and eight months.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent record while on parole and he has adjusted very well. His being on parole has prevented his taking a position with an insurance company which he had been offered.

We feel that with the good record which the applicant has on parole and the fact that the district attorney of Allegheny County has stated that they leave the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board

of Pardons, that this applicant has such a record that he should be given consideration at this time. In order not to hamper this applicant in his advancement, we recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted and that he be freed from parole status.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles A. Shade, D-5599, No. 8826, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles A Shade, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on February 26, 1941 to be computed from January 4, 1951, be commuted from 25 years to 10 years 11 months and 20 days, expiring on December 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and had no prior criminal record. His entire difficulty with the law is the result of his drinking. When he was under the influence of alcohol, he set fire to several places and when arrested for these offenses, he plead guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years. Since he has been confined, the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record.

This applicant received a very severe sentence of a minimum of twenty-five years, and at the present time, he has served nearly one-half of this sentence. He is now in his eleventh year at the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge, Honorable Robert A. Fortney, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Northumberland County states he is not opposed to commutation at this time.

In view of the fact that this applicant has served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence, since he has an excellent institutional record, and this was the first conviction; we are recommending that the minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rudolph Scott, D-5440, No. A-930, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Rudolph Scott, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 21, 1948 to be computed from June 26, 1947, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years and 6 months, expiring on December 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from six to twelve years on a charge of murder in the second degree. This applicant and the victim were drinking together at a taproom. The most that can be said is that the victim was found a short time after the defendant had been seen arguing with him and the victim was deceased.

The district attorney, at the time of the hearing in this matter, very truthfully stated he doubts the propriety of the conviction of this defendant, but feels that the applicant's previous criminal record had something to do with it.

Since he has served almost four and one-half years of a minimum sentence of six years, we are of the opinion, that if the district attorney's feeling in the matter is taken into consideration, as it should be; then this applicant should not be in prison on this offense at all. Under those circumstances, we are recommending that the applicant's minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Ricks, Jr., B-2350, No. 6886, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Charles Ricks, Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 1, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years and 20 days, expiring on December 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment following the shooting of an officer when he and his accomplices were apprehended in the commission of a robbery. At the present time, this applicant has served twenty-one years of a life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant is employed as an auditorium janitor and has a good conduct and employment

record. They also state if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him for parole on the basis of his institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Allegheny County stated to the Board of Pardons that his office was not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

Since this applicant has served twenty-one years of a life sentence with a good institutional record and there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities, the Board of Pardons recommends that the petition for commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Proie, No. A-1130, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Proie, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on August 15, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this is his only offense for which he was convicted. He received money from his victim, to wit, sum of $15.00, to pay a junk dealer from whom the son had stolen some scrap. Instead of paying the dealer as he had agreed to do, he gept the money. As a result, he plead guilty to the charge of larceny and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from one to two years. He has now been out of prison for a period of eleven years.

The trial judge, Honorable John Kennedy, has no objection to the granting of a pardon and the district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board.

Since this applicant has had a good record on parole for over eleven years, has been in no further difficulty with the law, and his reputation is good; we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Price, C-1430, No. A-567, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Price, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on November 15, 1949 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years 1 month and 5 days, expiring on December 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This affair occurred as a result of drinking and the applicant together with an accomplice, broke into a garage and stole some $2000.00. At the present time, this applicant has served more than two years of his minimum sentence of four years. This applicant has a wife and nine children who are the sufferers in this case.

If released, the applicant will be able to reestablish his family and provide for the support of his wife and nine children.

The trial judge, Honorable Carl E. Gibson, stated he is opposed although he is not familiar with the applicant's family situation and the need of the family for the support and guidance that a father can give. The district attorney of Washington County has not seen fit to give his opinion in this matter.

We feel that since this applicant has served over one-half of his minimum sentence, and this is his first conviction, and because of the family situation and their need for his support and guidance; that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Pribics, D-4249, No. 7613, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Joseph Pribics, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County on September 16, 1939 be commuted from 18 years to 12 years and 4 months, expiring on January 16, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and four accomplices committed a series of crimes in and about Chester County and received a sentence of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from nine to eighteen years for these offenses. After having served approximately six and one-half years, he was granted commutation of sentence and at the present time has been on parole for

five years and eight months. All of his accomplices are on parole.

The Board of Parole in the State of Pennsylvania has made an analysis of his record and state he has been in no trouble since his release and he is making a good adjustment.

He desires to be relieved from parole supervision in order that he may feel that he has a more full and plenty life socially and legally then he does at present. He is happily married and has adjusted well.

Under all the circumstance, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John G. Polens, B-6514, No. 3616, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John G. Polens, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Warren County on June 23, 1936 to be computed from December 23, 1938, be commuted from life imprisonment to 13 years expiring on December 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to a charge of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to death which was later commuted to life imprisonment by the Board of Pardons. This murder was a triangular affair and this applicant was guilty as was found by the judge's sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary would recommend him for parole if he was eligile because he is very cooperative and trustworthy and holds a very high position in the parole department of the Western State Penitentiary. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons as does the district attorney of Warren County.

As this was not murder committed in the perpertration of any felony but was rather an affair of passion, and since this applicant has an excellent institutional record; we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Piccerelli, D-4594, No. 7851, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Piccerelli, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessios of Philadelphia County on January 5, 1943 to be computed from January 18, 1940 he commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 11 months, expiring on December 18, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this was his second conviction for robery of a victim in his own home. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twenty years. On January 18, 1946, he was released on parole and has been on parole approximately six years.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has a good parole record and that his reputation since his release has been excellent. Further, they report that he has purchased his own home and worked steadily. For over five years and ten months, this applicant has maintained an excellent reputation and during this time he has been under the supervision of the Board of Parole. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board and so does the district attorney of Philadelphia County.

We feel that this applicant has earned a right to exhibit that he will continue his good conduct, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Floyd Phillips, B-9975, No. 9805, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Floyd Phillips, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods, burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on December 23, 1946 to be computed from December 17, 1946 be commuted from 7 years to 5 years and 3 days, expiring on December 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced for the crime of larceny, receiving stolen goods and burglary which consisted of the stealing of four automobiles and the looting of a home which accounted for the burglary. Three of the automobiles which were stolen were demolished. Both the applicant and his accomplices received the same

sentences and both never had any prior criminal record. These offenses occurred during a period of approximately two months. These offenses were in the nature of a continuing series and this applicant was sentenced on five bills. At the preset time, he has served approximately five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would probably recommend him. The trial judge, Honorable George G. Patterson, has not made any recommendation to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney, however, stated that he is opposed to the commutation of sentence. However, the trial judge has made known his feelings to the agent of the parole board and stated he was agreeable to any decision that is recommended by the Board of Pardons.

For a first offender, we feel that this applicant received a very severe sentence for the offenses that were committed and we believe that he has learned his lesson and will not again offend against society if given the opportunity to rehabilitate himself. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Russell Pegg, B-7078, No. A-1135, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Russell Pegg, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on February 6 1940 to be computed from December 24, 1949, be commuted from 25 years to 12 years expiring on December 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was guilty of robbery with two accomplices and after commission of the offenses, he fled to Texas where he was apprehended. Upon his return, he pled guilty to the offenses and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven to twenty-five years. Even though he had a minimum sentence of seven years, the Board of Parole did not see fit to parole him until he had served a minimum of ten years.

At the present time, he is under supervision and the parole authorities in the State of Wisconsin and his parole agent makes this statement in a letter to the Board of Pardons. "It is my own considered opinion that future parole supervision will in no manner raise the level of his adjustment."

Under these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Francis O'Hara, Jr., D-8010, No. A-1168, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Francis O'Hara, Jr., convicted of forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 29, 1949, to be computed from November 4, 1949, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 1 month and 20 days, expiring on December 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is the third conviction he has suffered; the first for larceny, the second for assualt and battery and the third for forgery. At the present time, the applicant has served over two years of his minimum sentence of three years.

The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, recommends that the applicant's sentence be commuted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he is not opposed and feels that this was a very severe sentence for issuing of six worthless checks, totalling $265.00.

The applicant has stated that restitution has been made and if he is released, he will be able to effect a reconcilation with his family.

Since the trial judge recommends that commutation be granted in this case and the district attorney is not opposed and the fact that the applicant has now served two-thirds of his minimum sentence; we are recommending that he be granted commutation at this time.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lillian Morse, No. A-1121, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Lillian Morse, convicted of grand larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northampton County, on June 17, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and she had no prior record of any sort. She was sentenced to

a term of imprisonment in the Northampton County Prison for from six months to ten years on charges of larceny of clothing and cosmetics.

Since her release on parole in December 1943, this applicant has led an exemplary existence and has not been in any further difficulty for over three and one-half years.

This applicant desires a pardon in order that she may marry without the stigma of this offense on her background. She has had a satisfactory parole record and the New York Authorities advised that her adjustment has been quite satisfactory.

Since this applicant has been in no further difficulty and she has made a good adjustment, and since she desires to marry; the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that she has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In reapplication of Robert Edward Moore, E-867, C-1305, No. A-344, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Edward Moore, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 3, 1949 to be computed from January 21, 1949 be commuted from 3½ years to 2 years and 11 months, expiring on December 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and had no prior criminal record. He attempted to take a small bag of money from the American Express Company but was unsuccessful and he was apprehended at the scene of the crime.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and he has earned a very good adjustment report from the Rockview Prinson authorities where he is presently incarcerated. The trial judge, Honorable George G. Parry, is opposed to the granting of commutation at this time. However, the applicant has now served two years and ten months of his minimum sentence of three and one-half years. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has served nearly three years of his minimum sentence, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lloy Raymond Mattocks, 69945, No. A-1125, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lloy Raymond Mattocks, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County on April 2, 1951 be commuted from 2½ years to 8 months and 20 days, expiring on December 22, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices were arrested and plead guilty to stealing 150 chickens. This applicant has now served seven months of a minimum sentence of two and one-half years. One accomplice was paroled at the end of three months and the other was placed on probation for a period of three years.

The trial judge feels the applicant's petition is premature, but since these other accomplices have had their sentences commuted by the court or been placed on parole by the court, there is no good reason why this applicant should bear the brunt of this sentence.

We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Lavin, C-9589, No. 4320, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Thomas Lavin, convicted of murder in the second legree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 14, 1934 be commuted from 20 years to 17 years 9 months and 10 days, expiring on December 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree, which had to do with the stabbing of his common-law wife. He served nine years and eight months of his minimum sentence when he was released on parole. At the present time, he has been on parole over eight years.

During the period of his parole activity, he has had an excellent record and seems to have adjusted well in society. The applicant is now employed with the Penn Fruit Company in Philadelphia and feels that his sincerity and dependability has been such as to recommend him for commutation of his maximum sentence.

The trial judge has not given any opinion in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has adjusted in sufficient manner that he could be released from parole supervision without any further difficulty. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Kernaske, C-5744, No. 1647, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Peter Kernaske, convicted of assault with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on November 22, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 228-B November Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 2 years and 1 month, expiring on December 22, 1951; and on Bill No. 228-C from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to sixty years on charges of assault with intent to rob. After having served nearly fourteen years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole and has been on parole ever since.

The Board of Parole of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania state that this applicant has an excellent record while on parole and that he has been on parole nearly eight years and three months. He has a good record and the Board of Parole is not adverse to granting him commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be freed from parole supervision. The trial judge, Honorable W. A. Valentine, leaves this matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Luzerne County has not seen fit to advise us of his position in the matter.

Since this applicant has been on parole eight years and three months, and since he has served nearly fourteen years with an excellent institutional record; we feel that he has been sufficiently punished. Under all the circumstances, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Arthur Kelley, C-445, No. 5108, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Arthur Kelley, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on November 28, 1941 to be computed from January 2, 1948 be commuted from 7½ years to 3 years, 11 months and 20 days, expiring on December 2, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he had one prior conviction for murder in the second degree on which he was serving a term of imprisonment for from ten to twenty years. While serving that sentence at Rockview Farm Prison, the applicant left the prison and was at large for three days. When he was apprehended, he was given his present sentence for from seven and one-half to fifteen years. As a result of this sentence, the applicant was made to serve his entire minimum sentence of ten years and on January 2, 1948, was paroled and reentered to begin serving the sentence for prison breach heretofore numerated.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend him. The trial judge, Honorable Ivan Walker, states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Centre County makes no comment in this matter.

Since this applicant has served nearly four years of a minimum sentence of seven and one-half years for escape together with ten years for murder, he has, at the present time, been in almost constant custody for fourteen years.

Under these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been very severely punished and since he has an excellent institutional record, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Hedgman, C-6533, No. 5848, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of William Hedgman, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 5, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years, 1 month and 16 days, expiring on December 21, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and this was the only offense for which he was ever arrested and convicted. At the present time he has served twenty-one years of a life sentence and he has an excellent institutional record.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has maintained an unblemished disciplinary record. He enjoys the respect of all the officials and officers who have had the opportunity of observing the sincerity of purpose which he has been demonstrating for many years. The Board of Parole in their report to us states that this applicant maintained an excellent reputation prior to his arrest. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board as does the district attorney of Philadelphia County. This was a killing committed in the heat of passion and jealous rage. Now at the age of sixty-one, it is doubtful if this applicant will again offend against society; and since he has served such a long period of time, the Board of Pardons feels he should be entitled to some consideration.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been adequately punished, and therefore, should have his sentence commuted, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Gronski, E-1682, No. A-633 November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Peter Gronski, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on February 15, 1950 to be computed from February 7, 1950 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years expiring on February 7, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and two accomplices committed two holdups in which loot of $70.00 was taken As the result of this, the applicant was apprehended with his accomplices and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to eight years.

Since his incarceration in the Eastern State Penitentiary, he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Frank I. Pinola, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation in this matter.

The other accomplices have been commuted or have been released on parole.

This applicant has now served nearly two years of his minimum sentence and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that commutation should be granted upon his service of two years, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Bernard Grieco, Jr., D-8996, No. 9440, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on John Bernard Grieco, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on June 18, 1946 to be computed from April 25, 1946; and of burglary, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County, on December 13, 1946; be commuted on Bills Nos. 406, 407 and 414 (Delaware County) June 1946 Sessions, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 5 years and 8 months, expiring on December 25, 1951; and on Bill Nos. 74-1, 74-2, 74-3 (Montgomery County) April 1946 Sessions, from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 26, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on charges of larceny and breaking into homes in Delaware and Montgomery Counties. After he was apprehended, he plead guilty in both counties and was given combined terms of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years. Subsequently, after having served approximately two years and three months, this applicant's sentence was commuted by the Board of Pardons and he was released on parole. At the present time, he has served three years and three months on parole.

He has been active in church affairs, interested in television, he has saved nearly $1500.00 and recently became a father. He has been a very good parolee and the Board of Parole has no objection to commutation of this applicant's minimum sentence. His reputation in the community in which he lives is excellent.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant is entitled to consideration, and since the trial judge is no longer on the bench and the district attorney of Delaware County has no objection, we are, therefore, recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Dorsey, E-1636, No. 9861, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Dorsey, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on February 24, 1944 to be computed from April 20, 1950 be commuted from 6 years to 1 year and 8 months, expiring on December 20, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was not his first conviction but was the third time he has been convicted. Most of the offenses seem to have begun when he was a juvenile. At the present time, the applicant is serving on a charge of robbery committed in Bucks County. This sentence was imposed on February 24, 1944, to a Bill of Indictment to May Term 1940. This applicant has been in prison on Philalelphia and Bucks County sentences since April 17, 1940. Thus, this applicant has been incarcerated continuously for a periol of upwards of eleven and one-half years although he has only served one year and eight months of this present sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that his institutional record is unblemished and he has an excellent record. The trial judge, Honorable Hiram H. Keller, has written the Board of Pardons and states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board but states it would seem that after having been confined for twelve years, he should be entitled to favorable consideration. The district attorney of Bucks County makes no recommendation but leaves the matter entirely up to the Board. All of the applicant's accomplices in this matter have been acquitted.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that this applicant should be given an opportunity to again go free when he has served such a long period of time with such a good institutional record. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matthew DeFlavia, No. 353-50, No. A-821, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Matthew DeFlavia, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on April 21, 1950 to be computed from March 24, 1950, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 9 months, expiring on December 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he received a sentence of imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for from two to five years for fraudulent conversion of certain sums of money which he received for his employer and he used to wager on the outcome of horse races. His total peculations amounted to $11,064.19. On his arrest, he plead guilty but since that time has shown an attempt to rehabilitate himself and it is felt he has been very severely punished.

The trial judge, Honorable William F. Dannehower, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and the district attorney of Montgomery County states he has no recommendation to make. At the present time, the applicant has served nearly one year and nine months of his minimum sentence of two years.

It should also be mentioned at this time that the applicant's child is severely ill and his presence is needed in the home.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that the applicant should be granted commutation of his minimum sentence at this time, and we, therefore so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Condell, No. A-1126, November Sessions, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Condell, convicted of gambling in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on June 6, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and in 1938 he was arrested on a charge of gambling and given a sentence of imprisonment on the Montgomery County Prison for a period of thirty days.

Upon his release, he reestablished himself and has been supporting his wife consistently ever since. He is gainfully employed by the several racing commissions in the State of New Jersey as a pari-mutual ticket seller. In order to hold this position, his record must be free of any conviction. When it came to light he had been convicted in Pennsylvania of gambling, he was informed that unless he received a pardon from Pennsylvania, that his license as a pari-mutual ticket seller would be lifted.

Since this applicant was only in trouble this one time in 1938, and has been in no further difficulty for over thirteen years, and has an excellent reputation; we are of the opinion that this applicant should not be further penalized because of this conviction. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William T. Burney, C-1803, No. A-1142, November Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William T. Burney, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clinton County on September 1, 1950 to be computed from August 13, 1950 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, 4 months and 10 days, expiring on December 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He, together with several accomplices, burglarized a railroad car and stole forty-two sixty pound bags of sugar. Subsequently, they broke into other railroad cars and took cooking utensils.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and since this is the first conviction they would recommend him for commutation of sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Henry Hipple and the district attorney of Clinton County have not opposed granting of commutation in this matter.

Since this applicant has now served approximately one year and three months of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record and without any prior criminal record, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lewis Wright, C-9053, No. 6866, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Lewis Wright, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 28, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 8 months, expiring on February 28, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a plea of guilty to the stabbing of his wife who was unfaithful. However, the official records show there were two stab wounds in the back of the deceased and prior to that, there had been no argument with the victim before the stabbling occurred. The applicant has an excellent institutional record and he has now served over eighteen and one-half years of his life sentence.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County, however, does not feel he has served sufficient time.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that under all the circumstances in this case and the fact that the applicant has served eighteen and one-half years, and has an excellent institutional record; he has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of E. Robert Warner, D-3564, No. 7452, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of E. Robert Warner, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 22, 1938 to be computed from November 9, 1938 be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 3 months, expiring on February 9, 1932.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and he has now served over thirteen years of a minimum sentence of twenty years. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to fifty years. This applicant received a very severe punishment, however, at the time he committed these offenses there is no doubt the applicant was a very, very bad young man in Philadelphia. He was a lone robber and as such acquired the cognomen of the "aspirin bandit." The modus apprehendre method of operation was to enter a drug store asking for a box of aspirin and when the proprietor turned to secure the item requested, the applicant would whip out a gun and rob the place. According to the records in the district attorney's office, the total amount of loot was over $5000.00.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant did receive a very substantial sentence and also there is a detainer from the State of Michigan where he is a parole violator. Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant should be given an opportunity to answer to the State of Michigan in view of the fact he has now served nearly four-fifths of his minimum sentence.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County feels he has been sufficiently punished and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The trial judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, has written to the Board of Pardons and states he leaves the matter up to the Board.

Under all of the circumstances, we feel that this ap-

plicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Trolene, D-6467, No. 8165, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Peter Trolene, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on May 5, 1942 to be computed from April 11, 1942, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years and 10 months, expiring on February 11, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant appeared before the Board of Pardons in his own behalf. He asked for a commutation of his maximum sentence.

This applicant was sentenced in 1942 to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven to twenty years. He and two accomplices held up a manager of a theatre and the applicant fired a gun in the direction of the victim, he was not hurt in the holdup. This applicant has been on parole nearly three years and has an excellent record while on parole.

The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant has attempted to arise above the environment and has made considerable advancement and has a good reputation. He is in the junk business where he has been successful. Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney of Bucks County has any objection to his being released from parole supervision. The Board of Parole has no objection to his being released from parole supervision.

Since this applicant has made such an excellent reputation and has built up his business to the extent he has in the short time he has been on parole, we feel that he has demonstrated his ability to adjust in society and that he will not again offend against the law. For that reason, we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leon Smith, D-6020, No. 7650, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leon Smith, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on September 19, 1941 to be computed from July 2, 1941 be commuted from 15 years to 10 years, 6 months and 25 days, expiring on January 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years by Judge Mays in Berks County on charges of burglary and larceny.

At the present time, this applicant has served over ten and one-half years of his minimum sentence, which was very heavy to begin with. During seven years of his imprisonment, he was a good prisoner, however, in October 1947, he refused to obey an order given by a guard and in December 1948, he was found in possession of a deadly weapon although we are not told what type of weapon it was. With these exceptions, this applicant has a good record.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney of Berks County made any direct comment in this matter to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served over ten and one-half years of his minimum sentence, we feel he has been adequately punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leonard Sablowsky, No. A-1155, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Leonard Sablowsky, convicted of perjury, bribery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on December 1, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced in the connection with the bail bond racket in Allegheny County having plead guilty to perjury and swearing to false facts and the leaving of tips for the Bond Clerk in the district attorney's office. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of eight months.

He served his sentence and since that time has been in no further difficulty whatsoever. He owns a garage and bears a good reputation in the community in which he now lives.

He desires this pardon in order that he may clear the record for himself and his family.

We feel that this applicant has been adequately punished

and he has paid his debt to society. Under all the circumstances, we feel that this pardon should be granted, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bennie Sablowsky, No. A-1156, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Bennie Sablowsky, convicted of perjury, bribery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on December 1, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was one of a group of persons who was sentenced in connection to perjury with going bail bonds and swearing to false facts, and leaving tips for the bond clerk in the district attorney's office in Allegheny County. He plead guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of eight months, which he served.

Since his release, he served two and one-half years in the armed forces of the United States with two years of service overseas and received an honorable discharge. He is married and now has two sons, aged three and one-half years and two months. He realizes this was a black spot on his career and reputation and since he has led an honorable life for the past eight years and served his country, he desires consideration at this time for a pardon.

By virtue of the service with the armed forces and the fact he is now well-regarded and has a good reputation in the present community, and since the district attorney of Allegheny County has no objection; we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Roy, D-3465, No. A-1203, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert Roy, convicted of larceny, entering with intent to commit a felony in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 1, 1938 to be computed from September 8, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 5 months, expiring on February 8, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and although his past record has nothing to commend him, nevertheless, he seems to have rehabilitated himself and made an honest effort to readjust to society. There was a long history of criminal arrests beginning in 1934 and ending in 1938, when this applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two to twenty years on charges of larceny, entering with intent to commit a felony. As a result of the arrest in this case and conviction, he served his minimum sentence. He was released on parole to serve eighteen years. At the present time, he has served on parole over eleven years of the eighteen years which has heretofore been stated.

The Board of Parole gave this applicant an excellent record on parole and state he has maintained a constant attempt to rehabilitate himself and become a better citizen. The trial judge, Honorable James C. Crumlish, has no recommendation to make in the matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states they have no objection to the granting of commutation of maximum sentence for the applicant.

Since this applicant has been on parole over eleven years and has an excellent record on parole, and the Board of Parole feels he has been rehabilitated and state they have no objection to commutation; we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abraham Paul, No. A-1179, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Abraham Paul, convicted of forgery, uttering and publishing forged instrument, false pretences in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 24, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and besides the present offense for which he is asking a pardon, he was arrested and convicted in 1939 on a charge of receiving stolen goods and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for from one and one-half to three years. In 1948, the applicant again became involved with the law on a charge of forgery, uttering and publishing forged instrument, false pretences and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from twelve to twenty-three months. As a result of this second conviction, the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Government has issued a

warrant of deportation against this applicant and unless he receives a pardon, which is considered herein, to-wit, forgery, uttering and publishing forged instrument, false pretences, this aplicant will suffer deportation because of his second conviction involving moral terpitude.

It was brought before the Board of Pardons that this applicant has maintained an excellent reputation for the past three years and three months and has not become involved in matters as set forth heretofore. He is married and raising a family.

The Immigration and Naturalization Services say he will be deported to Russia or any other country that will accept him. This is a very harsh matter under the circumstances especially as he was not aware of the fact he was not a citizen of this country and therefore subject to deportation as an undesirable alien.

The Board of Parole finds that this applicant has a good reputation at this time.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished, and we, therefore, recommend that he be granted a pardon on the second offense only, in order that deportation may be stayed.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, (Dissenting)
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Ortale, No. A-1187, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael Ortale, convicted of keeping gambling house, common gambler in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on June 15, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and he was sentenced on the charge of keeping a gambling house and for being a common gambler. A game of cards was discovered in the club in which he was steward. Never before had the applicant been in any difficulty whatsoever. He had always borne a good reputation ever since he arrived in this country from Italy. After this affair, he quit his position as steward of the club and is now engaged in legitimate business and concerned with the welfare of his family.

The applicant desires this pardon in order that he may secure a real estate and insurance license in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The trial judge, Honorable J. Frank Graff, states he has no objection and is satisfied with the recommendation that the Board of Pardons makes. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed.

In order that this applicant may not be retarded in the effort he is making in securing a livelihood for himself and family, we are recommending that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clements John Musial, E-2507, No. A-278, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clements John Musial, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on August 7, 1950 to be computed from September 10, 1951 be commuted from 2 years to 6 months expiring on March 10, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. While in the Eastern State Penitentiary, he was transferred to Rockview Farm Prison and while there, in fact just four days before he was to be released by the Board of Pardons by commutation of his sentence, the applicant walked away from the Rockview Prison. As a result of that, he received an additional sentence for from two to four years in the Eastern State Penitentiary and his commutation which had been granted by the Board of Pardon was revoked. These facts occurred back in May of 1950 so that it has been nearly two years since these offenses took place.

His statement that he walked away from the Rockview Prison was caused by a momentary lapse from judgment and good reason because the processes of the law did not work as swiftly as he thought they should. He now feels that criminal tendencies have been "nipped in the bud."

Since he has served the maximum of his first sentence and already served over three months of his two year additional sentence for breaking and escaping, we are recommending that his two year minimum sentence for breaking and escaping be commuted to six months and he be released from the institution on March 10, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Joseph Mulligan, No. A-1245, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Joseph Mulligan, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on March 23, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is the only offense for which he was ever convicted. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 and placed on probation for a period of two years. His conviction resulted from an automobile accident in which the victim was the driver of the other car who was changing a tire and as a result of the accident, the victim lost his leg.

The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant has a gool reputation both before and after the accident. The trial judge, Honorable Henry G. Sweney, has stated to the Board of Pardons he has no objection to granting a pardon, and the district attorney of Delaware County recommends that a pardon be granted.

He desires this pardon in order that he may become eligible to appointment in the police department on a civil service basis.

Since this was the only time he was ever in any difficulty and since he has always borne a good reputation, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William G. Montemurro alias William G. Monte, No. P-9178-B, No. A-1217, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William G. Montemurro alias William G. Monte, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 29, 1937 to be computed from December 21, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from one to five years on a charge of robbery. After having served a year, he was released on parole. He served his parole time and has been in no further difficulty.

The trial judge has no objection to his pardon nor does the district attorney of Philadelphia County have any objection to the pardon.

He has been in no further trouble for a period of approximately fourteen years. He has completely rehabilitated himself and shown himself to be worthy of the trust which he was granted.

Under these circumstances, we feel that he has met all the qualifications for a pardon in this case, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond E. Miller, C-1717, No. A-800, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raymond E. Miller, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Crawford County on May 22, 1950 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 9 months expiring on February 22, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. This applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two to four years on charges of statutory rape.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record although, because of the nature of the case, they are inclined to believe that this application is premature.

The Board of Pardons, after hearing the argument submitted in behalf of the applicant, believes that perhaps under normal circumstances, this petition might be considered premature; but because of the physical condition of the applicant and the physical condition of his aged mother we believe he can be given some consideration at this time, even though the trial judge and district attorney of Crawford County are opposed to granting commutation because of the very nature of the crime.

The Board, because of extraneous circumstances which were argued to it by counsel for the applicant, is constrained at this time to give sympathetic consideration to the petitioner's plea. Therefore, under all the circumstances, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Norman W. Meyers, D-8861, No. A-1249, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Norman W. Meyers, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Centre County on October 5, 1942 be commuted from 20 years to 9 years and 4 months, expiring on February 5, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and was originally sentenced in 1942 on a charge of burglary to an indeterminate sentence in the Pennsylvaia Idustrial School. The indeterminate sentence in this instance was twenty years which is the maximum sentence for the crime which the applicant committed. Subsequently, this applicant was paroled in January 1944 to his home in Allentown. He had difficulty with his parole agent and as a result of this difficulty was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary as a parole violator. The return was not for the actual violation of the parole but as a technical parole violator.

After his return, he was kept in prison for a term of nearly two years when he was released in late November 1947. This release, however, did not continue successfully and in September 1951 he was alleged to have again technically violated parole and was returned to Lehigh County Prison.

The Board is of the opinion that this is pretty harsh treatment to have been returned three times to prison for larceny of a pair of shoes, sport coat and two suits and for it to continue to harass him for a period of ten years. In the Board's eyes, it is unthinkable.

Further, in the light of the counsel's statement, this applicant did not commit the acts which are attached to him in the complaint to the Board of Parole.

For these reasons and under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Marrazzo, D-2522, No. 5439, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Marrazzo, convicted of rape, pandering in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on October 9, 1937 to be computed from October 7, 1937 be commuted from 20 years to 14 years and 4 months expiring on February 7, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. It occurred when the applicant was approximately eighteen years of age. He has been on parole for over ten years of his sentence for from ten to twenty years.

The Board of Parole does not support this applicant for a pardon, however, at the time of the hearing, the applicant changed his petition to read to commutation of maximum sentence. At the best, this applicant would have five more years of parole and if he is ever going to lapse into a life of crime, he would have done so in the past ten years. We believe he has adequately demonstrated ability to live within the law, although the Board of Parole seems to think he has lapses of social consciousness.

We cannot see he will be further benefited by remaining on parole and for that reason we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry William Lehna, B-3187, No. A-1214, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry William Lehna, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on April 16, 1932 to be computed from August 29, 1946, be commuted from 18 years to 5 years and 5 months, expiring on January 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-three years of age and he was originally sentenced in 1907 on charges of rape and robbery to a term of imprisonment of fifty-five years. In 1932, when he had served approximately twenty years of his sentence, he escaped from the Western State Penitentiary and was then given an additional sentence for from eighteen to thirty-six years. Now in 1946, the Governor commuted the original sentence of fifty-five years so that at the present time he has served five years and four months of his eighteen year sentence.

This has been a terrific sentence and this applicant is one of the oldest prisoners in the Western State Penitentiary. The fact he has now served forty-four years in that institution, is in and of itself some record. This has been practically a life sentence for this individual. If released, he will be taken by the House of Hospitality in Pittsburgh which has agreed to give him a home, job and be the sponsor.

We feel that this applicant has been severely punished and is such age he will probably need institutional care, although he seems to be in fairly good physical condition.

We feel that after forty-four years of imprisonment, this applicant should be given consideration and that he should be released.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John J. Godlesky, D-6711, No. 9244, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John J. Godlesky, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County, February 21, 1939, to be computed from September 21, 1942, be commuted from 26½ years to 9 years and 6 months, expiring on March 21, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was not his first conviction. He had been a rough fellow with his fists for a period of approximately two years and at this time he was arrested six times and convicted at least five times for assault and battery. This crime, the larceny and breaking and entering also had the violent proportions where the applicant beat the victim and robbed him of his wrist watch and $40.00. He was given a very severe sentence, however, for from twenty-six and one-half to fifty-three years in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable T. Linus Hoban, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection if he has a good parole plan and his institutional record is good. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has no objection if the Board feels that he is sufficiently rehabilitated. At the present time, he has served upwards of ten years of a minimum sentence of twenty-six and one-half.

The accomplice who received a likewise severe sentence for from thirty to sixty years had his sentence commuted by the Board Christmas of 1949. This applicant has now served two additional years more than the time served by his accomplice. Two other accomplices have long served their sentences or been released.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommend commutation.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emerson Fisher, D-4850, No. 7671, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Emerson Fisher, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on April 8, 1940 to be computed from February 8, 1940, be commuted from 19 years to 12 years expiring on February 8, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction for which he was sentenced. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from nine and one-half to nineteen years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

After having served over eight years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole. He has been on parole approximately four years. One of the other accomplices has been on parole since 1945.

The Chief of Police of Muncy, where the applicant now lives, called and stated that he sponsors this applicant for release from parole supervision.

The trial judge feels he should be granted commutation and believes he was not a leader of the three.

We believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished as shown by his ability to get along, and we are, therefore, recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Fine, No. A-200, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris Fine, convicted of setting up and maintaining illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 17, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first arrest for any offense whatsoever. He and an accomplice were arrested in a garage where there were a large number of lottery tickets.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has had a good reputation since the time of this one conviction and he desires to have a pardon in this case in order that this conviction may not reflect upon his son who is a law student in Temple University.

At the present time the applicant is engaged in the operation of a restaurant and taproom on Lancaster Avenue in Philadelphia. He has been in no further difficulty and the applicant desires this pardon so that his record may be cleared.

The Board of Pardons feels he has sufficient reason for the granting of a pardon, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Ferraro, C-395, No. 4593, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Anthony Ferraro, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 28, 1944 to be computed from December 15, 1947, be commuted from 15 years to 4 years 1 month and 10 days, expiring on January 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and he has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years. He has nothing in his background to commend him. He began his life of crime when he was sixteen years of age and when he was seventeen years of age was sentenced to the penitentiary for the first time to a term of imprisonment for from ten to twenty years.

After having served approximately four years of this sentence, he was released on parole. Within three years after his release, the applicant again became involved with larceny and this time was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for from fifteen to thirty years. Said sentence to begin at the expiration of his parole time. Thus he has been imprisoned in the Western State Penitentiary for eight years but only four years and one month apply because of this previous sentence. Since this applicant has been incarcerated in the Western State Penitentiary he has completed ten to twenty thousand dollars worth of construction inside the walls of the penitentiary.

The authorities stated at the Western State Penitentiary that they would recommend him because of his excellent record and generally satisfactory work record while confined. He has an excellent parole plan and if released will work for a relative, his brother, who is in the contract business.

We believe, in view of his excellent institutional record and the fact that the district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board, that this applicant has made the necessary adjustment and should be granted his commutation at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Joseph Francis Farmer, D-8095, No. A-1240, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Joseph Francis Farmer, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 30, 1945 to be computed from January 6, 1945, be commuted from 11 years to 7 years and 20 days, expiring on January 26, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he was sentnced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eleven to twenty-two years for the commission of burglary over a twenty-three month period, together with five accomplices.

He has an excellent institutional record at the present time in the Eastern State Penitentiary, and the Board of Trustees there state they would recommend him for parole. The trial judge, Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he is not opposed to clemency in this matter if strict parole is maintained.

At the present time, the applicant will be on parole for a period of fifteen years. During the first part of this, he will be required to report to the Board of Parole weekly, thereafter semi-monthly, and then monthly, so that for a long period of time he will be subject to strict parole supervision.

The applicant has now served over seven years of his minimum sentence. He received a longer sentence than any of the other accomplices and the Board is of the opinion that the trial judge gave this applicant such a severe sentence because he believed that this applicant was the ringleader of the gang.

It is the opinion of the Board that this applicant has served many years longer than any other accomplice in this matter who was equally guilty. Since he has an excellent institutional record and is recommended by the trial judge for parole on strict supervision we feel that this applicant has been adequately punished and at this time should be granted commutation of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Edmond, C-5954, No. 4884, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of James Edmond, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on February 13, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 22 years expiring on February 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and had no prior criminal record. He and his wife got into a quarrel and as a result of which a fight started and a knife was pulled on the applicant. He somehow seems to have had a gun and during the struggle, the gun went off, killing his wife. This is the story propounded by the applicant, however, the true story as derived from the notes of testimony, the applicant asked the victim to get him a drink of water and as she started to get the drink of water, applicant started to shoot and fired six shots at the victim.

What further indicates he had a feeling of guilt, at the completion of the shooting, he fled to Detroit where he was apprehended.

At the present time, this applicant has served nearly twenty-two years of a life sentence and we feel he has been sufficiently punished although there seems to be no doubt it is a true murder in the first degree according to the testimony we have received at this time.

Nevertheless, since he has served nearly twenty-two years of a life sentence and has an excellent institutional record and both the trial judge and the district attorney of Philadelphia County leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons; we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward J. Dugan, B-7216, No. 8356, December Session 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward J. Dugan, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 16, 1940 to be computed from August 12, 1944, be commuted from 40 years to 7 years and 6 months, expiring on February 12, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he has been in difficulty on at least five different occasions. The last of which occurred in 1940 when he was sentenced on a charge of burglary and receiving stolen goods and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years. The properties burglarized were two State Liquor Stores. At the present time, this applicant has been on parole for a period of three years and four months.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has cooperated with his parole agent and there is no complaint of any nature recorded against his conduct.

The applicant appeared personally before the Board and they were impressed by his obvious rehabilitation. He received high recommendation from the Board of Parole but they feel he should remain longer under parole supervision than the period of time he has been on parole. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons does not agree with the feeling of the Board of Parole especially since the Board of Parole did not have a chance to observe the applicant as did the Board of Pardons. We feel that it would be wrong to deny the applicant because it may seriously affect his good conduct and fine reputation he has built up.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this is a meritorious petition, and we, therefore, recommend commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry DeLange, Jr., D-7488, No. 3600, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry DeLange, Jr., convicted of robbery, burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 29, 1943 to be computed from June 21, 1943, be commuted from 11 years to 8 years, 7 months and 8 days, expiring on January 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has three prior arrests and one conviction. In 1942, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for one year on charges of larceny. In 1943, after he was released on the former offense, be became associated with a group of six accomplices who committed burglary, robbery and receiving stolen goods. There were at least seven burglaries committed. One of the accomplices is now an inmate in the Farview Hospital for criminal insane and two others have either served their sentences or had their sentences commuted. One accomplice was acquitted.

Although both the trial judge and district attorney of Philadelphia County are opposed at this time, the applicant has served over eight and one-half years of his minimum sentence of eleven years.

Since this was his first major conviction and imprisonment, and at least three of the accomplices have been released; we believe that this applicant is being unjustly dealt with if it is expected that he should serve eleven years in the institution. We have been advised by the applicant's counsel that his father and mother have a good reputation and we believe it is a good opportunity for the applicant to rehabilitate himself and also at this time he would be able to adjust to society.

Since he has an excellent institutional record over the past three years, we are recommending that he be granted commutation at this time.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE.
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Dadowski, Jr., B-9464, No. A-305, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Louis Dadowski, Jr., convicted of burglary, robbery, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County on December 3, 1945 to be computed from October 5, 1945; and of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Quarter Sessions Court of Westmoreland County on November 27, 1951, this sentence to run concurrent with Allegheny County sentence and to be computed from November 27, 1951; be commuted on November Sessions, 1945 (Allegheny County) from a minimum term of 12½ years to a minimum term of 6 years, 3 months and 22 days, expiring on January 27, 1952; and a minimum term imposed at February Sessions, 1946 (Westmoreland County to run concurrent and be computed from November 27, 1951), from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 2 months and 1 day, expiring on January 28, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was arrested with an accomplice for robbing three business places. He has already made restitution of one-third of the money that was stolen.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for parole. The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Allegheny County has stated to the Board of Pardons he is not opposed to the granting of commutation since this applicant has now served one-half of his minimum sentence with an excellent record.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and since he is a first offender and he has an excellent institutional, record; we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Warren Milton Curtis, D-9156, No. A-1228, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Warren Milton Curtis, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 9, 1946 to be computed from September 30, 1946, be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years and 4 months, expiring on January 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods. The applicant and his accomplices were also riding around in a stolen car.

At the present time, the applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence and for the past three years has an excellent institutional record. All of his accomplices were sent to the Pennsylvania Industrial School and one accomplice is still a fugitive.

Since the accomplices served a great deal less time than the applicant did and were equally guilty, we believe the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and since the trial judge and the district attorney of Philadelphia have no objections; we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rufus C. Crumby, B-3238, No. 6543-A, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sencence of Rufus C. Crumby, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 27, 1932, be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 9 months, expiring on February 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He plead guilty of murder generally and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for his participation in the killing of a person who was known as a "labor broker." The "labor broker" operated in this manner: he went down to Mississippi and hired applicant and his three accomplices on false representation that there were plentiful jobs in and about the city of Pittsburgh. He then drove them to Pittsburgh in his automobile and then was unable to fulfill the obligation. The applicant and three accomplices asked the victim to return them to Mississippi and he refused. They beat him to death and hid his body in a well. When they were apprehended, the applicant plead guilty generally and was sentenced as above.

The accomplice, Wilson, was the only one of the three accomplices to fulfill the court's sentence. He died in prison. The accomplice, Jenkins, had his sentence commuted approximately nine and one-half years ago, and the other defendent is still in the Western State Penitentiary.

We, however, are of the opinion that this applicant should have his sentence commuted because of the fact he has served nearly twenty years of a life sentence with an excellent institutional record. The trial judge has not seen fit to report to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County stated to the Board of Pardons at the time of the hearing that they left the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since one of the accompiices has already had his sentence commuted over nine and one-half years ago, we feel that this applicant, who was not any more guilty than his accomplice, should have some consideration too.

We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Consugar, D-2805, No. 4957, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Consugar, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County, on January 17, 1938 to be computed from September 28, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first offense for which he was convicted. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree, the charge being the murder of his father. After having served approximately seven years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole and has been on parole for the past seven years.

He has been employed by the same company for approximately the entire length of his time on parole. He has made a contact with a sister and is highly regarded by her and his brother-in-law. He is petitioning for clemency on the basis that at the time of commission of this offense he was not more than seventeen years of age.

The trial judge recommends that a pardon be granted in this matter and the district attorney of Schuylkill County has not given us any indication of his feeling in the matter.

Since both this applicant's parents are dead, one by applicant's own hand, and since he has maintained an excellet record over the past seven years; we feel that he merits some consideration in this matter. We are, therefore, recommending that the pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emil C. Burgy, No. 2637-D, No. 5176, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Emil C. Burgy, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 23, 1933 to be computed from August 7, 1933, be commuted from 20 years to 18 years, 5 months and 20 days, expiring on January 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and his accomplices heldup a branch bank of the Pennsylvania Company and got away with loot amounting to approximately $42,000.00. When he was apprehended, he plead guilty to charges of assault with intent to rob, entering with intent to steal and conspiracy to rob and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from nine to twenty years.

At the present time, this applicant has been on parole for a period of nine years and seven months. He has attempted to rehabilitate himself by beginning a grocery and butcher shop in New Jersey and continues to make progress and he is endeavoring now to advance into further positions of trust and financial responsibility. He feels that this parole supervision is a big handicap to his present business venture and will continue to be so unless granted relief. Generally, he is very highly thought of in the community.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to granting of commutation in this matter.

Therefore, since the applicant has served approximately nine years and seven months on parole and has attempted to rehabilitate himself in the establishment of his own grocery store and butcher business, we feel he should be helped instead of hindered at this time. His parole agent also gives him a good recommendation and he has no marks against him while on parole. Therefore, we recommend commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Boynton, D-8588, No. A-1231, Decemer Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Samuel Boynton, convicted of unlawful possession and use of drugs in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 13, 1950, be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 9 months and 12 days, expiring on January 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was arrested on a charge of un-

lawful possession and use of drugs and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a period of three years.

This was a very severe sentence for what the applicant was alleged to have done, and the Board of Pardons feels that this sentence must have been meted out by the trial judge when he was angry at the defendent. Normally in Philadelphia, these drugs addicts are sentenced to a term of one year to permit their cure and rehabilitation and thereafter freed under supervision. This applicant received more than the usual sentence. At the present time, he has served nearly two years of his sentence.

Since this applicant has now served over one-half of his flat sentence, the Board is of the opinion that he has been rehabilitated and we see no further need for incarceration. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Amato, E-1107, No. 9033-A, December Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Joseph Amato, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, on May 29, 1946 in the Quarter Sessions Court of Chester County; Quarter Sessions Court on May 29, 1946 in Montgomery County and to run concurrent with Chester County, and in the Quarter Sessions Court of Bucks County on November 25, 1946 and to be computed from May 29, 1949; be commuted on Bills imposed at May Sessions, 1946 (Chester County) from a maximum term of 7 years to a maximum term of 8 years and 8 months, expiring on January 29, 1952; (on Bills imposed at April Sessions, 1946, Montgomery County to run concurrent is also commuted); and on Bill imposed on May Sessions, 1946 (Bucks County and to be computed from May 29, 1949), from a maximum term of 7 years to a maximum term of 2 years, 8 months and 1 day, expiring on January 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and one accomplice broke into clubs in three counties, smashed the slot machines and took the contents thereof. He was sentenced three concurrent sentences, the total amounting to three and one-half to seven years.

He was released on parole on November 29, 1949, and since that time has been a useful citizen in the community. He has been residing in Philadelphia at the present time but desires to move to Houston, Texas, where he will be engaged in the real estate business with his brother.

The Board of Pardons understands his desire to be free from parole supervision when he goes to a new home and we are, therefore, recommending that the maximum sentence be commuted in order that he may have this opportunity when he goes to Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Williams, C-8702, No. 4191, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harold Williams, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on Feruary 27, 1933 to be computed from November 24, 1930, be commuted from life to 21 years and 3 months, expiring on February 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his only offense for which he was ever convicted. He was sentenced to a life term in the Eastern State Penitentiary in 1933 for the killing of his brother-in-law. After he had served approximately eight years of his sentence he was commuted and released on parole. He has now been on parole approximately ten years and four months and applies to us now for commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent record on parole and in their opinion is completely rehabilitated. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that further parole supervision will have no effect on his rehibilitation, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John William West, D-5812, No. 8489, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John William West, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 5, 1941 to be computed from May 17, 1941, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years and 9 months, expiring on February 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on a charge of robbery.

He has an excellent institutional record for the past seven years. At the present time he has served over ten years and eight months of his minimum sentence. The trial judge is not familiar with the defendant since he sentenced him over ten years ago. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated to the Board of Pardons that he leave this matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if granted relief at this time he will become completely rehabilitated. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Serratore, E-879, No. A-102, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Serratore, convicted of robbery, burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on February 11, 1949 to be computed from February 8, 1949, be commuted from 4 years to 3 years and 17 days, expiring on February 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to eight years on a charge of robbery and burglary. He was convicted by the jury of beating and robbing his victim of $143.00. At the present time, this applicant has served nearly three years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Harold G. Knight, states he has no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Montgomery County has no objection to granting a commutation.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clair Raymond Peiffer, D-9660, C-2020, No. A-364, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clair Raymond Peiffer, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lebanon County on June 4, 1947 to be computed from April 11, 1947, be commuted from 7½ years to 4 years and 10 months, expiring on February 11, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years for burglary of four establishments and the taking of a small amount of money therefrom. At the present time, this applicant has served almost five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, where the applicant is confined, states he has an excellent institutional record and they recommend him highly. The trial judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, has written the Board of Pardons and recommends that commutation of sentence be granted. The district attorney of Lebanon County states that this applicant has a good record and he recommends that commutation of sentence be granted.

At the present time, this applicant has served over four years and nine months and since this was his first major conviction, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William O'Neill, Jr., D-5171, No. 9790, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William O'Neill, Jr., convicted of murder in the second degree, assault, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 5, 1940 to be computed from April 4, 1940, be commuted from 15 years to 6 years and 11 months, expiring on March 4, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on charges of murder in the second degree, assault, robbery. At the present time, he has served approximately twelve years of his minimum sentence of twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they recommend him for consideration. The trial judge, Honorable James C. Crumlish, recommends that this applicant's sentence be commuted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to granting of commutation.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and under all the circumstances, we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John P. Mullaney, E-86, No. A-476, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John P. Mullaney, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 7, 1948 to be computed from December 3, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 3 months, expiring on March 3, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He had no prior criminal record of any sort. At the present time, he has served over four years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent record and recommend him highly. The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, feels that this applicant was easily led by criminal companions. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation. His sister now asks that he be granted commutation of his sentence.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nelson L. Hummel, D-7652, No. 9761, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Nelson L. Hummel, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Perry County on March 7, 1944 to be computed from February 17, 1944, be commuted from 15 years to 8 years expiring on February 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years for breaking into eight cottages or cabins on two different occasions. Only a small amount of personal property was taken.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and the present judge, Honorable S. E. Troutman, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Perry County does likewise.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant received a very severe sentence for the entry into these eight cabins. We feel that since the applicant has served eight years of his minimum sentence he should be given consideration, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Charles Heddings, E-1085, No. A-1270, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard Charles Heddings, convicted of assault with intent to rob, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on April 26, 1949 to be computed from April 16, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 10 months, expiring on February 16, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of

assault with intent to rob, robbery. The term that best expresses their action is "rolling a drunk."

This applicant's accomplice received a sentence for from two and one-half to five years and we are unable to learn why this applicant received twice as long a sentence as his accomplice when both were equally guilty.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend commutation of sentence. The trial judge, Honorable William I. Troutman, has no objection to commutation of sentence at this time.

We feel that this applicant and his accomplice should be treated equally, and we, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted to the time he has served, making his sentence equivilant to that of his accomplice.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Stanley George, B-2654, No. 5862, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Jacob Stanley George, convicted of robbery, burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 12, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 3, May Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 40 years to a maximum term of 10 months (Bill No. 2 to run concurrent is also commuted), expiring on March 12, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and in 1931 he was sentenced to the Western State Penitentiary for a term of imprisonment for from fifteen to sixty years. After having served eleven years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole September 4, 1942. At the present time, he has been on parole over nine years and the Board of Parole states they have no objection to his release from parole at this time. He has a good record on parole and has shown every evidence of rehabilitation.

We believe this applicant to be worthy of the trust that was placed in him and we do not believe he will again become involved in any criminal difficulties. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Edelman, E-612, No. 9903, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Samuel Edelman, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 1, 1948 be commuted from 15 years to 3 years, 3 months and 20 days, expiring on February 21, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to fifteen years on a charge of burglary from a loaded truck.

After this applicant served approximately four years of his minimum sentence he was released on parole and has now been on parole approximately eight months. Since being on parole, he has been given the opportunity of becoming a distributor for the Foremost brand meats in Miami, Florida. He, of course, does not wish to assume this distributorship while under parole supervision and asks he be freed from parole by commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may enter into the distributorship.

The trial judge has not seen fit to answer the Board of Pardons' inquiry and the district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

However, the Board is not of the opinion that this should continue to penalize this applicant for his past mistakes for which he has paid. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT VOTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Dearment, C-1351, C-2319, No. A-1264, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Dearment, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on May 1, 1950 to be computed from July 27, 1951, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year, expiring on July 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and at the present time he is serving a one and one-half to four years in the Western State Penitentiary for breaking and escaping penitentiary. This applicant has been incarcerated since July 26, 1949, so that if granted commutation expiring July 27, 1952, he will have served his minimum sentence of Huntingdon County and one year of his sentence in Centre County. Because of this applicant's age

and the fact he merely walked away from Rockview Farm Prison, we believe he has been sufficiently punished if he serves one year of his minimum sentence imposed in Centre County.

This is the attitude taken by the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary. The trial judge and the district attorney of Centre County, where this applicant was sentenced, leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted as of July 27, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Corbett, E-2191, No. A-1262, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Corbett, convicted of attempted burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 2, 1951 to be computed from February 7, 1951, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 10 days, expiring on February 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to five years on a charge of attempted burglary. This applicant and his accomplice were walking along the street and the accomplice was carrying a crowbar when they were arrested. There is nothing to show that this applicant attempted to break into any store. The accomplice, who had the crowbar, was a juvenile and sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial School.

The trial judge, Honorable James C. Crumlish, has no objection or recommendation to make in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

We believe this applicant has been sufficiently punished and under all of the circumstances, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT VOTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Irving D. Brubaker, No. A-1272, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Irving D. Brubaker, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lebanon County on September 17, 1949 to be computed from August 13, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 6 months, expiring on February 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Lebanon County Prison for from five to ten years for breaking into three cabins and taking miscellaneous personal property therefrom to the value og $60.00. At the present time, he has served approximately two and one-half years of his minimum sentence. He has a gool institutional record in the Lebanon County Prison where is is confined.

The trial judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, recommends that he be granted commutation at this time. The district attorney of Lebanon County also recommends that he be granted commutation.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stephan Boross, No. A-1255, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Stephan Boross, convicted of false pretense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 8, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-one years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a period of six months on a charge of false pretense which occurred approximately seven years prior to the time he was convicted. This disparity in time was caused by the fact that this applicant is a priest of the Greek Orthodox Church and he spent quite a bit of time traveling around the United States and Canada.

Unfortunately, when he was naturalized, he failed to reveal this conviction to the naturalization authorities and they revoked his naturalization papers and seek to deport him. This, we feel, is compounding the crime and that he has been sufficiently punished.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated to the Board of Pardons that they are not opposed to the granting of a pardon as prayed for.

We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be issued in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT VOTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Blagg, B-9812, No. A-542, January Session 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry Blagg, convicted of abortion, procuring or attempting to procure an abortion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on June 19, 1946 to be computed from June 10, 1946, be commuted from 9 years to 5 years and 9 months, expiring on March 10, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-three years of age and this was his second major conviction for procuring or attempting to procure an abortion. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from nine to eighteen years. He has now served nearly six years of his minimum sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record, however, in the light of the sentence imposed by the Beaver County Courts, the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary feels that his application is premature. The trial judge, Honorable Robert E. McCreary, is opposed unless as part of the parole status, he be refused permission to live in the State of Pennsylvania. The district attorney of Beaver County is not opposed to commutation.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this was a very severe sentence and the fact he has now served approximately two-thirds of it, leads us to feel he has been adequately punished. Needless to say, we are unable to follow the trial judge's suggestion in regards to the applicant's status while on parole.

We believe that this applicant has been severely punished and that he has learned his lesson. We are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl Beatty, C-1505, No. A-675, January Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Earl Beatty, convicted of embezzlement in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on February 8, 1950 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years and 1 month, expiring on March 8, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was County Treasurer of Jefferson County and embezzled funds of the county to pay on account certain coal stripping equipment which he purchased. At the present time, he has served one-half of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state he has an excellent record in the institution and they would recommend him for parole if he was eligible. The present judge has no recommedation to make as he was not in office when this applicant was convicted. The district attorney of Jefferson County has made no comment.

We believe that four years is a very long time to serve in this type of case and we have been assured that this applicant is rehabilitated and will make restitution to Jefferson County.

Under all the circumstances, we believe he has been sufficiently punished and recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John E. Williams, D-8186, No. 9644-A, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John E. Williams, convicted of assault, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 20, 1945 to be computed from December 18, 1944 be commuted from 15 years to 7 years and 4 months expiring on April 18, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was the first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on charges of assault and robbery in connection with the holdup and robbery of a gas station. At the present time, he has served over seven years and two months of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge has no opinion to give in this matter. The district attorney of Delaware County states he has no objection to commutation as this applicant has served a very long period of time.

Two of the accomplices have been released on parole and one is still confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

We feel that since this applicant has a good institutional record and there is no objection from the district attorney of Delaware County, that this applicant's sentence is much too long and should be commuted; and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Westley, C-6196, No. 5884, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Charles Westley, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 27, 1930, be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years and 10 months, expiring on March 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and he has spent nearly one-half of his entire life behind prison bars. He killed a clerk of a drug store during a holdup and was sentenced to a life term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he has an outstanding institutional record and that he should be given some consideration for his long institutional record without blemish. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge of Common Pleas Court No. 5, has written the Board of Pardons recommending that commutation be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of relief in this case.

Since this applicant has served nearly twenty-two years of a life sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished and since the present judge recommends that commutation be granted and the district attorney is not opposed, and since he has an excellent institutional record; we feel that commutation should be granted and he should be placed upon parole for the period of his natural life.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Tate, D-4570, No. 7985, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Tate, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 8, 1940 to be computed from December 29, 1939 be commuted from 20 years to 12 years and 3 months, expiring on March 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is not the first time he has been in any difficulty with the law. He was, on previous occasions, convicted in courts of law and on one occasion was placed on probation for a period of two years. It was while he was serving this probation period that he committed these offenses for robbery for which he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent record over the past four years. He has now served more than twelve years of his minimum sentence. One of the accomplices, who received a sentence equivalent to that of this applicant, has had his sentence commuted three years ago and has been on parole since that time.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been severely punished and he should be given some consideration for the long period of time which he has served.

Under all the circumstances, we feel he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Francis Sullivan, B-9974, No. A-1299, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Francis Sullivan, convicted of larceny, burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on December 23, 1946 to be computed from December 17, 1946, be commuted from 7 years to 5 years and 4 months, expiring on April 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven to fourteen years. At the present time, this applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence. He was only eighteen years of age when he was first sentenced to the institution. This was a very harsh sentence for one who had no previous record.

An accomplice who received the same sentence had his sentence commuted in1951, and the other accomplice was granted a suspended sentence.

This applicant has a good institutional record and has served a longer period of time than his accomplice who committed the same crime, and we believe he should be granted the same consideration as his accomplice. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Spader, D-4557, No. 7750, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert Spader, convicted of robbery, assault with intent to assault, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 3, 1940 to be computed from December 30, 1939 be commuted from 20½ years to 12 years and 3 months expiring on March 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He heldup a Greyhound Bus Terminal at gun point and received $13.50 in loot. He is alleged, however, to have fired several shots at officers who attempted to arrest him. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty and one-half to forty-one years. At the present time, he has served over twelve years and two months of his minimum sentence.

The institutional authorities state that he has an unblemished record. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

If released, he will go to live in West Orange, New Jersey, and will be under the supervision of his sponsor who will live near him.

Since he has served over one-half if his minimum sentence, and that amounted to more than twelve years, we feel he has been sufficiently punished. We are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph T. Schiavo, D-9869, No. A-434, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph T. Schiavo, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 4, 1947 to be computed from July 17, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years and 9 months, expiring on April 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for the commission of three burglaries and stealing of goods to the value of approximately $1,684.00. The applicant was part of a gang known as the "Richmond Terrors." He has now served nearly four years and seven months for these offenses.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since this was his first conviction, we feel he has been adequately punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Senibaldi, B-1577, No. 4793, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Alfred Senibaldi, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 18, 1929 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years 9 months and 12 days, expiring on June 14, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this is not his first offense. He was convicted in 1929 on charges of robbery, receiving stolen goods and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to ten years.

After he served his minimum sentence, he was released on parole. While on parole in Massachusetts, he was returned as a convicted parole violator. After having served approximately three and one-half years, he was again reparoled and after approximately five more years on parole, was returned as a parole violator from the State of Ohio.

This applicant's maximum sentence is up in 1952 and all he is asking for is seventy-eight days credit for jail

time which he served in the county jail prior to his being sent to the Western State Penitentiary. In those days, the judge was not required to give the defendant the benefit of his jail time, consequently it was not given to the applicant. Since then, the Act of 1937 has been passed and consequently if this applicant was sentenced today, he would be given this credit.

Since he has served a long period of time in the institution and will have served approximately ten years, we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted by seventy-eight days for the time he served in the county jail awaiting trial.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John A. Scroggins, D-9782, No. A-1297, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John A. Scroggins, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 9, 1951 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and three months expiring on April 9, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and had no prior criminal record of any sort. He is alleged to have taken this victim to several clubs and when she became intoxicated, he is alleged to have had sexual relations with her. This applicant denies this and states when she became intoxicated, he took her to her own home.

He has a good institutional record and his wife is still true to him. She believes that this applicant will return and be a gool husband and father and that she thinks he has paid a rather steep price for his extra marital lark.

At the present time, the applicant has served over one year and one month of his minimum sentence. The trial judge leaves this matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since he has served over one year and one month of his minimum sentence, we feel he will return to his wife and resume the marital relationship and we feel he should be granted some consideration at this time. We are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael J. Opal, No. 8185, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael J. Opal, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 9, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and had no prior offenses. The only offense for which he ever was arrested was larceny and receiving stolen goods while he was a store detective at Gimbel Brothers in Pittsburgh, over eight years ago.

This applicant is now employed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is married and has two children, aged twenty and twenty-four years. He has a good reputation since his offense and Gimbel Brothers Department Store have no objection to the granting of this pardon.

This offense has caused considerable annoyance to the applicant and also has caused him to lose positions on several occasions. The applicant feels that since he has been in no further difficulty for a period of more than eight years, he should be granted a pardon in this matter in order that this offense does not continue to haunt him for the remainder of his days.

We agree that a pardon should be granted in this case and we recommend that it be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frederick Carl Mesnar, No. A-1279, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frederick Carl Mesnar, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) crime of larceny in the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County on August 6, 1936; and (2) crime of larceny, entering a building in the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County on September 16, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major offense. He is asking for a pardon on two offenses that occurred on or about the same time in 1936. At this time, when he was approximately sixteen years of age, he, together with accomplices, did take two automobiles which did not belong to them.

Since that time, he has been rehabilitated, having served a sentence in the Huntingdn Industrial School. He is presently in the armed forces of the United States and has been there for over nine years. He is a technical sergeant and is located at the present time at Tyndall Air Force Base in the State of Florida. He has an excellent rating with the air force and he desires to continue in this position.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he has been sufficiently punished for his offenses which occurred when he was quite youthful. We, therefore, recommend that he be granted a pardon in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond L. Mattison, C-695, No. 9785, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raymond L. Mattison, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Potter County on June 9, 1948 to be computed from January 30, 1948 be commuted from 20 years to 4 years and 2 months, expiring on March 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he had one prior arrest but no conviction. He was, however, convicted of the burglarizing of three cabins and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years. He was about to be arrested when he was shot by the State Police and as a result of this shot is crippled in the right leg and will have a permanent disability.

He has an excellent record in the institution and the Board of Trustees would recommend him for parole. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge who was district attorney at the time of the trial, advised that this petition is premature. The present district attorney of Potter County has no comment to make on the commutation of sentence.

At the present time, he is employed in the north block of the institution and although it is more than four years since these offenses took place, he still is using crutches. This applicant is virtually a first-offender.

However, the Board is of the opinion that he has been severely punished not only by the length of his sentence but by reason of the shot in his leg which has left him permanently crippled.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applicatin of Frank D. Mattison, C-694, No. 9783, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank D. Mattison, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Potter County on June 9, 1948 to be computed from January 30, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years and 2 months, expiring on March 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was arrested with two brothers and was alleged to have burglarized three summer cottages and loot in the amount of $20.50 was taken. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. At the present time, he has served over four years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that they would recommend him for commutation. The trial judge is no longer on the bench but the present judge who was district attorney at the time of the trial, is of the opinion that this petition is premature.

To serve nearly one-half of his minimum sentence, being a first-offender, does not seem to us to be a premature petition. We believe for the type of crimes and the amount of loot taken, four years is adequate punishment; and we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Johnson, D-5340, No. A-1308, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Johnson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 31, 1940 to be computed from October 19, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 6 months, expiring on April 19, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is not his first offense. He was previously convicted on a charge of larceny and was sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial School, at Huntingdon. While on parole from that institution, he committed these eight armed robberies and in all, there were twelve places heldup over a period of approximately five months. This applicant has now been in the Eastern State Penitentiary for eleven years and nearly five months.

He has had a good institutional record for approximately the past five years and the institutional authorities feel he is attempting to redeem himself.

All of the accomplices who committed these offenses with the applicant have been released on parole and the applicant is the last individual of a gang of approximately ten individuals who were accomplices to be in prison.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Bernard Hoss, C-23, No. 9411, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Bernard Hoss, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 11, 1947 to be computed from December 24, 1946 be commuted from 7 years to 5 years and 4 months expiring on April 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven to fifteen years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. There were three robberies and the loot amounted to over $500.00.

At the present time, this applicant has served nearly five years of his minimum sentence. All of his accomplices have been released with the exception of one who is in the Western State Penitentiary. The accomplice in the Western State Penitentiary, however, had three prior arrests and three convictions prior to the happening of this offense. The applicant has not had a very bad record.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a very good institutional record and that they would recommend him for parole if he was eligible. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no opinion in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County has no opposition to the granting of clemency.

We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Charles Hamilton, D-9832, No. 9981, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Charles Hamilton, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 6, 1947 to be computed from August 8, 1948, be commuted from 4 years 9 months and 1 day to 3 years and 8 months, expiring on April 8, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four years, nine months, one day to nine years, nine months, one day on charges of burglary. There were approximately fifty-five burglaries committed as well as a sentence for prison breach while an inmate in Lancaster County Prison. He has been in the Eastern State Penitentiary for three and one-half years and has served all told four years and nine months of his minimum sentence.

He has a good institutional record but both the trial judge and the district attorney of Lancaster County have stated that they are opposed to the granting of clemency.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that since this applicant had no prior criminal record and since these offenses were a series of crimes which were committed within a period of approximately six months; that four years and nine months is a long time to have served for these offenses. We, therefore, recommend that this applicant be given commutation of sentence at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Myron Bell, D-8594, No. 9077, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Myron Bell, convicted of forgery in the

Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bradford County on November 20, 1945 to be computed from November 15, 1945 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 5 months expiring on April 15, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to ten years on a charge of forgery of a money order which was sent to his brother.

After he served approximately two and one-half years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole, following commutation of his minimum sentence. He has, by reason of the fact that he was returned to the penitentiary for a technical violation of parole, served more than four years and eight months in jail. He has been on parole approximately one year and seven months.

It is asked that he be granted commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be relieved of further parole supervision. It is the applicant's contention that he should have been sentenced to White Hill rather than to the penitentiary.

However, he was sentenced to the penitentiary and all we can do is to grant him commutation of his maximum sentence as prayed for. We, therefore, recommend that it be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles J. Chancel, No. A-1291, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles J. Chancel, convicted of embracery, conspiracy to embracery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on March 21, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction for which this applicant was sentenced. He is alleged to have tampered with a jury and he was convicted of this offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of one year. After serving approximately five months of his sentence was released on parole.

This offense occurred in 1934 and for the past eighteen years he has been in no further difficulty.

The Board of Parole has made an investigation in which they find that this applicant's reputation over the past eighteen years is very good in the community. He desires to go into the taproom business and for that reason desires this pardon. The applicant is married and has one child.

There is no opposition from the present district attorney of Allegheny County and the trial judge is deceased.

In order that this may be freed of this conviction and his record cleared so that he may go into business, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent R. Carr, No. A-1277, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Vincent R. Carr, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on February 26, 1951 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on April 26, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and had no prior offenses of any nature whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Washington County Jail for from two to six years on charges of larceny committed on gasoline stations. There were five accomplices each of whom received sentence of one year. This applicant, for some reason or other, received two years sentence.

The Warden of the Washington County Jail is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, has a good record in the institution and holds a position as trusty in it. The trial judge has no objection to commutation and the district attorney of Washington County has no objection and belives that this applicant should be treated like the other accomplices.

Under all the circumstances, the Board of Pardons agrees with the trial judge and the district attorney, and we recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Guerino Carluccetti, No. A-1318, February Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the death sentence of Guerino Carluccetti, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gen-

eral Jail Delivery of Dauphin County on May 21, 1951, be commuted from death to life imprisonment.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and had no prior criminal record. On April 2, 1935, the applicant, without any apparent reason, killed two persons because he stated that these persons had been accusing him of immoral acts amounting to adultery and immoral acts with animals. It turned out that these delusions were the only motive which the applicant had for the commission of these offenses.

Within a month after the commission of these offenses, the Court was petitioned for appointment of a Lunacy Commission and the Lunacy Commission made the report that this applicant was insane. He was thereupon committed to Farview State Hospital where he remained until March of 1949, nearly fourteen years later. At this time he was pronounced sane and returned to Dauphin County Court where he was tried and in September, 1949, was found guilty of murder in the first degree with no recommendation of mercy. In May 1951, he was sentenced by Dauphin County Court to death.

In January 1952, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirmed judgment of the lower court, Justice Jones writing the majority opinion and JJuJstice Allen Stearne writing the minority opinion.

It was after this that the Governor set the date of execution as April 7, 1952. Thereafter, petition was made to our Board for clemency based on the fact that he was found insance by a Lunacy Commission. Following the commisison of these offenses he was not tried until fourteen years later, having been a patient for the intervening years in the state hospital.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this man was suffering from delusions and paranoia. Since the Supreme Court split on this question, the minority favoring the view that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, while the mapority stated it was not; and the jury had the right to consider the testimony of all the witnesses on the question that there was no insanity prior to the happening of these events even if those witnesses were only lay persons.

The Board is of the opinion, however, that executive clemency should be granted and, as one of the members of the Board stated at the time of the hearing, "it seems to be a 'fattening of the goose' by the maintenance of this individual for this long period of time before the trial and sentence to death." The Board, therefore, recommends that clemency be granted in the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike Zervos, B-2136, No. 2654, September Session, 1951.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Mike Zarvos, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on July 24, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years and 3 months, expiring on October 24, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary. At the present time, this applicant has served over twenty-one years of his life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for commutation.

After an examination of this case, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this was a very close case and that there is some doubt in the people of the community where he lived that he was framed.

Since he has now served over twenty-one years and is over fifty-four years of age, we believe he will never again offend against society, and we therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General. (Dissenting)
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David G. Winterle, No. A-1332, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that David G. Winterle, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 26, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant together with a boy friend, when only eighteen years of age, in a spirit of boyish bravado for no good reason, broke into a schoolhouse and took several articles of personal property therefrom. The trial judge, Honorable Gerald Fenerty, suspended sentence on this applicant and he completed high school and then attended LaSalle College. This applicant was active in sports in school and desires now to join the United States Air Force. At the present time, he is ineligible for enlistment because of this sentence.

The probation office of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia believes this applicant has realized his mistake and is sincerely sorry for his mistake and will never again become involved with the law. He recommends to the Board that this applicant be granted a pardon.

We feel that this applicant did commit this offense wihout thinking of the consequences and that if given an opportunity he will not again offend against society. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Wiegand, No. A-1320, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Wiegand, convicted of larceny by bailee, false pretense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 5, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this was his only offense for which he was ever arrested. He plead guilty to larceny by bailee and false pretense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of six months which he served. The applicant's offense resulted in the purchase of a ring for which he didn't pay. He also wrote checks involving approximately $50.00 without sufficient funds to pay same. These offenses occurred approximately twenty or more years ago and since that time, he has been in no further difficulty.

The Board of Parole in their investigation state that this applicant has a good reputation in the community in which he lives and that they do not feel he will again commit any offenses whatsoever. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable William McNaugher, states he is not in any position to make any comment. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Since this applicant has a good record over the past twenty years, we feel that he has shown that he is not inclined to a career of crime and that this was an offense that occurred during a period of economic depression. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Watson, D-8769, No. A-399, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Watson, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 11, 1946 to be computed from February 28, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 2 months, expiring on April 28, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of robbery of three cab drivers. The total amount of loot was $50.00. The applicant states that these offenses occurred while he was under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The police department has no record that he was under the influence of alcoholic beverages at the time of his arrest.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent performance record and his conduct record is also excellent, and that he has demonstrated trustworthiness. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons, the trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge makes no comment on the question of readiness for commutation.

Since this applicant was a first offender and he has now served over three-fifths of his minimum sentence; we feel he has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Joseph Turko, No. A-1349, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Paul Joseph Turko, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on September 21, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He pled guilty to a charge of sodomy, it arising out of the celebration of his release from the army when he, while in a drunken condition, was the pathic party to the commission of the offense as charged.

This is the only time this applicant has been in any difficulty and the Board of Parole has stated that this applicant bears a good reputation in his neighborhood. He has been steadily employed and received an honorable discharge from the United States Army. He is single and this offense, however, has been quite a shock to himself and his family.

The trial judge, Honorable Thomas W. Marshall, has not objection to make in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County felt that this did not involve degeneracy and leaves the matter up to the Board.

The applicant desires to be appointed to the police force and has taken a civil service examination to that

end. He has been in no further trouble for a period of a year and a half.

We feel, under all the circumstances, this applicant will never again become involved with the law, and we are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Trohanovsky, D-2383, No. 6776, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph Trohanovsky, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Susquehanna County on August 19, 1937 to be computed from December 25, 1936, be commuted from 18 years to 15 years and 4 months, expiring on April 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from nine to eighteen years on a plea of guilty to murder and he was convicted of murder in the second degree.

He had his sentence commuted by the Board of Pardons after he had served eight and one-half years in the Eastern State Penitentiary with an excellent institutional record.

Following his release, he went to live in Binghamton, New York, where he tried to make a good adjustment. He has felt bitter about parole supervision and the parole office in New York recommends that he be granted favorable consideration in this petition as further supervision may make the applicant undo what benefits he has received. The present judge, Honorable Edward P. Little, has written the Board and states that he recommends that commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Since this applicant has been on parole over six years and his maximum sentence will expire in 1954, we are inclined to agree with the authorities who have had him under supervision, and therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Phillip Tilley, Jr., D-9372, No. A-1311, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raymond Phillip Tilley, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Sullivan County on January 13, 1947 to be computed from January 6, 1947, be commuted from 8 years to 5 years, 3 months and 20 days expiring on April 26, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first adult conviction. He had two juvenile convictions when he was eightenn years of age. He broke into several cottages and took personal property therefrom and in addition stole an automobile. These offenses occurred after the applicant was released from military service and prior to that time, he is alleged to have had a good reputation.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has made a good adjustment on his job. We have no recommendation from the Honorable Edward B. Farr, the trial judge, as he was out of town when this case was heard. The district attorney of Sullivan County recommends that commutation be granted the applicant subject to strict parole supervision.

Since this applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence of eight, appears to have a good reputation,and upon recommendation of the district attorney; we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sam Smith, B-7920, No. 7603, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Sam Smith, convicted of rape, assault and battery with intent to rape, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, receiving stolen goods, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 27 and 29, 1941 to be computed from July 5, 1941, be commuted from 17 years to 11 years, 9 months and 23 days, expiring on April 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and had no prior criminal record. At the time of his arrest by the police, he had in his possession a revolver which was loaded and stated he was returning this gun which he

was holding for security for a five dollar loan. However, he was identified as the person who committed assault and battery with intent to rape, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, receiving stolen goods on a number of women and victims in the neighborhood where the applicant lived and was convicted.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible to apply for parole, they would recommend because of the fact he has served nearly eleven years of a minimum sentence of twenty-one years. The trial judge, Honorable Frank P. Patterson is deceased and the present judge, Honorable William McNaugher, has no comment to make in this matter. The district attorney's office in Allegheny County is opposed even though the applicant has served over one-half of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Pardons is inclined to agree with the Western State Penitentiary in that they feel that this applicant has been severely punished and has served a long period of time. Since this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever,we feel, having served nearly eleven years, he is entitled to some consideration at this time even though the district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of commutation; and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Joseph Shaw, C-9470, No. 2014, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Herbert Joseph Shaw, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on January 23, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and the offense for which he asks a pardon is the only offense for which the applicant was ever arrested. He was charged with the commission of four armed robberies with three accomplices. Upon apprehension, he pled guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years. He served the entire minimum sentence and was released on parole. He then remained on parole for a period of six additional years and was granted his discharge from parole at the expiration of his maximum sentence in 1946. He has been in no further trouble from the time of this offense to the present time, a period of over eighteen years.

The applicant served in the armed forces of the United States from September 1943 to April 1946, a period of two and one-half years. He served overseas in Italy and awarded the Purple Heart. He was married upon his return to this country and is now the father of two sons, aged five and two years. He and his wife expect another child in April.

He desires this pardon for the purpose of removing the blot from his family name for the sake of his wife and family. He is rehabilitated and feels he will never again commit any offense whatsoever. He is employed as a bartender at the Lulu Temple Country Club and his employer speaks very well of his work and conduct.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, in a letter to the Board of Pardons, states that this petition apears to have merit and he is inclined to recommend a pardon. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant is deserving of a pardon in this case. He not only faithfully served his country but has shown complete rehabilitation in his work and community activities. We feel, under all the circumstances, a pardon should be granted to him, and, therefore, recommend to Your Excellency, that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfons Schroeder, No. A-1283, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Alfons Schroeder, convicted of assault and battery, indecent assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 31, 1951 to be computed from April 23, 1951, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and asks pardon for the offense of indecent assault and assault and battery. The facts briefly are that the applicant is alleged to have made an indecent assault on two small girls, ages seven and eight, in a moving picture show when he permitted them to sit upon his lap. Unfortunately, this applicant is an alien and this conviction is sufficient to have him deported to Eastern Germany in the Russian zone.

The trial judge has written the Board of Pardons and stated in his opinion he believes that this applicant has been sufficiently punished not only by his incarceration in prison but as a result of this imprisonment, his loss of employment. He further states, "I would not have him deported from the country if the decision rested in my mind." The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

This applicant is married, is the father of a fifteen year old adopted daughter. To deport him at this time, the Board feels would be cruel and an unusual punishment to the sentence already entered by the court.

We feel, however, that the Board of Pardons and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should not be forced to make this decision and that the fault in these cases lies with the federal law and we should in some manner recommend its immediate change. However, this does not change the effect of the law on this applicant. In order to avoid its effect, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, (dissenting)
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jules J. Ryszelski, D-4861, No. A-343, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jules J. Ryszeleski, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 12, 1947 to be computed from June 23, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years and 10 months, expiring on April 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, together with five accomplices, broke into a number of stores where they stole liquor and then sold the whiskey to innocent third parties. Although there were a great number of accomplices who took part, there were only three burglaries and larcenies in which this applicant participated.

The warden of the Philadelphia County Prison has not made any report as to violation of conduct, so we can, therefore, consider that the applicant's record is free of misconduct in the institution. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make in this matter.

Since this is the applicant's first offense, we feel he has been severely punished for this series of offenses. Other accomplices in this group received lesser sentences, one of whom received a sentence for from five to ten years.

Since this applicant has now served nearly five years of his minimum sentence, we believe that this would be more in keeping with the background of this applicant. We are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Mogilski, D-4281, No. 8091, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Mogilski, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on September 28, 1939 to be computed from July 1, 1939, be commuted from 30 years to 12 years and 10 months, expiring on May 1, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. A gun was used in this offense. He served over seven years of his minimum sentence, when the Board of Pardons commuted it and he was released on parole.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has a good record on parole and is presently residing in New York City. He has been on parole for a period of over five years and he has rehabilitated himself. The trial judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, has no objection to commutation of the maximum sentence in this matter. The district attorney of Schuylkill County stated to the Board of Parole he is opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since this applicant has been in no further difficulty for over five years and has rehabilitated himself, we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted and the applicant discharged from parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent J. Mazza, No. A-1348, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Vincent J. Mazza, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on January 22, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was the only offense for which he was ever convicted. The applicant was a passenger in an automobile with other boys whom he had met and they were picked up. He then learned the automobile in which he was a passenger had been stolen. He was placed on probation for a period of eighteen months and has been in no further trouble for the past fifteen years. He served during the world war and has an honorable discharge.

This Board of Parole states that this applicant has a good reputation in the community and that he is a good husband and family man. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this case.

This applicant desires to be appointed to the police force in the City of Pittsburgh and has taken a civil

service examination. This offense, however, would prevent his being appointed to the police force.

Under all the circumstances, we feel he has shown he will not become involved again in a matter of this type, and we are, therefore, recommending that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Mattack, C-7384, No. 3800, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Matlack, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on September 30, 1931, be commuted from life to 20 years and 7 months, expiring on April 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and in 1931 he was convicted on a charge of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the killing of a gas station attendant during a hold-up. The applicant was the driver of the car used in the getaway.

He has been on parole for a period of nearly four years. Both of his accomplices have had their sentences commuted. He has made a good adjustment on parole and feels that if he is granted commutation of his maximum sentence, he will be able to advance himself in his present employment with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

The trial judge, Honorable W. A. Valentine, has written the Board of Pardons and states he looks with favor on the petition but delines to make a specific recommendation. The district attorney of Luzerne County advised the Board of Pardons by phone that he favors commutation of his maximum sentence.

Since this offense occurred approximately twenty-one years ago and the applicant has a good adjustment on parole, we can see no necessity for continuing this applicant on any further parole. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank S. Linkowski, No. 583-47, No. A-1326, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank S. Linkowski, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on January 5, 1950, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 6 months, expiring on July 5, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was this first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He pled not guilty to the indictment for murder and was convicted of voluntary manslaughter. The offense occurred while applicant and his victim were drinking, when a fight ensued and gun play followed and the victim was shot. The applicant had never before been in any trouble and had the reputation for being a good family man.

The Warden of the Berks County Prison has not advised us of any offenses against his prison disciplinary record, and we are, therefore, to take from that he has had a satisfactory adjustment while in prison. The trial judge, Honorable F. R. Shanaman, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Berks County has stated very emphatically for commutation and feels that every consideration should be given by the Board to the applicant.

The Board is of the opinion, that if the sentencing authorities in Berks County favor this applicant to the extent that has been shown by the letters, some consideration should be given to the applicant. We, therefore recommend that applicant's sentence be commuted to two and one-half years, expiring on July 5, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Labinsky, D-6568, No. A-1335, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Eugene Labinsky, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) In the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 25, 1940 to be computed from January 30, 1940 for receiving stolen goods; (2) in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on October 11, 1940 to be computed from July 31, 1940 for robbery, assault; and (3) in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 24, 1942 to be computed from June 19, 1942 for assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to ravish, rape, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and the offenses for which he seeks pardon in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties are the only cases in which the applicant has been convicted of any offense. There were three cases, two in Philadelphia County and one in Delaware County. The offense in Delaware County amounted to an attempt to commit robbery and the offenses in Philadelphia County were an alleged rape and receiving stolen goods to the extent of 131 suits of clothing, for which the applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six months to five years.

Following his release from the institution in 1943, the applicant became employed with the United States Merchant Marine and has risen to position of Chief Steward in the Merchant Marine Service. He desires to become a steward in the United States Merchant Marine Passenger Service but in order to accept this position, he must be able to furnish the steamship line with a bond covering faithful performance of his duties. He is unable to secure bond because of these convictions.

Since his last conviction occurred nearly ten years ago and the applicant has been in no further trouble since then, we feel he has shown he will not again commit offenses of this nature. The Board is of the opinion he has learned his lesson and the Board of Parole has investigated this man's character and background, which they find he has a good work and conduct record. We feel that he has shown evidence of rehabilitation and we do not agree with the position of the district attorney of Philadelphia County in this matter who objects to the granting of pardon.

The district attorney of Delaware County, however, leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The trial judge, Honorable John M. Broomal, is deceased and the present judge refused to make any observation on the appropriateness of a pardon in this case. The trial judge of Philadelphia County, the Honorable Gerald F. Flood, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served his entire probationary sentence well and has been in no further difficulty since and he desires this pardon in order to further his economic life; we feel that we should not continue this blot against his character, and so by reason of the applicant's subsequent good conduct, we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, (dissenting)
Secretary of the Commonwealth
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominick Frangano, No. 6418 No. A-1345, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dominick Fragano, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 25, 1949 to be computed from November 19, 1949, be commuted from 4 years to 2 years and 5 months, expiring on April 19, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he was arrested in both Lehigh and Northampton Counties for burglary and larceny. In Northampton County, he received a sentence for from four to eight years and a consecutive sentence for from one to two years in Lehigh County. This applicant does not ask for commutation of his Lehigh County sentence, and therefore, the Board of Pardons is not considering the Lehigh County sentence in this recommendation.

The Warden of the Northampton County Prison has not given any recommendation and does not state that there is any violation of priosn rules against this applicant.

At the present time, this applicant has served over two years of his minimum sentence. If granted commutation of this sentence, he will still have a year to serve on the Lehigh County sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable William G. Barthold, is opposed as is the district attorney of Northampton County.

We, nevertheless, feel that for a first offender he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therfore, recommend that the sentence in Northampton County be commuted so that he may begin service of the Lehigh County sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Freddie W. Drayton, D-7919, No. 8992, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Freddie W. Drayton, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 5, 1944 to be computed from September 30, 1944, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 7 months, expiring on April 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He had one other brush with the law when he was approximately seventeen years of age, this resulted in his being placed on probation. During this probation period, the applicant and an accomplice, committed a pocketbook snatching on the streets of Philadelphia and they were arrested. The applicant pleaded not guilty but he was eventually convicted and that probably accounts for the severity of the sentence. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years although at the time of conviction he was but nineteen years of age.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary report that this applicant has an excellent institutional record for the past five and one-half years. The trial judge has not made any comment to the Board of Pardons regarding his position in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he is not

opposed to the granting of commutation as prayed for.

Under all the circumstances and since this was his first major conviction, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished by incarceration for over three-fourths of his minimum sentence. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles E. Draper, D-7080, No. 9452, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles E. Draper, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 8, 1943 to be computed from December 23, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 4 months, expiring on April 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree. The victim in this case was the wife of the applicant. A fight began over another man and during this fight, the applicant cut her about the arm and neck which caused her death.

At the present time, this applicant has served over nine years and three months of his minimum sentence and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an outstanding institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Gerald F. Flood, leaves the matter of cummutation of sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation as prayed for.

If this applicant is released, he will be in a position to support his children and he has agreed to do so.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since this is the only time he was ever involved with the law in any offense whatsoever, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Respectfully submitted,
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Di Leonardo, D-9906, C-2025, No. A-77, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Di Leonardo, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County on September 8, 1947 to be computed from July 18, 1947, be commuted from 7½ years to 4 years and 9 months, expiring on April 18, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and several accomplices broke into several business places taking money and clothing and any other articles of value. At the present time, this applicant has been continuously confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary for more than six years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they indicate that his adjustment and attitude is satisfactory. The parole plan offered appears to be satisfactory to the Board of Parole. The trial judge, Honorable Robert M. Fortney, feels that under all the circumstances this may be premature although he feels that it is up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Northumberland County does not advise the Board of Pardons as to his feeling in the matter.

The Board of Pardons feels that for a first offender, this applicant has been severely punished by continuous imprisonment for more than six years, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert G. DeSantis, No. A-1347, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert G. DeSantis, convicted of operating a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on March 25, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and asks for a pardon for the offense of operating a lottery. The offense occurred in 1946 when for a period of two weeks he wrote numbers for a friend. He was not engaged in this illicit activity prior to this time nor since.

He served three years in the United States Army and is presently employed as night manager in a diner. He desires to be appointed to the police force in the City of Pittsburgh and has taken a civil service examination. This conviction prevents his appointment.

The trial judge, Honorable John P. Egan, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of clemency. The Board of Parole in their report to the Board of Pardons states that this applicant has a good reputation.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for six years, we feel that he will not again commit any offenses and that he has shown himself to be a good citizen in the community. We, therefore, recommend that the record be cleared by the granting of a pardon in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Calvin B. Davis, B-3395, No. 2268, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Calvin B Davis, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on October 1, 1932 be commuted from 20 years to 19 years, 8 months and seven days, expiring on June 8 1952

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this is his first imprisonment for any offense whatsoever. This applicant was charged with murder and after having served his minimum sentence was released on parole. He was returned in 1941 for violation of parole and again reparoled in July 1942. He was released on parole again in March of 1946 and returned in June of 1949 for violation of parole.

At the present time, this applicant has served in the Western State Penitentiary a period of more than thirteen years and three months and credit on parole for over six years and two months. All that this applicant asks for is the one hundred and sixteen days jail time which he did not receive credit for at the time of the original sentence. The Act of 1937 which granted jail time to all prisoners was passed after the time he was sentenced.

The Board is of the opinion he is not asking too much to be given credit for one hundred and sixteen days. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no objection to credit for jail time. The district attorney of Beaver County has not made any recommendation.

The Board is of the opinion that the applicant time of one hundred and sixteen days for which he received no credit should be given to him, and therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted to one hundred and sixteen days to expire on June 8, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Austin Amos Cook, E-226, C-1607, No. A-1339, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Austin Amos Cook, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of York County on March 29, 1948 to be computed from March 20, 1948 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 1 month, expiring on April 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods.

At the present time, he has served four years of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and he is the caretaker of the superintendant's grounds at Rockview Farm Prison.

Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney of York County have written the Board but they have advised the parole agent that they feel that this matter is premature and that he should serve his minimum sentence.

We feel, that for a virtual first-offender, this applicant has been severely punished and we do not agree with the Board of Parole report. We, therefore, recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James T. Chapman, E-1794, No. A-719, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James T. Chapman, convicted of prison breach in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 26, 1947 to be computed from July 17, 1950, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year 9 months and 10 days, expiring on April 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was

a plea of guilty to a charge of prison breach which arose while the applicant was confined in the Delaware County Prison on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. While there imprisoned, he walked away from the prison farm and was apprehended. He was then sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years.

At the present time, he has been incarcerated in the Eastern State Penitentiary for more than five years, considering the fact that he served his minimum sentence on the aggravated assault and battery charge.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable E. Leroy Van Roden, has no objection to the granting of commutation on the charge of prison breach. The district attorney of Delaware County feels that commutation is in order.

We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence on the charge of prison breach be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Casey, C-8607, No 9214, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Joseph Casey, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 24, 1933 be commuted from 20 years to 19 years and 3 months, expiring on April 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this case was the second major conviction which he had and as a result of a plea of guilty in this case, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. He served his entire minimum sentence when he was released on parole. He was given this sentence nearly twenty years ago when he broke into a private home and looted it.

He had a good institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and since his release therefrom nearly ten years ago, this applicant has been continuously employed and made every effort to rehabilitate himself. He is now in the chicken business and painting business in New Jersey.

The Board of Parole in New Jersey states that his general community adjustment continues to be good, family relationship satisfactory and conduct and activity wholesome. This applicant asks for commutation of his maximum sentence which will expire January 24, 1953.

The trial judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, is opposed to commutation unless it be shown that this applicant is a safe risk. We believe he is a safe risk. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has been on parole over nine years and has approximately nine months to go before having competed his entire maximum sentence, we feel he will not again offend against society and that further suppervision is useless in this case. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Milne Burns, No. 61425, No. A-1162, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Milne Burns, convicted of attempted indecent assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on November 4, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and his offense as an adult. He has had five other convictions but they all occurred when he was aged twelve to eighteen years.

It was argued by counsel for the applicant that this was an improper indictment because the act did not involve an indictable offense. The applicant was not represented by counsel but pled guilty to the offense. It then developed that this applicant was an alien, having been born in India and brought to this country at an early age. He served in the United States Army and has an honorable discharge. He is married and the father of four children. If deported, the family would be broken up.

He desires this pardon in order to prevent the separation of himself and of his family and to become a citizen of this country. In fact, he was of the opinion he was a citizen of the United States as a result of his oath of allegiance when he joined the United States Army. The pending deportation proceedings against him which this pardon seeks to alleviate, will aid him in not being separated from his wife and family.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has made full reparation to society and is now more mature and responsible to his family and will not commit any other offense. We, therefore, recommend that he be granted a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Milton Andrews, E-923, No. A-1325, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Milton Andrews, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 1, 1949 to be computed from February 6, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 2 months and 20 days, expiring on April 26, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. There were at least two burglaries committed in which this applicant was a participant. At the time these offenses were committed, the applicant was approximately seventeen years of age. The other offenses for which this applicant was involved were juvenile offenses which the Board does not consider.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a satisfactory institutional record and that his attitude and adjustment have been reported upon favorably. The trial judge is dead and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to make concerning the commutation of this sentence. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that his office was not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

Although the accomplices have longer sentences than the applicant, at least one accomplice who had the same sentence as the applicant has been granted commutation heretofore.

Since this applicant was just over the juvenile age limit and has served over three years of his minimum sentence, we believe he has been sufficiently punished since he has shown evidence of rehabilitation. Under all the circumstances, we believe that the prayer of the petition should be granted and he should be given commutation; and we are, therefore, recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kenneth I. Amick, B-8258, No. 6133, March Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Keneth I. Amick, convicted of issuing worthless checks, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Blair County, on October 15, 1948, to be computed from October 5, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and he was sentenced in Bedford and Blair Counties on charges of issuing worthless checks, fraudulent conversion and forgery. The applicant was paroled in August of 1943, on the Bedford charges and had been on parole approximately five years when he was returned on the charges in Blair County which were issuing checks with intent to defraud and fraudulent conversion. It seems that the applicant was engaged in business and issued these checks for goods which he purchased in the business and for which there was no money in the bank.

We believe that this applicant received a very severe sentence in this case and that these cases involved a present existing debt and there should not have been any conviction on these charges. We feel, under these circumstances, that this applicant has been improperly punished by this conviction, and we, therefore, recommend that the Blair County sentence be pardoned.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Wyjadka, E-354, No. A-1361, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Benjamin Wyjadka, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods, bringing stolen property into Pennsylvania in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 21, 1948 to be computed from March 19, 1948, be commuted from 7½ years to 4 years 2 months and 10 days, expiring on May 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on charges of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods, bringing stolen property into Pennsylvania. This applicant and his three accomplices stole automobiles which were brought to a garage in Philadelphia where the motor numbers of wrecked automobiles were substituted and a Pennsylvania title was then obtained and the cars were sold in Philadelphia and other large cities on the Eastern Seaboard. It is stated that all the cars but one were recovered.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and he has made a good adjustment in the penitentiary. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County stated they are not opposed to the commutation of the Pennsylvania sentence since he has served over four years of his minimum sentence. There are detainers lodged from New Jersey which will have to be answered by this applicant.

Since this applicant has served over four years of his

minimum sentence and will be returned to New Jersey to face prosecution there for his part in these offenses, we believe he should be given consideration at this time; and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted so that he can be taken to New Jersey to serve any sentence that may be imposed there.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward A. Turpack, B-3562, No. 6558, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed up Edward A. Turpack, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods, murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 24, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 7 November Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 19 years 11 months and 27 days, expiring on January 21, 1953; on Bill No. 8 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 22, 1953; on Bill No. 12 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 23, 1953; and on Bill No. 10 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on January 24, 1953, and also on Bill No. 10 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 10 years expiring on January 23, 1963.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first major offense. He had been convicted of other previous offenses as a member of a gang who engaged in holding up street car conductors in and about the City of Pittsburgh. In connection with this, they had heldup car barns and when apprehended were sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from forty to eighty years. At least one other accomplice was given a life sentence in connection with a murder which grew out of the robberies. Two of the four accomplices have already been released. At the present time, this applicant has served nearly twenty years of his minimum sentence.

The Board feels that he received a very severe sentence and since he has won the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary, he should be given some consideration at this time. Nevertheless, the Board feels that they should make mention of the fact that this application is opposed by the district attorney of Allegheny County. The trial judge is deceased and there is no recommendation from any judge.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant should be granted commutation when he has served twenty years of his minimum sentence, which is exactly one-half of the minimum sentence imposed by the court, and would expire on January 24, 1953, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Tabor, D-8207, No. A-30, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Tabor, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 5, 1939 to computed from December 29, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this is not a case of a first offender as this applicant has had seven previous arrests and four convictions. However, since 1941, he has been in no further difficulty.

He asks a pardon for an offense that was committed in 1939. The reason for the request for the pardon at this time is due to circumstances surrounding his residence in Philadelphia. It seems that this applicant was born in Kiev, Russia, where he resided until he was six years of age. Since then, he resided with his family for one year in Poland and then came to the United States where he lived with a step-uncle, an aunt and his mother. After he resided here aproximately ten years and while a young boy, he fell in with bad companions and got into some difficulty. Although the applicant thought he had required derivative citizenship of the United States, this was not so and he remained an alien. It now develops he is liable to deportation although he has no relatives in either Poland or Russia.

He is employed in Philadelphia and has a good record for approximately eleven years. Although the applicant does not indicate he is married, the facts seem to indicate he has a wife.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that deporting this applicant to Russia or Poland would be a cruel and unusual punishment since he has served sentences in this matter.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County does not oppose the granting of clemency as prayed for and the trial judge has not seen fit to give his opinion in this matter. The Board of Parole has not made any objection to the granting of clemency.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant would be unjustly punished by deportation to a country which he only knew very early as a child and where he has no relatives or friends. Under all the circumstances, we are recommending that he be granted a pardon for the offense for which he was sentenced on January 5, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Edward Snyder, B-8305, No. 9181, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Edward Snyder, convicted of Statutory rape, sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on August 24, 1942 to be computed from July 27, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 10 months, expiring on May 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he had no prior arrests or convictions for any offense whatsoever. He, however, did commit statutory rape on a eleven year old girl and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. At the present time, he has served almost all of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and if eligible to parole would recommend him. The trial judge has not made any recommendation. The district attorney of Centre County is opposed to the granting of commutation.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has served a very substantial portion of his sentence and what he is asking for is a maximum of four months off the minimum sentence. We are recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Smoluk, E-353, No. A-1362, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Smoluk, covicted of burglary larceny, receiving stolen goods, bringing stolen property into Pennsylvania in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 21, 1948 to be computed from March 19, 1948 be commuted from 7½ years to 4 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on May 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on charges of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods, bringing stolen property into Pennsylvania. This applicant and his three accomplices stole automobiles which were brought to a garage in Philadelphia where the motor numbers of wrecked automobiles were substituted, a Pennsylvania title was then obtained and the cars were sold in Philadelphia and other large cities on the Eastern Seaboard. It is stated that all the cars but one were recovered.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and he has made a good adjustment in the penitentiary. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the district attorney of Philadelphia County stated they are not opposed to the commutation of the Pennsylvania sentence since he has served over four years of his minimum sentence. There are detainers lodged from New Jersey which will have to be answered by this applicant.

Since this applicant has served over four years of his minimum sentence and will be returned to New Jersey to face prosecution there for his part in these offenses, we believe he should be given consideration at this time; and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted so that he can be taken to New Jersey to serve any sentence that may be inposed there.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Shay, No. 5540, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harold Shay pleaded guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on January 17, 1933 to bookmaking and common gambling and in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on September 19, 1941 to bookmaking and common gambling, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and he desires a pardon for two offenses in Lancaster County for which he pleaded guilty on charges of bookmaking and common gambling. The applicant admitted his guilt. These offenses occurred approximately eleven years ago and since that time he has been in no further difficulty.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has a good reputation in the community in which he lives and they have no evidence of his being connected with any gambling at this time. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Oliver S. Schaeffer, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Lancaster County recommends a pardon be granted.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant is entitled to clemency which he requests, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Rambert, D-7518, No. A-790, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Rambert, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 25, 1944 to be computed from April 19, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on May 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and he was sentenced together with five accomplices after being convicted on a charge of robbery. The applicant, at the time he committed these offenses, was only fifteen and one-half years of age and it is the opinion of the Board that he should not have been sent to the penitentiary at this early age. However, he has served almost nine years of his minimum sentence.

We believe if we are ever to take a chance with an individual who had no prior arrests and convictions, this applicant is of that type.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant should be given consideration at this time, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Spencer Osborne, No. A-1379, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Herbert Spencer Osborne, convicted of Sodomy, Solicitation to commit sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lehigh County on January 5, 1950 to be computed from December 25, 1951, be commuted from 2½ years to 5 months expiring on May 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy years of age and this was his second conviction on a moral charge. He was committed for sodomy on an eighteen year old boy.

The Warden of the Lehigh County Prison stated that this applicant has a good institutional record and is of such an age that he cannot perform any work in the institution. If released, this applicant will be taken care of by his family. The trial judge, Honorable James F. Henninger, has no objection to commutation of his sentence at this time. The district attorney of Lehigh County has not advised the Board of Pardons of his position.

Ordinarily the Board of Pardons would not be recommending commutation in these cases, especially since the applicant was twice involved in a moral charge. However, we feel that due to the advanced age of the applicant, consideration should be given, especially in view of the trial judge's recommendation. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Dewey Hughes, No. A-1385, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George Dewey Hughes, convicted of illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 15, 1945, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and this is the first time he was convicted of any offense whatsoever. He was given a suspended sentence in 1945 for the offense of operating an illegal lottery. Since he was given this suspended sentence he has given up his illegal practice and is now engaged in the business of salesman of electric appliances, radios, television and jewelry. The applicant's attorney stated to the Board that he engaged in this unlawful business in order to supplement his income as salesman. He desires, if given this pardon, to never again become involved in any other offense.

The trial judge, Honorable James C. Crumlish, has stated he has no objection to granting this pardon if the applicant is not engaged in the lotteries. The Board is satisfied that he is no longer so engaged. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of pardon in this matter.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for a period of almost six and one-half years and since he has not become engaged in other illegal activities, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Patrick J. Harrington, No. A-1376, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Patrick J. Harrington, pleaded guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County to the following offenses: (1) conspiracy, misdemeanor on January 22, 1929; and (2) keeping a gambling house on February 23, 1953, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and for these offenses for which he seeks a pardon, has never been involved in any other trouble whatsoever. He was arrested on charges of conspiracy, keeping a gambling house. He was present when a raid took place. It is also alleged that the applicant in the furtherance of conspiracy, violated the election laws and did permit the introduction of marked ballots in the ballot boxes. He has not been in any further difficulty since 1933, a period of approximately nineteen years.

He has been an honest and law-abiding citizen for that length of time and feels that he has paid his debt to society. He is an assistant steward in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post at Homestead, Pennsylvania, and feels that this conviction has hindered him in his business as steward. He has attempted to bring up his daughter to respect the law and he and his wife are leaders in their community.

The Board of Parole states that the applicant has a good reputation in the community. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge makes no recommendation. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this matter.

Therefore, the Board recommends to Your Excellency that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Glenn, D-145, No. 4987, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Ernest Glenn, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on November 23, 1934 be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years and 6 months, expiring on May 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He had heretofore been arrested on numerous occasions but most of them involved the violation of the prohibition law, and therefore, the Board does not consider them very seriously.

Briefly, this applicant is serving a life sentence for the shooting of a person who was attending a party in the applicant's house. It is stated that the victim and applicant did quarrel before the killing took place, nevertheless, the applicant has now served approximately seventeen years of his life sentence on April 23 of this year. His daughter, who was a baby at the time of his arrest and sentence, will be awaiting to resume a family relationship with him.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no personal knowledge of the applicant, however, he stated as follows: "If a life sentence is to mean something less than what the words mean, then it may be that this defendant is entitled to consideration, otherwise, he is not."

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has made an honest effort to rehabilitate himself and that he has served a very long period of time. We feel that further incarceration would serve no useful purpose, and we therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Gatto, No. 7363, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Gatto, convicted of pandering, acceptance of bawd money in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on March 29, 1943 to be computed from February 13, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 4 months, expiring on June 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Northampton County Prison for from four to ten years on charges of

pandering, acceptance of bawd money. After he served approximately four years and six months of his sentence, he was released on parole and has been on parole approximately three years and ten months.

He has been in no further difficulty and he feels that further parole supervision would have no useful purpose.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney of Northampton County have advised the Board of Pardons of their feelings in this matter, but the Board is of the opinion they are not opposing otherwise they would have written objecting to the granting of the petition.

The Board is of the opinion that further parole supervision is unnecessary as the applicant has not violated the law in any way since his release, and to all intent is conforming to parole supervision. We are, therefore, recommending that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General. (Dissenting)
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis Gallagher, D-7338, No. A-795, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board recommend that the minimum sentence of Francis Gallagher, convicted of robbery, burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 30, 1941 to be computed from August 18, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years 9 months and 10 days, expiring May 28, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was not his first major sentence and imprisonment. He is serving a sentence for from ten to thirty years on charges of robbery, burglary. The applicant also stole an automobile to effect some of the burglaries. At the time he committed these offenses he was on parole so that he has been continuously imprisoned since September 1941, a period of approximately ten and one-half years. Although he has served this length of time, only eight years and eight months apply because of parole violation.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and he has made an effort to rehabilitate himself although his record in the early part of his imprisonment was not the best. The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has served a long period of time and by reason of his excellent institutional record for the past eight years has gained the confidence of his keepers, and therefore, should be given some consideration. At the present time, his minimum sentence would expire in 1953.

Because of his excellent institutional record and the district attorney does not oppose his commutation, we are recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Gaetano, No. A-1388, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony Gaetano, convicted of conducting a lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on October 21, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first offense. He was arrested for conducting a lottery and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00. This occurred in 1946 and he has not been engaged in any other illegal activity since that time.

Our investigation shows that this applicant bears a good reputation in the community, owns his own home and provides for his wife and two children very well. He believes he will be able to secure a position with the City of Pittsburgh if given this pardon.

Since he has been in no further difficulty for five and one-half years, we feel he has shown he has given up any criminal activity, and we are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Todd Eichner, B-9863, No. A-510, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Eugene Todd Eichner, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on September 3, 1946 to be computed from April 13, 1946, be commuted from 9 years to 6 years 1 month and 10 days, expiring on May 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this

was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from nine to eighteen years on charges of robbery of a gambling establishment where he and his accomplices had lost some money and which the applicant and his accomplices claimed was a crooked establishment. At the present time, this applicant has served six years of his minimum sentence.

Both of the accomplices who received similar sentences have had their sentences commuted by the Board of Pardons.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney of Westmoreland County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him.

Under all the circumstances, we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd Earnest, B-3595, No. A-1397, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Floyd Earnest, convicted of felonious breaking and entering, larceny, receiving stolen goods, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on February 13, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 35 February Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 16 years to a maximum term of 11 years and 4 months, expiring on June 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twelve to twenty-four years on charges of felonious breaking and entering, larceny, receiving stolen goods, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He had a prior record and as a result served the entire minimum sentence of twelve years.

Since that time, he has been released and has been on parole for a period of over seven years. His maximum sentence expires at this time.

The district attorney of Washington County has written the Board of Pardons and states he leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board.

The Board of Parole has no objection to the commutation of his maximum sentence. They report that this applicant has conformed to all the rules and regulations of their Board.

Under all the circumstances, we recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William M. Doyle, No. A-1382, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William M. Doyle, convicted of embezzlement in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on May 21, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and he was sentenced for his part in the embezzlement of certain monies from an oil company where he was employed through a turning back of the gasoline meters.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant was a dupe of his supervisor and that he did this act on the advice of his supervisor who was an accomplice. The applicant did not profit from this transaction.

For the past ten years, this applicant has been employed by the registration commission of the City of Philadelphia and he desires this pardon to clear his record so that this one offense will be removed from his reputation. He has a grown son and a wife.

Since he has not been in any further difficulty for a period of sixteen years, we feel that his application contains merit, and we are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred E. Davis, No. A-1401, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Alfred E. Davis, convicted of perjury, bribery, conspiracy to commit bribery, forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on November 14, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and he was

a professional bondsman in the County of Allegheny during the time when persons in the office of Clerk of the Courts were making the practice of requiring that bribes be paid to them before they would enter bail on behalf of individuals of Allegheny County. This applicant had quite a bail bond business, and as a result, he was required to pay these fees to the clerk. These offenses occurred approximately ten and one-half years ago and he has been in no further difficulty.

He is a colored contractor and desires to erect a colored hotel in Pittsburgh which will be exclusively devoted to negro trade. In connection with this business adventure, certain financing will be required and the applicant is of the opinion that this criminal record may cause difficulty in the financing of this building. He, therefore, requests that consderation of a pardon be granted at this time.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable William H. McNaugher, has no objection to make in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed.

Since he has been in no further difficulty and the clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Courts who accepted the bribes have received pardons, we feel that this applicant is entitled to consideration. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis H. Carnahan, E-2684, A-1384, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Francis H. Carnahan, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lehigh County on April 4, 1949 be commuted from 20 years to 5 years expiring on April 4, 1954.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial School on charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. The larceny was the taking of two bottles of whiskey.

After having served approximately a year and a half, he was released by the Board of Parole. After his release, he was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary as a parole violator in 1951. This applicant could be confined for the term of twenty years from the date of his sentence, or if released on parole, would be under parole supervision until April 1969.

The Board of Pardons feels that this is too long a period of time, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted to five years, expiring on April 4, 1954. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted as stated above.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. Calderbank, E-2315, No. 3814, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank J. Calderbank, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on June 6, 1947 to be computed from May 1, 1951, be commuted from 5 years to 1 year and 1 month, expiring on June 1, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this is not his first conviction but his application is considered by the Board because of the long period of time which the applicant has been imprisoned. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods. At the present time, he has served almost five years but because of the fact he was a parole violator, only one year applies on his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge has not seen fit to reply to our request for recommendation but the district attorney of Montgomery County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has served the period of time equal to which the court thought he should serve for this offense, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilbur Burrell, E-671, No. A-708, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wilbur Burrell, convicted of robbery, assault, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 1, 1948 to be computed from September 25, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 8 months, expiring on May 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and had no prior arrests or convictions for any offenses whatsoever. He was arrested on charges of robbery, assault and being armed with an offensive weapon and pled guilty to the offense. He and three accomplices committed five holdups in ten days' time. He admitted his complicity in these matters and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to thirty years. At the present time he has served over three and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and a very good work record. He is married and has two children.

The Board is of the opinion that if he is given a chance at this time, he will not again become involved any further with the law. He will be taken back into his home and be reunited with his family.

We, therefore, recommend that the prayer of his petition be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Richard Bowman, E-740, No. A-1380, April Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Richard Bowman, convicted of burglary. larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on December 16, 1948 to be computed from December 1, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 5 months and 25 days, expiring on May 26, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years for the burglary of a home and stealing of jewelry therein to the amount of $70.00. His parents now live in Kansas City, Missouri, and if released, he will go to live with them in that State.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state he has an excellent institutional record and they recommend that his sentence be commuted. The trial judge, Honorable Henry G. Sweeney, recommends that the sentence be commuted. The district attorney of Delaware County also recommends that the sentence be commuted.

Since this applicant has served almost three and one-half years of his minimum sentence, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sigmund Wolan, E-1882, No. A-1269, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Sigmund Wolan, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks County on December 13, 1945 to be computed from September 23, 1950, be commuted from 6 years to 1 year and 9 months, expiring on June 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years in connection with a series of burglaries which occurred in Lebanon and Berks Counties. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitenary for from five to ten years on the Berks' County sentence and then received the present sentence from Berks County, making a total of eleven to twenty-two years.

At the present time, this applicant has served over six and one-half years of his sentence but only one year and nine months apply on this last sentence.

Since this was his first major conviction and he has served nearly six years and eight months of this sentence, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John J. Whiteley, E-2229, No. A-1424, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John J. Whiteley, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 15, 1951 to be computed from February 21, 1951, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on June 21, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and had no prior criminal record. He and an accomplice held the victim up at gun point and took $21.00 in loot from him. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two to ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he has an excellent institutional record The trial judge, Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, states that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and recommends that he be given an opportunity to adjust at this time by having his release. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since he has an excellent institutional record and this was his first offense and since there is no objection from the sentencing authorities; we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dawn C. Taylor C-259, No. A-1426, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Dawn C. Taylor convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 27, 1947 to be computed from February 10, 1947, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, 4 months and 10 days, expiring on June 20 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to six years on charges of burglary There were three burglaries involved.

This applicant served his entire minimum sentence and has been on parole approximately two years and three months During his incarceration in the Western State Penitentiary he invented an alarm clock which has been patented and he has become a die maker at the Allen Tool and Gauge Company in Pittsburgh. He is now a foreman of said company. He desires a commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be free to travel throughout the United States in the performance of his work and trade as a die maker. He has been reported to have a good reputation and to have made a good adjustment while on parole.

We believe that his imprisonment has had a salutory effect upon him and his interest in his trade and occupation has shown that his antisocial behavior has been sublimated. Because of his good record in the institution and his good reputation and conduct record in his community and at the company where he works, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Tartaglia, No. A-1454, May Sessions, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael Tartaglia, convicted of unlawful possession and sale of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 17, 1929, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and seeks a pardon for offenses which occurred in the year 1928. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a period of one and one-half years for the unlawful possession and sale of intoxicating liquor. Later the sentence of the court was changed and applicant was placed on probation for a period of two years. He completed this sentence without any difficulty.

This applicant has been known to have had a good reputation for the last twenty years and we do not feel he will again commit any offenses against society if he has led an honest and law-abiding life for the past twenty years.

We feel that since he has had a good record for all these years, that he will not again commit breaches of the law, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted for the offense he asks for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Stoner, C-6648, No. 1887, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Harry Stoner, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on December 11, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on June 21, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. Approximately twenty-one and a half years ago, this applicant, who had been drinking, shot and killed a bartender in the City of Harrisburg. As a result of this unlawful killing, he pled guilty to the charge of murder generally and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he has an excellent institutional record and has made an outstanding adjustment. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has stated that the court is satisfied with such disposition as the Board of Pardons may make. The district attorney of Dauphin County has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that he will not again commit any offense against society because of his age, and we are inclined to agree with the applicant's position in this matter and we feel that he has merited some consideration by his good conduct over the years. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence of life imprisonment be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Benjamin Street, No. A-1359, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Benjamin Street, convicted of lottery, bookmaking, gambling in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County, on June 8, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was sentenced in 1928 to pay a fine of $100.00 and costs of prosecution on charges of lottery, bookmaking and gambling.

He has been in no further trouble since then and has recently become a part-owner in the "Sands Hotel" in Miami, Florida. The applicant feels that this conviction has hurt him in his business.

There have been fingers of suspicion pointed at this applicant, but counsel for him has pointed out that most instances this applicant was mistaken for his brother who had run afoul of the law. This applicant should not be condemned nor burdened by the misconduct of others in his family.

Since he has not been in any further difficulty for twenty-four years, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John W. Smith, D-5010, No. A-770, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John W. Smith, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 20, 1940 to be computed from June 13, 1940 be commuted from 20 years to 12 years and 10 days, expiring on June 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this is not the first time he has been in difficulty with the law. It is however, the longest sentence which he has received, and at the present time, he has served twelve years of a minimum sentence of twenty years. This applicant, together with two accomplices, committed a series of armed robberies that caused this incarceration.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable George G. Parry, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Under all the circumstances, since he has a good institutional record and has served over twelve years of his minimum sentence, we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leonard Simpson, D-5409, No. 9996, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leonard Simpson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 9, 1940 to be computed from November 19, 1940, be commuted from 25 years to 11 years and 7 months, expiring on June 19, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is not his first offense but it is his first major conviction and he was given a very severe sentence by the late Judge Harry S. McDevitt. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, he has served almost one-half of his minimum sentence, having served eleven and one-half years on the date this case was heard.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he were eligible, they would recommend him for release. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable George G. Parry, states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since the applicant has an excellent institutional record and he has served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence which, we feel, was a very long period of time; we feel he has been sufficiently punished and that he will not commit further depredations and will lead a life of a law-abiding citizen and be an asset to the community, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Rozsa, No. 6241, No. A-289, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Rozsa, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on March 4, 1946 to be computed from December 29, 1945, be commuted from 12 years to 6 years and 6 months, expiring on June 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and had no prior conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was convicted of voluntary manslaughter which grew out of an argument and fight between the applicant and his wife while they were intoxicated. During the course of the argument, the applicant struck his wife and she collapsed and later discovered to be dead. He served his minimum sentence of five years and was released on parole.

This applicant is trying to resume his profession as a real estate dealer. He had been a broker and had his own real estate business for many years prior to this unfortunate occurrence. He raised a nice family, all of whom are doing well. At the age of sixty-one, he is attempting to rebuild his shattered life and desires to go back into the real estate business. However, he was denied reissuance of his license because of his parole status. As a result, he has been unemployed because of this ruling. In order to have his license reinstated, it is necessary for this blot to be removed from his parole status.

Under all the circumstances, we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted in order that this real estate broker's license may be restored.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Norman L. Rose, C-1864, No. A-1165, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Norman L. Rose, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 14, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years expiring on November 14, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of sodomy. This applicant had broken off relations with the victim in this case for almost two years prior to his apprehension. However, in a routine investigation by the F. B. I. of his victim, he was arrested and faced with the contents of certain letters, whereupon he confessed to this matter practiced several years previously.

This applicant is presently confined in the Rockview Farm Prison and has an excellent institutional record. However, the Board of Trustees feel that this petition is premature and only because of the nature of the offense. The trial judge, Honorable Henry X. O'Brien, leaves the matter of commutation of sentence up to the Board of Pardons as does the district attorney of Allegheny County.

We feel that this applicant has been adequately punished when made to serve two years of his minimum sentence, and we, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted at the expiration of two years, expiring on November 14, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Ranalli, D-3825, No. 6306, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ernest Ranalli, convicted of roberry, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 13, 1939 to be computed from February 23, 1939, be commuted from 30 years to 13 years and 4 months, expiring on June 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is his first major offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven to thirty years. After having served his minimum sentence, he was released on parole and he has been on parole for six years and two months.

He has an excellent parole record and the Board of Parole has no objection to the termination of his parole. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable George G. Parry, states he has no objection if the Board of Pardons feels that he should be granted commutation of his maximum sentence as prayed for. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that further parole supervision will have no useful effect and since he had an excellent parole record and there is no objection from the sentencing authorities, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Chester M. Pitts, E-523, C-1591. No. A-841, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Chester M. Pitts, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelpia County on September 20, 1948 to be computed from July 17, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, expiring on July 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of robbery of a store. He was convicted of this offense and has now served four years of his minimum sentence. He has had no opposition to his petition from any source whatsoever.

The trial judge has written the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he is not opposed. He has an excellent institutional record and has a good parole plan which the Board recommends be accepted.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John O'Neill, C-7238, No. 2666, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John O'Neil, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 18, 1931 be commuted from life to 21 years and 9 months, expiring on June 18, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for murder in the first degree that occurred in the perpertration of robbery. There was also a stolen car involved.

This case is very unusual in that the applicant only served approximately eight years of life imprisonment and then his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole. He has served nearly thirteen years under parole supervision. The Board of Parole state that his reputation, home and family life have been satisfactory in this time.

He has made every effort to continue to lead an honest and law-abiding life. He has advanced in his position so that he now earns approximately $550.00 per month. At no time during this period of long parole has any complaint been made against the applicant.

We feel that he has been adequately punished and the long period of supervision has been borne by the applicant without a murmur. We feel that further supervision will not serve any useful purpose, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James R. Moss, D-4751, No. A-275, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James R. Moss, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelpia County on March 14, 1940 to be computed from February 14, 1940, be commuted from 30 years to 12 years 4 months and 10 days, expiring on June 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is not his first conviction but it is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to sixty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. This applicant, with an accomplice, committed eight strong-armed holdups and attempted two others at gun point. Although guns were used by the applicant and his accomplice, no one was shot.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have stated that he has an excellent institutional record and the Deputy Warden comments that there has been a definite and noticeable improvement in the applicant's disciplinary record and adjustment for the past four years for which he desires to give the applicant considerable credit. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this case as the applicant has now served over twelve years of his minimum sentence.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles J. McMenamin, D-5011, No. 6508, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles J. McMenamin, convicted of burglary, accessory after the fact, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 20, 1940 to be computed from May 20, 1940, be commuted from 30 years to 12 years and 1 month, expiring on June 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction for any offense. He and three accomplices stole cars in New Jersey, changed the serial numbers on them and then sold them in Philadelphia. After having served approximately eight years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole, and at the present time, he has been on parole over four years.

The Board of Parole has written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has a good record on parole and he has not been in any further difficulty. The parole agent states he seeks commutation of his maximum sentence on grounds that his maximum sentence was excessive for the offense and he should be released from further supervision because of the nature of his business and the fact he has been sufficiently rehabilitated. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is now deceased and the present judge, Honorable George G. Parry, has written the Board a letter stating he leaves the matter of commutation of the maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated he is not opposed if the Board of Parole report is favorable, and the Board of Parole has given a favorable report.

We, therefore, feel that the applicant may be released therefrom and we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Michael Madden, D-2135, No. 5528, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Joseph Michael Madden, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session of Wyoming County on April 15, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 25 April Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term to 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years and 2 months, expiring on June 15, 1952; and on Bill No. 26 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on June 16, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he had one prior arrest but no convictions prior to this arrest. This offense occurred in 1937 when two robberies were commited in which this applicant took part. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to forty years. After having

served approximately five years of the minimum sentence he was released on parole. He has now been on parole ten years and three months.

He desires to go to Houston, Texas, to reestablish himself and family in that community and he does not wish to do so while under parole supervision. He has an excellent record on parole and has never given the Board of Parole any difficulty whatsoever. They feel he no longer needs parole supervision.

The trial judge is satisfied that clemency may be entered in this case. The district attorney of Wyoming County leaves the matter of commutation of the maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all the circumstances and the opinion of the judge and district attorney favorable recommendation, we feel that his maximum sentence should be commuted and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank M. Machi, No. A-1431, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank M. Machi, convicted of conspiracy, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on March 13, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is the first offense that the applicant has ever been in any difficulty whatsoever. The applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from six to eighteen months on charges of conspiracy, larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Since his release from the institution, he has been in no further difficulty. He is married and has two children and has a good reputation in the vicinity in which he now lives. He is employed by the Yellow Cab Company but desires to take an examination for appointment to the City of Pittsburgh police or fire department. This applicant also served honorably with the armed forces of the United States and should receive some credit for this service.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and will not again offend against society, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert D. Ludwig, No. A-1429, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert D. Ludwig, convicted of larceny of an automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on September 23, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he had no prior criminal record. The crime for which he was sentenced involved the larceny of an automobile approximately fifteen years ago.

He is married and has four children and during World War II, served two years in the armed forces, sixteen months of which were served overseas in combat. During this time, he received the Purple Heart and Silver Star and the Bronze Star twice. He has had several losses of employment due to the conviction.

We feel that he has atoned for his misconduct by his gallant service in the armed forces of the United States and by his excellent reputation which he now bears in the community in which he resides.

Under all the circumstance, we feel that this applicant has shown himself worthy for a recommendation for the pardon we now freely give.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jay Laughlin, E-321, No. A-709, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jay Laughlin, convicted of larceny, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 19, 1948 to be computed from April 1, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 3 months, expiring on July 1, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and at the present time he has served over four years of his minimum sentence of five years. He has been in and out of difficulties since he was thirteen years of age. At the time of the commission of these offenses, he was only seventeen years of age. This was his first major convic-

tion for any offense whatsoever, and he has made an excellent institutional adjustment.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated that his institutional record is good and that he has made an excellent adjustment. He is employed in the Deputy Warden's office. The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. We have had no report from the district attorney of Northampton County.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that for a first major conviction, this youth of seventeen years was given a very severe sentence. We feel that if he is ever to rehabilities himself, now is the time to take a chance on him when all the circumstances are favorable for his rehabilitation. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Hebron, C-8570, No. 6475, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of George Hebron, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 13, 1933, be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 6 months, expiring on July 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy years of age and this was his first major conviction. He had been arrested on other occasions charged with larceny, illegal lottery and possession of liquor, but had never seriously been involved with the law. This applicant plead guilty to the charge of murder generally and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time, he has served nearly twenty years of his sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that the officers who have him under supervision state that he has an outstanding record.

The applicant at this time is suffering from arteriosclerosis and he also has a diabetic condition. If released, the applicant will live with a friend where he will be adequately cared for.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has been very severely punished and should be given consideration. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General. (Dissenting)
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Heath, 79452, No. 9720, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Heath, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on January 9, 1946 to be computed from Nnvember 1, 1945, be commuted from 12 years to 6 years and 8 months, expiring on July 1, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and he had no prior arrests for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for from six to twelve years on a charge of voluntary manslaughter. After having served approximately four years and three months of his minimum sentence, he was commuted and released on parole. He has been on parole approximately a years and a half.

He has an excellent record on parole and has adjusted well. The Board of Parole feels that he has established a good reputation and will not again commit the same or similar offenses and that further parole supervision is not necessary. The trial judge, Honorable Henry G. Sweney, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objections to the commutation of his maximum sentence. The district attorney of Delaware County has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that further parole supervision will serve no useful purpose. Therefore, because of his age and good reputation the applicant has established, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George A. Doman, No. A-1447, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George A. Doman, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) entering with intent to steal, larceny, receiving stolen goods on November 30, 1931; (2) assault and battery by automobile, failure to stop and render assistance on May 2, 1933; and (3) entering with intent to steal, possession of burglar tools, assault with intent

to kill on October 27, 1933, in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia County, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and had no prior criminal record whatsoever.

He asks a pardon for the offenses of entering with intent to steal, larceny, receiving stolen goods, assault and battery by automobile, failure to stop and render assistance, possession of burglar tools, assault with intent to kill. The offenses which he refers to here occurred approximately ten to twelve years ago when this applicant, during the depression, committed these offenses. He has never been in any further difficulty and is a duly elected constable in Philadelphia.

He is highly thought of by his business associates and is making every effort to advance himself to positions of trust and responsibility. These offenses have hurt him and caused him continuous embarrassment in his business and social life. He has four children and the oldest daughter is reaching the age of life where she soon will be embarrassed by her father's mistakes.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommend that his pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert M. Cook, C-1511, No. A-772, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert M. Cook, convicted of rape, assault with intent to ravish in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County on February 13, 1950, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years, 4 months and ten days, expiring on June 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and had no prior criminal record. The applicant is charged with rape, assault with intent to ravish on a girl who was approximately six years younger than applicant. The applicant plead guilty to the offense and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to six years. At the present time, he is incarcerated in the Western State Penitentiary at Rockview, where he has an excellent institutional record.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state to the Board of Pardons that if he were eligible to apply for parole, they would recommend him as he has an excellent institutional record and it is his first imprisonment. It may also be noted that the psychologist of the Western State Penitentiary stated that the applicant has a fairly stable work background and that the present offense appears to have been situational rather the result of long-term habituation in sexual aggression. Further, that the applicant is moderate in personal habits and has a good reputation in the community. The trial judge, Honorable J. Colvin Wright, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he has no objection if the Board extends favorable consideration to the applicant. The district attorney of Bedford County states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

At the present time, the applicant has served over two years and three months of his minimum sentence.

Since this applicant was a first offender and there is no objection from the sentencing authorities in Bedford County, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
(Dissenting)

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo Cashdan, No. A-1427, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Leo Cashdan, convicted of obtaining money under false pretense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on October 14, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. Approximately eleven and one-half years ago, this applicant, together with an accomplice, obtained money under false prestenses pertaining to rugs they were selling as genuine Persian rugs and which were not Persian. Upon arrest and conviction, they were sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from one month to three years.

This applicant has been in no further difficulty. He is married and has a wife and three children and lives at the present time in New York City. He is manager of a restaurant in Brooklyn which dispenses alcoholic beverages and under the laws of New York, he is subject to the loss of his interest in this business if this conviction is not removed.

Since this applicant has been in no further difficulty for a period of eleven and one-half years and his reputation in New York is favorable, we feel that he has indicated to the Board and to the Court that he does not again intend to commit any offense of this nature. We feel that he has made complete rehabilitation, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ABSENT—NOT VOTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Bruno, E-2842, No. A-1462, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Arthur Bruno, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 21, 1942 to be computed from March 2, 1952, be commuted from 7½ years to 4 months, expiring on July 2, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he has been in difficulty with the law for the greater portion of his life. His criminal record began in 1925 when he was six years of age and his brushes with the law have repeatedly caused him difficulty, so that, of his arrests, more than one-half of them were committed while he was a juvenile. This, of course, caused the applicant a great deal of difficulty when he has been apprehended so that at the present time he has been continuously confined for over ten years; but, nevertheless, the sentence of seven and one-half to fifteen years which was imposed in 1942 could not begin to run until 1952.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states he has an excellent institutional record and his conduct has been above reproach. The trial judge recommends that the commutation be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed.

We feel that this applicant has been very severely dealt with by the law and we feel, if he is ever to get a break and be rehabilitated, some consideration should be given at this time.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James M. Brown, D-9754, No. A-637, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James M. Brown, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 11, 1947 to be computed from May 14, 1947, be commuted from 10 year to 5 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on June 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he had no prior conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to thirty years on charges of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods. The loot in this safe cracking amounted to $5000.00.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has exhibited a good habit of industry. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorablye George G. Parry, has informed the Board that he leaves this matter of commutation to the discretion of the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since this applicant has served half of his minimum sentence, the Board is of the opinion that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Berenato, No. A-1457, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles Berenato, convicted of unlawful possession and sale of obscene phonograph records in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 20, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He plead guilty on a charge of unlawful possession and sale of obscene phonograph records. He was sentencend to pay a fine of $250.00 and placed on probation for a period of one year.

He has been in no further difficulty for over three years. He desires to become a police officer in New Jersey and will not be permitted to take this examination and be appointed as long as this record hangs over him.

The applicant is married and feels that his wife and family suffer from his transgression. Therefore, he asks that a pardon be granted.

We feel that he has been sufficiently punished and should not have this offense follow him throughout the remainder of his days.

As neither the trial judge or the district attorney of Philadelphia have any opposition in the matter, we recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Bell, No. A-367, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nicholas Bell, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County, on February 13, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and had no prior criminal record of any nature. Approximately three years ago, the applicant, together with several accomplices, was convicted of taking pieces of pipe formerly the property of the Shenandoah Water System and selling it for scrap.

This applicant is married and the father of two children. He has never before been in any difficulty whatsoever. He had also been a good citizen and has never done anything that could be considered out of order.

This applicant desires this pardon in order that the blot may be removed from the family honor and the benefit which it will give him and his children.

Since there was not any lack of criminal intent in this case, the Board feels he has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Armocida, C-2267, No. A-949, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Armocida, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 7, 1951, to be computed from March 12, 1951 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on September 12, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years on a charge of burglary from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

At the present time, he has served over one year and two months of his minimum sentence. At the time of his arrest, he was a young man of approximately twenty years of age and had become an addict to the drug habit. It was in order to secure money to continue this habit that he engaged in the course of larceny which led to his arrest and sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent institutional record but they feel that the sentence is not excessive for the amount of time served. At the present time, this applicant has served one year and two months of his minimum sentence, The trial judge, Honorable A. Marshall Thompson, feels that all of these men should be treated alike, but none of the accomplices have yet petitioned for clemency to the Board of Pardons and we are unable to consider them in the same light as this petition. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

We have been advised by the applicant's counsel that he has become an arrested drug case and he has assured the Board that if the applicant is given clemency, he will not again commit any offense of this nature.

Due to the age and physical makeup of this applicant and his cure from the drug habit, we are inclined to agree with counsel for the applicant. However, we feel that this applicant should serve an additional period of time, and we are, therefore, recommending that the sentence of the applicant be commuted when he has served a year and six months.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General. Not Voting
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Victor Alexander, No. A-1389, May Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Victor Alexander, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Quarter Session of Northumberland County on April 24, 1951 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on June 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. This applicant would not have been seriously considered by this Board if the circumstances in this case had not been unusual. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Northumberland County Prison for from two to four years on charges of statutory rape. The girl involved was thirteen years of age but we have been advised by counsel for the applicant as well as the parole report that this victim was receptive to the advances of the applicant. This girl was matured beyond her years and from her knowledge of the situation in which she found herself could certainly have been said not to have been a virgin.

We feel that this man has been severely punished by a year's imprisonment for this offense which certainly had he not pled guilty would have resulted in no imprisonment whatsoever.

We, therefore, feel that he has been sufficiently punished and since there was no objection from the trial judge or the district attorney; we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Joseph Wyman, D-6854, No. A-895, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Joseph Wyman, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 4, 1942 to be computed from November 25, 1942, commuted from 18 years to 9 years and 9 months, expiring on August 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eighteen to thirty-six years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. This applicant, together with five accomplices, was involved in a series of six armed robberies.

He has had an excellent institutional record for the past four and one-half years. He has served over nine and one-half years of his minimum sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, has advised the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of commutation as prayed for in this case. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Therefore, the Board feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished for these offenses and we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Wothers, D-3761, No. A-1517, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Wothers, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County on February 11, 1939 to be computed from February 7, 1939, be commuted from 25 years to 13 years and 6 months, expiring on August 7, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years by Honorable Fred S. Reese, who was judge of Cumberland County. This applicant was a one-man crime wave and broke into approximately twenty-seven homes taking jewelry and cash.

He has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge, Honorable Fred S. Reese is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Dale S. Shughart, is not opposed to granting of clemency. The district attorney of Cumberland County, who was in office at the time, has no comment to make.

In view of the fact that this applicant has now served over one-half of his minimum sentence and has been incarcerated for approximately thirteen years and five months, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert W. Wink, E-2284, No. A-1488, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert W. Wink, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Carbon County on April 13, 1951 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on August 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years on charges of statutory rape. Although the victim alleges the applicant was guilty of forcible rape, the Board of Parole in their pre-parole report to the Board of Pardons has indicated that this applicant was not guilty of forceful rape but that the reputation of the victim was poor for chastity in the town in which she lived.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated that this applicant has a good institutional record, that disciplinary and adjustment reports are excellent. He is suffering from a heart condition and spends most of his time in the prison hospital. The trial judge, Honorable James C. McCready, has no objection to commutation and leaves the matter up to the Board. The district attorney of Carbon County has no objection to commutation and leaves the matter up to the Board. He asks to be advised whether or not the Board feels that the applicant would become a danger to society and as an answer, his institutional records indicate that he has become rehabilitated.

At the present time, he has served over one year and two months of his minimum sentence.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently pun-

ished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William B. White, C-1484, No. A-1329, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William B. White, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 20, 1950 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on July 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was convicted, with two accomplices, on a charge of burglary of approximately $4700.00. He received a sentence of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to six years.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary although the Board of Trustees do not recommend him for parole at this time. The trial judge, Honorable William H. McNaugher, is opposed to commutation. The district attorney of Allegheny County stated that his office is not opposed to the granting of commutation. Both of his accomplices received minor sentences and they have all been released.

We do not believe that this applicant should have received any greater sentence than the accomplices, and for that reason, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lain Leroy Watson, C-1172, No. A-889, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lain Leroy Watson, convicted of burglary, larceny in the court of Oyer and Terminer of Indiana County on June 27, 1949 to be computed from June 6, 1949, be commuted from 6 years to 3 years and 2 months, expiring on August 6, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years. He and two accomplices, in a period of one month, broke into eight places The loot amounted to approximately $500.00.

He is presently in the Western State Penitentiary where the Board of Trustees states they would recommend him for commutation of sentence if he was eligible to be released because it is his first conviction and he has an excellent institutional record. Neither the trial judge or the district attorney of Indiana County have given the Board the benefit of their opinion.

One of the accomplices is still in prison and one accomplice has had his sentence commuted and this applicant is now before us

We feel, that since the Board of Trustees recommend that parole be granted if he were eligible and since one of his accomplices has already been released, that this applicant should be granted commutation at this time; and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Thompson, C-1929, No. A-888, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Thompson, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on March 31, 1949 to be computed from February 5, 1951, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on August 5, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his fourth conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two to four years for breaking and escaping penitentiary. He had been turned down for parole and this had made him feel disgusted and he walked away from the job and prison. He was apprehended the same day and returned to the institution and given an additional sentence for from two to four years. He was required to serve more than his minimum sentence before beginning this sentence. He has now served approximately six years in the institution, although only one year and four months apply to the present sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary would conditionally recommend this applicant for parole on the basis he receive adequate psychiatric treatment. We believe this has been made part of his parole plan. The sentencing authorities in Centre County have made no recommendation to the Board of Pardons.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently pun-

ished and since he has made preparation for psychiatric treatment, we feel that further incarceration would serve no useful purpose, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph E. Taylor, E-1911, No. A-1276, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph E. Taylor, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on September 19, 1950 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years, expiring on September 19, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to six years on a charge of arson. This is rather a peculiar situation in that the applicant set fire to his girl friend's beauty shop because they had got into an argument over her going out with another man. The applicant then began drinking and while in an intoxicating condition, set fire to the property of the victim in an effort to gain revenge upon her. At the present time, he has served nearly two years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Hiram H. Keller, has advised the Board he is no longer opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Bucks County has not given us his recommendation in this case.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and will not again commit offenses of this nature. We, therefore, feel that the sentence of the applicant should be commuted and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matthew Spiller, No. A-1520, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Matthew Spiller, convicted of false impersonation of an officer in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 15, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was charged with false impersonation of an officer. He was alleged to have represented himself to be a deputy sheriff when he was in fact a deputy constable. This applicant was found guilty by the jury and the court suspended the sentence.

This occurred over twelve and one-half years ago and the applicant has not been in any further difficulty. In fact, at the present time, he is a constable in the City of Philadelphia, is married and has three children. He served in the war and has an honorable discharge. He has an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives and we can find nothing in the record against him at the present time.

In view of the fact that this applicant has reestablished his reputation, is a constable, and served in the armed forces of the United States, we recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. Smithers, D-7100, No. A-516, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William J. Smithers, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 21, 1943 to be computed from April 12, 1943, be commuted from 25 years to 9 years and 4 months, expiring on August 12, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is not his first conviction, but it is the heaviest sentence that has been meted out to him. He is now serving a sentence of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years on five indictments for burglary to which he pled guilty. The district attorney has stated there were seventeen places entered. At the present time, he has served over nine years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record during his entire nine years in the institution. The trial Judge, Honorable Joseph Sloane, has not seen fit to advise the Board of Pardons of his position. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, however, feels that he should oppose this applicant because of the large number of places that had been entered.

This sentence constituted a parole violation and the applicant will have to answer for that when this commutation is effective. Five of the accomplices received very

minor sentences and one other accomplice received a sentence comparable to this applicant's sentence.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and the fact that he will be on parole for nearly the remainder of his natural life, will surely deter him from the commission of further offenses. Since this applicant has served over nine years of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney Genera.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Herbert Smith, D-5604, No. A-1527. June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Herbert Smith, convicted of assault with intent to rob, rape, burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on February 28, 1941 to be computed from January 4, 1941 be commuted from 37½ years to 11 years and 7 months expiring on August 4, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty-seven and one-half to seventy-five years on charges of assault with intent to rob, rape, burglary, receiving stolen goods. At the present time, he has served eleven and one-half years of this sentence. It is one of the most severe sentences that has been brought to the attention of the Board of Pardons. We feel that this applicant has been severely dealt with.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentary has written the Board of Pardons stating this applicant has a good institutional record although there was one misconduct committed by this applicant over five years ago which is not being held against him at this time. Although the trial judge and the district attorney of Philadelphia County are opposed to commutation at this time, we feel that any court which imposes sentences of thirty-seven and one-half years should be, after some time of the sentence, reviewed.

This applicant was only seventeen years of age when convicted. He has always maintained his innocense. We believe he was properly convicted and we should not go into the priority of conviction. However, his sentence is a matter of mercy, and therefore, is a proper case for this Board to investigate.

Since this applicant has spent nearly one-half of his entire life in the penitentiary, we feel he should be given some consideration at this time. Both of his accomplices have been released many, many years ago.

Since this applicant has a good institutional record and he has served such a long period of time, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry William Sincavage, E-494, No. 5267, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Henry William Sincavage, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on September 20, 1943 to be computed from September 3, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 11 months, expiring on August 3, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and it has been indicated in the record as far as this applicant is concerned having been four times arrested and three times convicted and three times has violated these convictions. However, the Board in reviewing these convictions and parole violations and escape from Kis-Lyn Reformatory found these occurred when a young juvenile delinquent. He and his accomplice broke into a number of homes, garages and cafes. He has served approximately four years of his minimum sentence of five years. His accomplice has been out for a period of approximately two years and been in no further difficulty.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state he has an excellent institutional record and that he is ready for parole consideration at this time. The trial judge, Honorable W. A. Valentine, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board and makes no recommendation therein. The district attorney of Luzerne County makes no recommendation to the Board of Pardons.

Since the record of this applicant has been explained to be juvenile and the one offense for which he was sentenced for not less than five nor more than ten years has been explained by the applicant's counsel; we feel that this applicant should be given some consideration at this time and we should take some chance with him. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel J. Shinder, D-9753, No. 1673, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel J. Shinder, convicted of transporting female for purpose of prostitution, pandering in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 11, 1947 to be computed from June 24, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 2 months, expiring on August 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and this was not the first time that he has been involved with the law. He was convicted on eight prior occasions and at the present time is serving the sentence of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of transporting female for purpose of prostitution, pandering. On both sentences, the applicant has received the maximum sentence. At the time of his conviction, he was on parole and still has eight and one-half years back parole time to serve. He asks commutation of his minimum sentence in order that he may begin his back parole time.

This applicant is an ambulatory patient in the prison hospital, suffering from chronic asthma and bronchitis and is considered an errested T. B. case. He is a veteran of World War I, he has an excellent institutional record although he is considered prison wise by the authorities. This is probably true because at the present time he has served over nine years in various institutions. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge, Joseph L. Kun, has no knowledge of the facts and threfore makes no objection. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated he is opposed although the purpose of this petition is not to free the applicant but to permit him to begin his service of his sentence of eight and one-half years parole sentence.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since his other accomplices have never spent a day in jail, we feel he should be granted consideration at this time, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted in order that he may begin service of the parole violation.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Lee Shifflett, No. 3640-B, No. A-1471 June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Maximum sentence of William Lee Shifflet, convicted of larceny, burglary, violation of the automobile laws in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester County on November 15, 1948 to be computed from September 24, 1948, be commuted from 20 years to 3 years and 11 months, expiring on August 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial School for a maximum term of twenty years from Chester County on charges of larceny, burglary,, violation of the automobile laws. After having served approximately two years, he was released on parole from the Pennsylvania Industrial School and has attempted to rehabilitate himself.

At the present time he is attending the Pennsylvania State College school for hotel management and part of his practice he is required to go to different hotels for the purpose of securing practical experience. He then must report his parole status to the parole officer who in turn causes the applicant great embarrassment by advising the employer of the status of the applicant on parole.

Since this applicant is a junior at the Pennsylvania State College and has been in no further difficulty for approximately two years and has a good record on parole, we feel he should be granted consideration and that his sentence should be commuted. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert McClelland Richards, No. A-1502, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Albert McClelland Richards, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on September 22, 1948 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 11months, expiring on August 22, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and never before become involved with the law. However, in 1948, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Dauphin County Prison for from six months to five years on charges of Sodomy. This, the applicant denies, and states he had been drinking and when this matter was brought up, a fight ensued, and the applicant was arrested. He has been on parole over three years.

Thie district attorney of Dauphin County has stated to the Board that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation of maximum sentence in this case and since this applicant desires to go into business it would be a good thing to grant it. The Board of Parole has no objection to granting the petition as prayed for and they state he is completely rehabilitated.

Since this applicant plans to go into the trucking business and he has approximately one more year on parole, we feel that he has demonstrated his trustworthiness; and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Ramondo, No. 1018, No. A-571, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Ramondo, convicted of assault with intent to ravish in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 7, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 7 months, expiring on August 7, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first offense. He was arrested for assault with intent to ravish. However, the report of the findings indicated that this was a consensual relationship between the applicant and the victim involved. She was not a child but was near the applicant's age when this offense took place.

The applicant is on parole and has approximately one more year to serve. He has been in no further difficulty for over four years and three months.

We feel that since this was a consenual relationship and force was not used, and the judge and the district attorney of Delaware County are not opposed, he should be granted commutation of his maximum sentence at this time; and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Caria Mia Ortlieb, No. 9896-B No. A-1514, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Caria Mia Ortlieb, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on March 11, 1952, be commuted from 1 year to 6 months, expiring on September 11, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and she had never before been involved in any offense whatsoever. She was a bookkeeper who converted her employer's funds to her own account. The amount involved, she alleges, was $2000.00. However, the insurance company that bonded her made full settlement for the sum of $5000.00. The amount officially involved was $6800.00. The Warden of the Lancaster County Prison has stated The trial judge and the district attorney of Lancaster County are both opposed in this case.

We believe that the defendant was completely and fully punished the day she entered the Lancaster County Prison. The mere fact of her entry in jail was sufficient punishment to her that she will not again commit any offenses whatsoever. She has now served approximately three months of her minimum sentence of one year.

We feel that in view of the fact that she has made restitution and that she was completely punished the day of her entry in prison, that under all the circumstances commutation should be granted her as prayed for. We, therefore, recommend that her sentence be commuted to six months, expiring on September 11, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William James Orsatti, E-1902, No. A-1494, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William James Orsatti, convicted of solicitation to commit sodomy, assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County on September 26, 1950 to be computed from August 9, 1950, be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years, expiring on August 9, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years on the alleged commission of assault, solicitation to commit sodomy on a blind woman aged forty years. The applicant, of course, has always denied any complicity in the commission of sodomy or the solicitation thereof.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and they report that there is no evidence of sexual perversion. The trial judge and the district attorney of Cumberland County are both opposed to granting commutation.

However, for a first offender, we feel that this applicant received a very severe sentence. We feel that he has been sufficiently punished with the time he has served and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James A. Myers, D-3142, No. 6570, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James A. Myers, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, assault and battery with intent to ravish, assault and battery with intent to murder and Mayhem, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 8, 1938 to be computed from May 22, 1938, be commuted from 25 years to 14 years 2 months and 8 days, expiring on July 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years. At the present time, he has served nearly fifteen years of his minimum sentence. This applicant was sentenced on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, assault and battery with intent to ravish, assault with intent to kill and Mayhem. It may be stated as an aside, that one of his victims turned on this applicant and severely dealt him a heavy blow. He also alleges he received harsh and severe treatment from the police after his apprehension.

Whether or not these facts are true, it seems to the Board to be immaterial for at the present time he has served nearly fifteen years of a minimum of twenty-five years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that if he was eligible to parole, they would recommend. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no knowledge of the facts, therefore, no recommendation. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of commutation as prayed for.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold A. Mohr, No. 95783, No. A-986, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harold A. Mohr, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lehigh County on April 10, 1950 to be computed from March 8, 1950, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 5 months, expiring on August 8, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Lehigh County Prison for from three to six years on charges of voluntary manslaughter, growing out of a "mercy" killing of his brother who was the victim of cancer of the face. He had watched his brother suffer for some period of time and had been under a very great emotional strain.

The Warden of the Lehigh County Prison has stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and may be considered a model prisoner. The trial judge, Honorable James H. Henninger, has stated that he feels that this sentence was very light under all the circumstances and that he took into consideration every benefit for this applicant. The district attorney of Lehigh County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant was under a great emotional strain due to watching his brother suffer and utterly "blew his top." Even though the court did make allowance, we feel that this applicant is not the criminal type who will ever commit any offense again, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Fred Lindow, Jr. No. 68595, No. A-1006, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Fred Lindow, Jr., convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 22, 1950 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 1 month and 8 days, expiring on July 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and pled guilty of a charge of sodomy and received a sentence of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from three to nine years. At the present time, he has served two years of his minimum sentence.

His representative has advised the Board that this applicant has had a change of heart and soul in this case and has become a religious man. We believe he is making a sincere effort to subdue unnatural desires.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse stated there is no evidence of sexual deviations in the institution. The trial judge, Honorable Harry M. Montgomery, has written the Board and he heartily recommends favorable consideration. The district attorney of Allegheny

County, however, is opposed to favorable recommendation.

We are inclined to look with favor upon his good record in the institution and the favorable recommendation of the trial judge; and since he has served over two-thirds of his sentence and will be on parole for approximately seven years, we feel that he will not be disposed to again become involved in any further difficulty. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Paul Lewis, D-8770, No. A-286, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Paul Lewis, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 11, 1946 to be computed from February 28, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 5 months, expiring on July 28, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of robbery. He and an accomplice held up and robbed three cab drivers. They also stole the cabs in some instances, and in at least one case they were involved in an accident with the cab that had been stolen. At the present time, the applicant has served over six years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons stating this applicant has an excellent institutional record and is no disciplinary problem and has made every effort to rehabilitate himself in his position. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to make to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons he is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this case.

Since this applicant has served over six years of his minimum sentence and has no prior criminal record, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and that further incarceration would serve no useful purpose. We are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ned Laskoskie, D-5721, No. A-64, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ned Laskoskie, convicted of statutory rape, sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on February 28, 1941 to be computed from February 27, 1941, be commuted from 12½ years to 11 years and 5 months, expiring on July 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twelve and one-half years to twenty-five years on charges of attempting to have sexual relations with the victim who was approximately eleven years of age. This victim was beaten by the applicant and his defense was that he had been drinking. He has served nearly eleven and one-half years for this offense.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant is one of their outstanding inmates and they make a very profound recommendation to the Board for favorable consideration. The trial judge is no longer on the bench in Lackawanna County and the present judge, Honorable T. L. Hoban, has written the Board and states he leaves the matter up to the Board. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has made no objection and leaves the matter entirely up to the Board.

Since this applicant has served nearly eleven and one-half years of his minimum sentence of twelve and one-half years, we feel he has been severely punished and we are inclined to recommend commutation on the basis of his being an outstanding prisoner with an excellent institutional record and for that reason we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clyde Kuhn, B-8457, No. 8554, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clyde Kuhn, convicted of solicitation to commit sodomy, sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on February 15, 1943 to be com-

puted from January 13, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 7 months, expiring on August 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of solicitation to commit sodomy, sodomy. He admitted his guilt and homo-sexual relations over a period of twenty years.

He has an excellent institutional record and does not show any evidence of sexual deviations. The trial judge. Honorable Richard D. Laird, states he has no objection to his release from confinement at this time. However, he does state he feels he should not return to the vicinity of Mount Pleasant from which he was sentenced. The district attorney of Westmoreland County feels he should serve his minimum sentence.

However, we feel he has been adequately punished, having served approximately nine years and six months of his minimum sentence of ten years.

Since this applicant has served all but six months of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge does not object; we feel that his minimum sentence should be commuted and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Kubler, C-6459, No. 5482, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John Kubler, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on September 26, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years and 10 months, expiring on July 26, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a life term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on the charge of killing his landlord's daughter. He had been on a drinking spree for several days, although this is contradicted in the notes of testimony, when he alleges to have shot the victim in the back. He had been very much in love with the girl and had presented his attentions upon her but these had been spurned by the victim.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has demonstrated an excellent habit of industry and industrial stability while in prison for the past twenty-one years. The trial judge, Honorable William A. Valentine, has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Luzerne County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has now served over twenty-one years of his life sentence, we feel he has been adequately punished and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Victor Kikola, E-1853, No. A-1498, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Victor Kikola, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia Sounty, on September 7, 1950 to be computed from July 12, 1950, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and this was his second conviction. The facts here are so unusual that they are worthy of note. The applicant and his victim had been living together for approximately five years although they were never formerly married. The victim who was supposed to be the applicant's wife, was in the habit of keeping large sums of money around the house. The applicant was afraid that this practice would lead to the loss of her savings through robbery or theft of the property, and he, therefore, took the property into his custody for the purpose of safe-guarding it and depositing it in the bank. The victim felt she should be advised by others and they advised her to report the disappearance of her funds to the station house. This resulted in the arrest of the applicant and he admitted the funds were in his possession and returned the entire amount to the victim. At the time of the trial, the victim begged Judge Mawhinney, the trial judge, not to send him to jail. Nevertheless, the judge felt it necessary to impose a nine to eighteen month's sentence which he later commuted to six months.

It is now revealed that this applicant has another prior conviction in New Jersey and as a result of the two convictions is subject to deportation to Poland. He has been in this country more than forty years and the only person left with whom he has any contact is this victim with whom he is still living. In order to avoid deportation, the applicant filed this petition.

The trial judge has no opposition to granting of a pardon in this case nor does the district attorney of Philadelphia County.

Since this applicant could be deported because of the two convictions and in order to stay such a far reaching effect of this sentence where there was no wilful or malicious intent to defraud the victim of her property, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph M. Jowett, D-7301, No. A-252, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph M. Jowett, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on May 23, 1941 to be computed from July 13, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 1 month, expiring on August 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to forty years for burglaries in twenty-one homes and larcenies were committed therein. He has now served nine years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Harold L. Ervin, has stated he has no opinion to offer to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Delaware County appeared before the Board of Pardons and states his office is not opposed to granting commutation.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant, for a first offender, has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Charles Jones, C-6428, No. 6726, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Robert Charles Jones, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster County on September 13, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years and 11 months, expiring on August 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary upon a plea of guilty to commission of murder in the first degree. The applicant's statement of the commission of the crime would indicate this applicant acted in self-defense. However, the facts indicate that after the fight apparently was stopped, the applicant suddenly wheeled and shot twice at the victim. There is no evidence of the decedent having a knife, as he contended.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent reputation. The present judge, Honorable Oliver S. Schaeffer, states he is satisfied with the action of the Board. The district attorney of Lancaster County has stated to the Board of Pardons that if the authorities of the Eastern State Penitentiary feel he is fit to return to society, they have no objection to commutation.

Since this applicant has served over twenty-one years of a life sentence, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and will not again commit any offenses if released. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard U. T. Hoffman, D-7739, No. 9211, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard U. T. Hoffman, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on May 15, 1944 to be computed from April 22, 1944, be commuted from 17 years to 8 years 3 months and 8 days, expiring on July 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is a culmination of a series of offenses which begun when the applicant was thirteen years of age and lasted up to the present time when he became involved with the authorities of Dauphin County after being warned and then sent to the Pennsylvania Industrial School and then given a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary For from one and one-half to five years.

After his release on parole in the last sentence, the applicant was again in difficulty and committed a series of gas stations, theatre and restaurant burglaries which caused him to be arrested and brought before the court for sentence. On a plea of guilty, he was given a sentence for from seventeen to thirty-four years by the Honorable J. Paul Rupp, who is no longer on the bench and who has not seen fit to give the Board the benefit of his opinion. The district attorney of Dauphin County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

This applicant has now served over seven years of

his minimum sentence and it is the feeling of the members of the Board that this applicant has been severely punished and that further incarceration would have no useful effect.

He has an excellent institutional record and since the district attorney of Dauphin County is not opposed and he has a good institutional record, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Hencsei, D-8582, No. A-1525, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Hencsei, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on November 5, 1945 to be computed from September 20, 1945, be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years 10 months and 10 days, expiring on July 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He committed about ten burglaries and the loot amounted to approximately $3000.00 and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated that this applicant has a perfect record and made an outstanding adjustment in the institution. He was sentenced by the former judge, Honorable J. Paul Rupp, who is no longer on the bench and therefore, made no objection to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Dauphin County did appear and stated he is entirely satisfied with the action of the Board of Pardons.

Under all the circumstances, that since this applicant has served nearly seven years of a minimum sentence of seven and one-half years, we feel that he has been severely punished and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Howard Harris, Sr., No. 65314, No. A-915, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harold Howard Harris, Sr., convicted of forgery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 9, 1949 to be computed from January 14, 1949, be commuted from 4 years to 3 years and 7 months, expiring on August 14, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from four to eight years on a charge of forgery. The amount of the forgeries was $536.00. Since he has been incarcerated in the Allegheny County Workhouse, he has had very serious physical difficulties and has had several operations while in the institution.

The Board of Pardons was impressed by the father of the applicant who represented him before the Board and told the Board every effort would be made to rehabilitate the applicant.

The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this case.

Since this applicant has served all but six months of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles E. Gretz, Jr., C-1535, No. A-1066, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Charles E. Gretz, Jr., convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Washington County, on February 20, 1950 to be computed from December 12, 1949; and of assault with intent to commit robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on June 29, 1950; be commuted on Bill No. 28 February Sessions, 1950, (Washington County) from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 2 years and 8 months, expiring on August 12, 1952; and on Bill No. 33 May Sessions, 1950, (Allegheny County, to run concurrent and to be computed from June 29, 1950) from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 2 year, 1 month and 14 days, expiring on August 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he was sentenced on two charges of burglary, assault with intent to commit robbery in Washington and Allegheny Counties.

He and two accomplices were apprehended in a store where they were attempting burglary and were later convicted. They also attempted to break into two other stores.

At the present time, he has served two years and seven months of his minimum sentence. This applicant is a parole violator and will, in all probability, be forced to serve an additional period of time for his parole violation.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary. The district attorney of Washington County is opposed to granting of commutation.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished in the light of the fact that he will be probably required to serve additional time due to his parole violation. Under all the circumstances, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John George Fox, D-7419, No. A-1312, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John George Fox, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on September 22, 1943 to be computed from August 12, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, expiring on August 12, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was not his first conviction. He served over four years of his sentence of ten years although his minimum sentence was but three years.

Since his release on parole over four and one-half years ago, he has been in no further difficulty. He now asks that his maximum sentence be commuted. He desires this because of the nature of his employment and because of the fact he has a good parole record.

We feel that further supervision in this case is not required and since he has but one more year to serve on parole, we do feel it will not serve any useful purpose to require supervision for the remaining twelve month period. We, therefore, recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clements T. Flis, C-2488, No. A-1487, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clements T. Flis, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clinton County on February 11, 1952 to be computed from December 5, 1951, be commuted from 1½ years to 9 months, expiring on September 5, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first imprisonment for any offense whatsoever. The applicant, while drinking, broke into several places and stole money from the places which had been entered. It was not necessary for the applicant to do this for he had a reputation for being a hard worker and excels as a dental technician.

Generally, the Board would not recommend such an applicant after the service of so little time, however, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that the needs of his wife and family should be given some consideration. We feel he has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted at the end of nine months, expiring on September 5. 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William James Evans, Jr., D-4851, No. 3263, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William James Evans, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on April 12, 1940 to be computed from February 24, 1944, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and the offense for which he seeks a pardon is not the first one. He had been arrested on four prior occasions and convicted on three prior occasions one of which was the violation of his parole. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six and one-half to thirteen years on charges of burglary and larceny. He had his sentence commuted after serving approximately six years of his minimum sentence. He has been on parole over five years and has made a very good adjustment. In fact, he has made a better adjustment then was prophesied for him by the parole officer at the time of his release from the Eastern State Penitentiary.

He has only one more year to go on parole and we are

of the opinion that further supervision would not have anything to do with his conduct or good adjustment.

Neither the trial judge or district attorney of Montgomery County have any objection to a pardon, and the Board of Parole is not opposed to his release.

We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kenneth D. Eskey, No. 5906, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Kenneth D. Eskey, convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 21, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and prior to this offense which occurred over ten and one-half years ago, has never been in any difficulty whatsoever. This applicant was the driver of an automobile which was involved in an accident and one person was killed.

The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons this applicant carries an excellent reputation and had an excellent reputation both before and since this unfortunate occurrence. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no objection to make. The district attorney of Allegheny County has no opposition to the granting of a pardon in this case.

Since this applicant has been in no further difficulty and he has demonstrated that he can overcome this one offense mighty well, we feel that he has earned the right to have favorable recommendation from this Board. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard Edwards, D-9557, No. A-851, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Howard Edwards, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 31, 1947 to be computed from February 5, 1947, be commuted from 20 years to 5 years and 6 months, expiring on August 5, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on charges of participation in a series of burglaries, larcenies and receiving stolen goods. He has been incarcerated in the Eastern State Penitentiary for almost six years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that they would have no objection to his release on parole. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no knowledge of the facts, and therefore, leave the matter of commutation up to the Board. Since this was the applicant's first major imprisonment, the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to granting of clemency as prayed for.

Severe sentences were meted out to all of the persons involved in these cases, but the ones who may be considered the ring leaders were given lesser sentences than the applicant and three other accomplices.

Since this applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence, we feel he has been sufficiently punished, and since the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the prayer of petition; we feel that commutation of his minimum sentence should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas R. Dran, C-956, No. A-503, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Thomas R. Dran, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on December 15, 1948 to be computed from November 22, 1948; and of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Westmoreland County, on September 29, 1950; be commuted from a minimum term of 5 years (Allegheny County) to a minimum term of 4 years, expiring on November 22, 1952; and from a minimum term of 3 years (Westmoreland County to run concurrent and to be computed from September 29, 1950) to a minimum term of 2 years, 1 month and 24 days, expiring on November 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to fifteen years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. The applicant and his accomplices heldup three places and the loot received amounted to $300.00 of which the applicant received $125.00.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for commutation at this time. The trial judge, Honorable Harry M. Montgomery has written the Board and stated it is satisfactory to commute if the Board feels the applicant has been rehabilitated. To show evidence of his rehabilitation, this applicant has undergone a normal change while confined and is interested in the ministry. Upon his release, he intends to pursue this further in studying for the ministry.

Since this applicant has given this evidence of rehabilitation, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted to four years, expiring on November 22, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bennie Daidone, E-787, No. A-914, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Bennie Daidone, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on January 13, 1949 to be computed from September 28, 1948; and of larceny, burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County, on November 3, 1949 and to run concurrent with Philadelphia County sentence, be commuted on Bill No. 846 September Sessions, 1948 (Philadelphia County) from a minimum term of 7½ years to a minimum term of 4 years, expiring on September 28, 1952; and on Bills Nos. 311, 312, 313, September Sessions, 1949 (Delaware County and to run concurrent with Philadelphia County sentence), from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on September 28, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. During a period of eight months, this applicant together with four accomplices committed a number of burglaries and the applicant's part was to act as the driver of the get-away car. At the present time, the applicant has served approximately four years of his minimum sentence of seven and one-half years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he has responded to supervision. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no comment to make in regards to this sentence. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated although this applicant would appear to be a second offender, at the most, he feels he should serve a longer period of time.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted when the applicant shall have served four years, which will expire on September 28, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James D. Crawford, B-3127, No. 7330, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of James D. Crawford, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 24, 1932, be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years 5 months and 6 days, expiring on July 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and is serving a sentence of life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary on a charge of murder in the first degree which resulted in killing of one person in the commission of robbery. This applicant was involved in the holdup and it was the applicant's cousin who was the victim.

He is an excellent prisoner in the Western State Penitentiary and the Board of Trustees recommend that consideration be given to his plea. The trial judge is deceased, and the present judge, Honorable William H. McNaugher, has no recommendation to make. The district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed because it was a murder committed in the perpetration of a robbery.

The Board, however, was impressed by the plea of the applicant's advocate and we feel he has atoned for this mistake by reason of his excellent institutional record.

Since he has now served nearly twenty and one-half years of a life sentence, we feel he has been sufficiently rehabilitated and that he can be returned to society; and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Peter Chobot, C-9382, No. A-1499, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Paul Peter Chobot, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Quarter Sessions Counrt of Philadelphia County, on December 15, 1933; and of larceny, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on December 18, 1933; be commuted on Bill No. 356 December Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years, 7 months, and 13 days, expiring on July 28, 1952; and on Bill No. 625 October Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to thirty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and larceny.

After serving approximately three and one-half years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole and has been on parole, at this time, more than fifteen years and two months.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent parole record and that he has responded to supervision with a great deal of respect and consideration. The trial judge is deceased, and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no knowledge of the facts and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated he is not opposed, in fact, he favors commutation of maximum sentence.

This applicant only has one and one-half years left on parole. He asks that he be given consideration at this time on commutation of his maximum sentence. Both of his accomplices have been paroled and one accomplice has had his maximum sentence commuted.

Since this applicant has been on parole for a long period of time and he has cooperated fully, we feel it is absolutely fruitless to continue parole supervision for the balance of the term. We, therefore, adhere to the position of the district attorney of Philadelphia County when he appeared before the Board of Pardons, and recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo James Carpenter, D-8191, No. A-1513, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leo James Carpenter, convicted of robbery, burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on March 19, 1945 to be computed from February 16, 1945, be commuted from 8 years to 7 years, 5 months and ten days, expiring on July 26, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first conviction as an adult. He had been in some juvenile difficulties having served time in the House of Correction and the Pennsylvania Industrial School. He had been released from the House of Correction approximately three years when he became involved in this robbery and his viciousness of the crime was the fact that several victims were struck down with a blackjack. However, this applicant has now served over seven years of his minimum sentence of eight years.

He has an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge, Honorable William M. Hargest, is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Paul G. Smith, has left the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Dauphin County who appeared before the Board of Pardons is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

We feel, that under all the circumstances, this applicant has been severely punished for a first offender, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Bernard Carey, D-5009, No. A-42, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Bernard Carey, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 20, 1940 to be computed from June 13, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 12 years 1 month and 17 days, expiring on July 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. Applicant and accomplice held up six places at gun point. He has been incarcerated in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of slightly more than twelve years. During all of this time, the applicant is reported to have had an excellent conduct record and responded well to disciplinary treatment.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this was the applicant's first major conviction and he has now served more than one-half of his minimum sentence; we are inclined to believe that this applicant has been severely and sufficiently punished, and since there is no opposition from the district attorney of Philadelphia County, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Pershing Campbell, 68192, No. A-1117, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jack Pershing Campbell, convicted of larceny of automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 16, 1947 to be computed from April 27, 1950, be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years and 3 months, expiring on July 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he is requesting commutation of his sentences on the basis that the computation in this matter was improperly calculated by the prison authorities.

He has an excellent record in the institution and after investigation of the computation of his sentence by the Board of Pardons, we are inclined to agree with the prayer of the applicant in his petition that it was incorrectly set down on the records. He has petitioned the court for review of this improper computation but has been denied relief by the courts on the basis that it was made after the original sentence had expired and the court had no time to correct the sentence erronously computed.

On that basis and solely for the reason that the sentence was improperly computed and then recomputed, we feel his minimum sentence should be commuted, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Edward Beltz, B-8676, No. 8049, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jack Edward Beltz, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on May 8, 1943 to be computed from April 18, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 4 months, expiring on August 18, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods. He has been incarcerated in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of over nine years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons they would recommend him for parole were he eligible because this is his first imprisonment and he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Beaver County did not advise the Board of his feeling in this matter and we have no recommendation from him.

Since this applicant was virtually a first-offender and he has served all but nine months of his minimum sentence; we recommend that the commutation be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kosti John Bargas, No. A-1530, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Kosti John Bargas, convicted of lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on November 22, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was arrested on a lottery charge. Both before and since this offense, he bore an excellent reputation in the community. This is testified to by the report of the Board of Parole investigation.

The trial judge has not seen fit to advise the Board of Pardons of his feelings in this matter. The district

attorney of Allegheny County stated he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

This applicant has been in no further difficulty for more than three and one-half years and bases his petition on his prior and subsequent good reputation and he desires to remove the blot from his character and that of his wife.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has earned his pardon and we do believe he will not again violate the law if executive clemency be granted in this case. We, therefore, recommend that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George W. Baker, No. 1391-50, No. A-932, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George W. Baker, convicted of statutory rape, adultery, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on November 24, 1950 to be computed from November 15, 1950, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 8 months and 15 days, expiring on July 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and had no prior criminal record. He is alleged to have had sexual relations with his sister-in-law, who was under sixteen years of age and who readily consented to the act. It seems that the reason this offense came to light was that the victim became enamored with another boy and in order to get rid of the applicant, she reported him to the authorities. She is now married and not living at home.

The applicant has a family to support and we feel that he has been sufficiently punished by having served over one year and seven months of a minimum sentence of two years.

It is true that the trial judge and the district attorney of Montgomery County are both opposed to the granting of commutation, yet we feel that since this was a consensual act, it is a long time to serve over such a little matter. We, therefore, recommend that the minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold Aumick, No. 9855, June Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harold Aumick, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on June 9, 1947 to be computed from May 23, 1947, be commuted from 9 years to 5 years 2 months and 7 days, expiring on July 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Luzerne County Prison for from nine to thirty years on charges of sodomy. He was a boy of approximately sixteen years of age when this offense occurred and the psychiatrist with whom he is taking treatment has advised the Board that this is an acquired characteristic of which the applicant can be cured. We also want to observe, at this point, that this applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence of nine years.

The Warden of the Luzerne County Prison has advised the Board that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and does not show any evidence of deviation in his character. The trial judge, Honorable J. Harold Flannery, recommends that this applicant be granted commutation subject to strict parole supervision. The trial judge need have no fears but what this applicant will be subject to the Board of Parole for a period of approximately twenty years. The district attorney of Luzerne County is willing to agreed to the matter of commutation, but feels that this applicant needs treatment which has been provided.

Under all the circumstances of the facts of the case, we feel that imprisonment will have no further effect upon this applicant, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
NOT SITTING.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John A. Wittig, D-8624, No. A-397, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John A. Wittig, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County on December 7, 1945 to be computed from March 22, 1945, be commuted from 20 years to 7 years and 10 months, expiring on January 22, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for

from ten to twenty years on charges of murder in the second degree. It seems to have been a rather senseless killing and although he has served his time for it, he has been on parole for only approximately ten months.

There is no doubt but he has adjusted well on parole but the district attorney's office in Berks County feels that his release from parole at this time may be a little premature.

The Board of Pardons is inclined to agree with this applicant and recommends that his maximum sentence be commuted January 22, 1953, when he has been on parole for a period of one year.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Hardy Williams, D-2794, No. 7951, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Hardy Williams, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 19, 1938 to be computed from January 10, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 14 years and 10 months, expiring on November 10, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he has had five prior arrests, two convictions and one parole violation. The parole violation was on three to eighteen months of the preceeding sentence which he is presently serving. The applicant and an accomplice committed robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and when he was arrested, he hit the arresting officer in the face. As a result of this, the applicant was given a very severe sentence for from twenty to forty years. At the present time, he has served over fourteen years and eight months of this sentence.

While in the Eastern State Penitentiary, he has had an excellent record and has adjusted well. The district attorney of Philadelphia County suggested a psychiatric examination be given and if he shows he can adjust outside of prison, then he should be given some consideration. The examination was made and the psychiatrist believes he is mentally deficient without psychosis and could in all probability adjust outside of prison with some guidance.

Since this applicant will be under parole supervision for more than twenty-five years, we feel that he will have guidance to make adjustments in society. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Webb, E-2141, No. 1341, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Michael Webb, convicted of the following offenses: (1) entering with intent to steal on July 20, 1928; (2) prison breach on June 5, 1945 to be computed from February 5, 1951; and (3) robbery on March 16, 1946 to begin at expiration of sentence imposed on June 5, 1945 and computed from February 5, 1951, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County be commuted on Bills Nos. 754 and 755 July Sessions, 1928 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years, 6 months and 17 days, expiring on November 16, 1952; on Bill No. 725 May Sessions, 1945 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 17, 1952; and on Bill No. 1206 April Sessions, 1937 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 18, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this is not the first time that he has had a brush with the law. In fact, he has been incarcerated in some institution, generally the Eastern State Penitentiary, since he has been sixteen and one-half years old, approximately fifteen years. Applicant always seemed to be some place where trouble was breaking out or trouble was brewing. He has now served the maximum sentence of that imposed on July 20, 1928, he has served the minimum sentence for time imposed on April 29, 1937, and he has served the minimum sentence imposed November 8, 1939 on a charge of assault and battery and is now serving the sentence imposed June 5, 1945 for from five to ten years for prison breach. In November 1945, the escape was one in which the applicant was practically forced into accompanying the other accomplices in escape through a tunnel which had been dug by one of the accomplices. For this hour of freedom, the applicant has paid with almost nine years of penal servitude and still would have three years and five months to serve, but for commutation.

The applicant's past record does not have anything to generally merit this applicant for consideration. However, the Board is of the opinion that there eventually comes a time when an applicant must be considered rehabilitated and given the opportunity to go out among free men. The Board is of the opinion that such is the case here.

He has an excellent institutional record and while the trial judge is deceased, the present judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. As was expected, the district attorney of Philadelphia County opposed this petition as he opposed other petitions at this term. Since this is a Board of Mercy, we feel that this case is much like other cases referred to and is one where the Board in good conscience and justice, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph S. Tomaino, E-1819, No. A-1566, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph S. Tomaino, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on May 19, 1950 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 5 months, expiring on October 19, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, however, had been arrested on previous occasions.

The trial judge, Honorable T. Linus Hoban, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to commutation if the Board feels the applicant is rehabilitated. The Warden of the Lackawanna County Prison has not advised the Board of Pardons of his position nor has the district attorney of Lackawanna County advised the Board of his position in the matter.

The Board of Parole in their investigation have not learned of any violations of the prison rules or regulations and they do believe his parole plan could be accepted.

Under all the circumstances, this applicant has served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence and since this was his first conviction for any offense; we blieve he has been rehabilitated and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pat Thomassy, No. A-1546, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Pat Thomassy, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) robbery on March 18, 1926; (2) robbery on April 29, 1932; and (3) viloating the liquor laws on April 9, 1947, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and he asks for a pardon on three offenses ranging from violation of the liquor law to robbery. All of these offenses occurred in Allegheny County over a period of approximately seventeen years. They do not amount to very serious violations of the law, and since the last offense which occurred in 1947, this applicant has behaved himself and now has a good reputation in the community in the county in which he lives.

He is presently employed at the United States Steel Corporation at the Irvin Works and living with his wife.

The trial judge, Honorable J. Frank Graff, is satisfied in any action taken by the Board of Pardons and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this case.

Since this applicant has a good reputation and has not been involved in any further difficulty, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joan Carrol McWilliams Taft, No. 2890, No. A-1595, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joan Carrol McWilliams Taft, convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Forest County on May 24, 1952 to be computed from June 12, 1952, be commuted from 3 years to 4 months, expiring on October 12, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is eighteen years of age and she had no prior criminal record. She was convicted on a charge of involuntary manslaughter as a result of an automobile accident in which the victim was struck and thrown or carried a distance of 150 feet following which the car which the applicant was driving, turned over. After her conviction, she was sentenced to an indeterminate term of three years maximum in the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy.

She has an excellent record there and the Superintendent has written the Board of Pardons a letter in which she stated the applicant is a victim of circumstances and she recommends that she be given consideration by the Board of Pardons. The trial judge has not seen fit to advise the Board of Pardons of his opinion in this matter, however, the district attorney of Forest County does recommend that her petition be granted. The record includes many lettters from people in the vicinity, all asking that this girl be freed.

The Board of Pardons is not of the opinion that a pardon should be granted in view of conviction by the jury, but we are in favor of granting commutation of the maximum sentence. Since the maximum sentence in this case is three years, we are recommending that this sentence be commuted to the time served in the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Irvin R. Schaeffer, No. A-1583. September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Irven R. Schaeffer, convicted of conspiracy, keeping a gaming house, poolselling, bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 20, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was arrested in 1939 for operating a horse-book on a charge for keeping a gaming house, conspiracy and engaging in poolselling. This is the only time he has even been arrested and he has a good reputation in his locality where he lives.

He is presently employed as a taxicab driver in the Yellow Cab Company but he desires to operate his own taxicab business and to do so requires a franchise from the Public Utility Commission. He does not feel he can secure said franchise if he does not get a pardon in this matter.

In order not to hinder this plan and to complete rehabilitation, the Board is of the opinion that the pardon should be granted to the applicant, especially since the trial judge and the district attorney of Philadelphia County are not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this matter.

We, therefore, recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Perry Rogers, No. A-1565, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Perry Rogers, convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bradford County on February 12, 1952 be commuted from 3 years to 9 months expiring on November 12, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-one years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was arrested following an automobile accident in which the victim in another car was injured and killed. This applicant was indicted for involuntary manslaughter as well as driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor. On trial, the applicant was acquitted of involuntary manslaughter but found guilty of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor. As a result of this, the court gave this applicant the maximum sentence permissible under law while driving under the influence.

Although the trial judge refers to this applicant as giving an appearance of an inveterate drunkard, we have also in our files letters which would indicate that this applicant had a good reputation prior to this event for sobriety. In the light of the applicant's age, we feel that the sentence imposed by the trial judge was out of all proportion to the nature of the crime. It is interesting to note that when the suit is begun to collect damages for the death of the party for which this man was tried, the suit is begun against the driver of the other car involved in the accident.

It is the feeling of the Board that the trial judge being dissatisfied in a not guilty verdict of the jury, nevertheless, sentenced the defendant as if he had been convicted. To permit a verdict to stand, under those circumstances, would be, in our opinion, a travesty upon justice.

The Warden of the Bradford County Jail has stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

We, therefore, feel that he has been sufficiently punished, taking into account his age for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Robinson, No. A-1417, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Carl Robinson, convicted of driving automobile without consent of owner in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on March 25, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He is alleged to have taken a car belonging to his employer who is a labor union official when he had no authority to do so. He entered a plea of guilty to the offense and was given a suspended sentence.

The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant has a good reputation in the community in which he lives. The trial judge is deceased and so no recommendation is made by the court. The district attorney of Allegheny

County, however, joins in the application for a pardon.

It is interesting to note that this applicant is still employed by the same union which caused his arrest.

Since this offense occurred over ten years ago and he has never been in any further difficulty, we are recommending that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Shalto I. Rigby, D-2953, No. 5771, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Shalto I. Rigby, convicted of entering with intent to steal, assault with intent to kill in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 4, 1938 to be computed from March 3, 1938, be commuted from 24 years to 14 years and 8 months, expiring on November 3, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age. In the days of his youth, he had quite a record and served quite a long period of time. However, fifteen years ago, when he was last sentenced, he resolved to become a better person. He was released on parole on August 17, 1943, a little over nine years ago, and he has an excellent reputation since that time.

The Board of Parole of the State of Pennsylvania regards the applicant's past record on parole as satisfactory and recommend to the Board of Pardons that the maximum sentence be commuted. The trail judge has written the Board of Pardons and stated he feels that the application is meritorious and should receive consideration. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence.

We, therefore, recommend that the petition for commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert E. Rector, E-552, No. A-977, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert E. Rector, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on September 20, 1948 to be computed from August 2, 1948, be commuted from 7½ years to 4 years 2 months and 20 days, expiring on October 22, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was alleged to have committed rape upon a white girl in her bedroom in the City of Harrisburg. He, however, denied all connection with the offense and alleged that he was in Middletown for the purpose of securing a airplane ride to his base in San Antonio, Texas. As the result of this arrest, the applicant was discharged from the United States Army and will be free to return to his home in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, if granted release.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Dauphin County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

We, therefore, feel that under all the circumstances, that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Prozansky, D-9927, No. A-1555, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris Prozansky, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the offense of setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on September 29, 1949; and February 14, 1951, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and although he has had numerous brushes with the law, he has only been convicted of two offenses which could effect his standing in this country. He was brought to this country by his father approximately fifty-two years ago from Russia. His father, becoming a citizen, the applicant thought he derived his citizenship from his father's application. However, his father had failed to note his name on the father's application. Although he has been a resident of this country for fifty-two years, it was only recently he learned of his alien status. In order to prevent his deportation to Russia, a country which is more alien to him than America but of which he is, nevertheless, a citizen; a pardon must be granted in the two lottery cases for which the applicant seeks a pardon.

The trial judge who sentenced the applicant in both

of these cases, is deceased and therefore unable to give any recommendation. The district attorney of Philadelphia County does not feel an application for pardon should be granted. The Board of Parole does not have any statement to make in regard to his reputation.

We, however, cannot agree with the hardness of heart and lack of compassion in the feeling of the district attorney of Philadelphia. The applicant was brought to these shores by his parent and has really known no other country but this one. To deport him to Russia would be to deport him to an alien land where he knows nothing of the customs nor the language. We think this is too harsh a treatment to mete out to this applicant due only to a clerical error on the part of his father. We, therefore, do not follow the opposition of the district attorney. We, therefore, recommend to Your Excellency, mercy, and a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Preno, E-1818, No. A-983, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Preno, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on May 19, 1950, be commuted from 4 years to 2 years and 5 months, expiring on October 19, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to ten years on a charge of arson. He pleaded "not guilty," but was convicted. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court which was affirmed.

The Warden of the Lacakawanna County Prinson has written the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent institutional record and they recommend consideration be granted. The trial judge, Honorable T. Linus Hoban, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons if the Board feels that the applicant is rehabilitated. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has not advised the Board of his opinion in the matter.

Since this applicant has served over two years and four months of his minimum sentence and since the trial judge is not opposed to the granting of the petition if we feel that he is rehabilitated; the Board is of the opinion that he is sufficiently rehabilitated to be returned to his family, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Pino, No. A-1573, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony Pino, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on June 21, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he was arrested for driving an automobile without consent of the owner. This happened approximately nine years ago.

At the time of the suspended sentence in this case, the applicant joined the armed forces of the United States and received honorable discharge therefrom. He has, since his release from the armed forces, been gainfully employed and has a good reputation in the community in which he lives. He is reputed to be a hard worker. This is his only criminal record.

In the light of his excellent army record and the fact that the trial judge has no objection and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Payton, D-9599, No. A-1545, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Jack Payton, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Dauphin County, on April 21, 1947, and to be computed from March 28, 1947; and of burglary, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Cumberland County, on May 3, 1947, be commuted on Bills imposed at March 1947 Sessions (Dauphin County) from a minimum term of 18 years to a minimum term of 5 years and 7 months, expiring on October 28, 1952; and on Bill imposed at May 1947 Sessions (Cumberland County) from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. During a six-months period, this applicant committed twenty burglaries in and around the City of Harrisburg and the West Shore. He was apprehended and orginally sentenced by former Judge Paul Rupp to one year for each of the eighteen burglaries which he committed in the vicinity of Harrisburg. He received an additional sentence of three years in Cumberland County to begin at the expiration of the Dauphin County sentence. At the present time, he has served approximately five and one-half years for these burglaries.

Over the past four years in the institution, the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary report he has an excellent institutional record and that a favorable report can be made concerning adjustment and attitude.

This applicant is from Clearfield, Pennsylvania, and if released he will make his home in Clearfield County.

We have no report from the trial judge of Dauphin County who is no longer upon the bench and the present judge of Cumberland County states he is not familiar with the case but he does not oppose the granting of clemency.

We feel that this applicant has had a very severe sentence imposed upon him and since he has an excellent institutional record for five and one-half years, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Donald Nathan Neidig, E-2126, No. A-1579, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Donald Nathan Neidig, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on January 15, 1951 to be computed from December 18, 1950, commuted from 3 years to 1 year and 10 months, expiring on October 18, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction, having suffered one prior juvenile arrest on which he was placed on parole for one year. He, with an accomplice, committed several burglaries in which cigarettes and cash were taken. At the time of his arrest, he was just twenty years of age and the Board is of the opinion that he was influenced by older accomplices.

The Honorable Samuel B. Wolfe, Senator from the Twenty-seventh District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has written the Board of Pardons stating that he has known the applicant and believes he has fully paid the penalty for these offenses and recommends that favorable consideration be granted. The Warden of the Northumberland County Prison where the applicant is now incarcerated states that this applicant is a model prisoner. The trial judge, Honorable Robert M. Fortney, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he recommends that he be given another chance. The district attorney of Northumberland County is of the same opinion. Honorable George A. Deitrick, Chairman of the County Commissioners of Northumberland County recommends that he be given commutation of sentence. Another member of the Board also recommends that commutation be granted.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished and that he has served over half of his minimum sentence and if granted commutation will not again offend against society. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Mongelluzzo, B-7255, No. 6971, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of James Mongelluzzo, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on June 7, 1940 to be computed from March 20, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 5 months, expiring on October 16, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he has a bad criminal record. He served approximately seven years before he was released on parole. Since that time, he has had a return to the Western State Penitentiary because he was convicted of two offenses while on parole. He now is asking the Board of Pardons to grant his commutation of his maximum sentence on the first offense committed in 1940 in order that he may begin service on his sentence which was imposed in 1948.

The Board is cognizant of his previous record and the fact that he has not been reparoled by the Board of Parole. However, they feel that the fact he has served approximately twelve years of this sentence is sufficient time for the amount involved, which was the taking of a set of cuff links and a stick pin. The trial judge has not advised the Board of his opinion in this matter nor has the district attorney of Fayette County.

We believe that since he has served twelve years of a maximum sentence of twenty, he should be given an opportunity to begin service of his next sentence, and we therefore, recommend on the sentence for from five to twenty years imposed in June 1940, the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John D. Monaghon, E-1760, No. A-951, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John D. Monaghon, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on June 26, 1950 to be computed from May 20, 1950, be commuted from 7½ years to 2 years and 5 months, expiring on October 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He and an accomplice heldup a taproom in Mahanoy City and took, as he says, $61.00. The victim stated $81.00 was taken.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a good performance record and his disciplinary record is free from unfavorable reports and his adjustment is favorable. The trial judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he would be in favor of his release. The district attorney of Schuylkill County has no comment to make.

The accomplice of this applicant was a bad individual and he received in addition a sentence for from ten to twenty years, a twenty to forty years for another offense.

Since this is virtually a first offense for this applicant and since he as an excellent institutional record and in view of the feeling of the sentencing authorities in Schuylkill County, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Charles McKee, E-1499, No. 9061, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Charles McKee, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on December 14, 1948 to be computed from February 7, 1950, be commuted from 7½ years to 3 years expiring on February 7, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on a charge of breaking and escaping penitentiary. He has quite an extensive criminal record which began in 1939 when the applicant was fifteen years of age in his home town of Kokomo, Indiana. In 1942, he was sentenced in Adams County to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years and when he had served over six years, he escaped from the Rockview Prison Farm but was apprehended and returned to the institution the same day. He was then given a like sentence for breaking and escaping penitentiary.

He has served his minimum sentence of seven and one-half years on the Adams County sentence when he was paroled on February 7, 1950, to begin service of his escape sentence. At the present time, he has served over two years and seven months of this sentence.

We believe, that since he is to be returned to the State of Indiana, no further good can be obtained by keeping him prisoner in Pennsylvania. It may be asserted that he has an excellent institutional record.

Therefore, under all the circumstances, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted when he has served three years, which will expire February 7, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard E. Maguire D-7431, No. 8062, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bernard E. Maguire, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 21, 1940 to be computed from October 1, 1943, be commuted from 15 years to 9 years and 20 days, expiring on October 21, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and has been in quite a bit of difficulty in his time. He has fifteen prior arrests, six convictions, and three parole violations. In fact, although serving a sentence for from fifteen to thirty years, he has been continuously confined for more than twelve years and three months but only nine years of this time applies because of previous parole violations.

This applicant suffered mental illness while in the Eastern State Penitentiary. The Board of Pardons requested a psychiatric report on this applicant to determine his reliability if released. The psychiatric report stated that he could be released without injury to society.

We feel that this applicant has received a very stiff sentence in the first instance and has now served over twelve years of his sentence although he only receives credit for nine years because of previous convictions.

We, therefore, recommend that he be granted commutation of his sentence in order that he may show it is possible for him to adjust in normal society.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Madden, C-1599, No. A-1000, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Paul Madden convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 5, 1950 to be computed from October 27, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years expiring on October 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for taking part in a robbery. At the present time, he has served nearly three years of his minimum sentence.

According to the records of the Board of Parole, there is very little to show the applicant's participation in any robberies with the exception of the testimony of an accomplice who implicated him in this one offense.

Although the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary feel that the petition is premature at this time, they, nevertheless, state he has a satisfactory imprisonment and conduct record and we have been informed that after he has served three years, the Board would in all probability recommend him for parole. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to commutation after three years.

We, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted when he has served three years, so that his sentence would expire October 27, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Myer Kronmiller, D-849, No. 6860, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Arthur Myer Kronmiller, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 10, 1935 be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years 1 month and 10 days, expiring on October 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. Applicant was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment on a charge of murder in the first degree. The murder occurred in the prepertration of robbery and the applicant effected escape and was not arrested until nearly four years later. At the present time, he has been in prison slightly over seventeen years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advised the Board of Pardons he is one of the outstanding inmates in the institution. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board he is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this case. The trial judge, Honorable James Gay Gordon, has not given the Board of Pardons the benefit of his advice.

It should be pointed out at this time that the accomplice of the applicant had his sentence commuted a year and three months ago.

Since this applicant has served over seventeen years of a life sentence with an out-standing record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the district attorney does not oppose commutation of his sentence, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Hymen Hyden, D-8798, No. A-3, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Hymen Hyden, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 21, 1946 to be computed from March 17, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 7 months, expiring on October 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced in Philadelphia County to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of robbery. He was definitely identified in a "stand-up" by the victim and he knew the neighborhood where the offense occurred.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County feels that since this applicant has served nearly seven-tenths of his minimum sentence, he has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, does not oppose granting of commutation.

In the light of the excellent institutional record and the fact the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to commutation, we recommend that the applicant's petition be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Allen Hill, E-672, No. A-1558, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Allen Hill, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 1, 1948 to be computed from September 25, 1948, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years and 1 month, expiring on October 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to thirty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He has now served over four years of this sentence. He had no prior criminal record and he was only sixteen years of age when these robberies took place.

One accomplice received half of the sentence of this applicant and has had his sentence commuted, and two other accomplices received for from eight to thirty years and are still inmates of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they recommend him for commutation of his sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he is opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated he is not against commutation.

Due to the extreme youth of the applicant and the fact he was probably influenced by the other companions, the Board of Pardons recommends that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING.
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Henry, D-2818, No. 8227, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Henry, convicted of larceny from person in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 25, 1938 to be computed from January 20, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 14 years and 9 months expiring on October 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and he and two accomplices were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on charges of larceny from the person. It is known in the vernacular as snatching pocketbooks. This applicant has a fairly good reputation in the Eastern State Penitentiary although there was evidence of a misconduct in September 1950. Mr. Tucker has advised the Board of Pardons that since September 1950, the applicant has made every effort to conform to the prison rules and has a good record. At the present time, he has served nearly fifteen years of his minimum sentence.

We feel that this applicant received a very severe sentence and has served a good portion of it.

The trial judge, Honorable Howard A. Davis, is deceased, and the present judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County advises the Board that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Both of the applicant's accomplices have been commuted, Hunt having received commutation in 1943 and Webster in 1949.

The Board feels that this applicant has served a very long period of time and we recommend that the applicant's minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Gronski, C-2242, D-9903, No. A-861, September Session. 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stanley Gronski, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County on September 8, 1947 to be computed from August 20, 1947, be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years and 2 months, expiring on October 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this is his second major conviction which occurred shortly after his release from the Eastern State Penitentiary. Over a

period of three months, this applicant and his two accomplices committed nine burglaries involving nearly $5000.00 worth of loot. At the present time, he has served over five years of his minimum sentence. One of the accomplices appealed to the Board of Pardons on a similar sentence as that given the applicant, and in April 1952 that sentence was commuted.

The trial judge, Honorable Robert M. Fortney, has written the Board that he does not believe this applicant a good risk for parole but that he should receive the same consideration as that given the accomplice. The district attorney of Northumberland County is of the same opinion.

Since this applicant has served nearly six months longer than his accomplice, we feel that he should be given some consideration at this time. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Victor Nicholas Fischuk, E-2239, No. A-1569, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Victor Nicholas Fischuk, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 22, 1951 to be computed from February 13, 1951, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 8 months expiring on October 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He, together with three accomplices, committed a series of burglaries of State Liquor Stores. When apprehended, they had 167 cases of liquor in their possession. This applicant also faces a detainer from Bucks County for armed holdup where the loot was over $1900.00. This seems to be a case of where the defendant fell in with bad companions and was persuaded to stray from the straight and narrow path.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend him. The trial judge, Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons he is not opposed to the granting of commutation on the Philadelphia sentence. This would leave the applicant to serve a sentence in Bucks County for armed holdup.

We, therefore, recommend that the Philadelphia sentence be commuted in order that he may begin service of the Bucks County sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter J. D'Ottavianio, No. 91810-92308, No. A-1586, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Peter J. D'Ottavianio, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 2, 1951 to be computed from June 20, 1951, be commuted from 20 months to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on October 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he was sentenced on a charge of obtaining money under false pretense which he was alleged to have received as a down payment on oil burners and failed to perform the work. This applicant has now served fifteen months of his minimum sentence of twenty months.

His wife desires him to return and take care of the family. If released, he will return to his wife and be able to resume employment, if he pays the costs and makes restitution.

The trial judge is not opposed to commutation if restitution is made. The district attorney of Delaware County believes this man to be a chronic offender, and therefore, opposed commutation.

It is the opinion of this Board that this man is needed at home to support his wife and children and if released he will be able to remove them from the assistance rolls. The only people who are hurt by his incarceration are the family.

We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Emerson E. DeVinney, C-2369, No. A-1551, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Emerson E. DeVinney, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Indiana County on September 24, 1951 to be computed from September 11, 1951, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year 1 month and 10 days, expiring on October 21, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. This applicant and one accomplice took personal property belonging to several persons and also entered a cabin which they practically wrecked for no particular reason. The value of the loot taken and destroyed in the cabin was $500.00.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. However, they feel that in the nature of the crime, he should serve his minimum sentence. Both the trial judge and the district attorney of Indiana County have advised the Board of Pardons they are opposed to commutation.

The only reason why the Board of Pardons would consider commutation in this matter is the fact that his wife and child are receiving financial assistance from the Department of Public Asisstance, and if released, he would resume support of his family.

At the present time, he has served approximately one year of his minimum sentence. His accomplices received sentences of eleven and one-half to twenty-three months and have been released from prison.

We don't feel there was any reason to justify the additional year's sentence to the defendant, and in view of his wife and son, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Henry Day, B-5601, No. 6422, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life sentence of Charles Henry Day, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 14, 1937 be commuted from life imprisonment to 15 years and 5 months, expiring on November 14, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a life term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary upon a plea of guilty to the commission of murder in the perpetration of a robbery. He has served over fifteen years and four months for this offense. At the time of the commission of this offense, the applicant was a boy of sixteen years of age. He never had been in any difficulty before and came from an under-privileged section of Pittsburgh.

He has an outstanding institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and they recommend that he be given consideration for commutation at this time. The trial judge is deceased and the district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to the granting of commutation.

If granted release, he intends to make his home with his mother who is willing to welcome him into the home and try to help him in his adjustment. The applicant's mother is well regarded in the community and will attempt to do everything in her power to help this applicant to adjust in normal society.

In view of the extreme youth this applicant at the time of the commission of this offense and his outstanding record in the institution, we believe he should be given an opportunity to show he can adjust outside of prison walls. For that reason, and that reason alone, we are recommending commutation.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John H. Blymire, C-5407, No. 4008, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John H. Blymire, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of York County on May 23, 1929 be commuted from life imprisonment to 23 years and 5 months, expiring on October 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and this was his first serious conviction. He was one of the participants in the "Hex" murder in York County the last year of the second decade of the twentieth century. The murder occurred through the applicant's wish to remove a "hexerei" from one of his family. In the attempt to secure a lock of hair from the victim he was bludgeoned to death. Then, in order to cover up the evidence of this misdeed, they set fire to the victim's home. Needless to say, they were given trial that lasted approximately six months.

This applicant has been incarcerated in the Eastern State Penitentiary for over twenty-three years. He has an excellent disciplinary record but desires on lots of occasions to be left alone. In order to determine whether society would be injured by the release of this applicant, we have had a psychiatric report made. He was shown to be rather pleasant and agreeable middle aged man who is oriented in all spheres. His I. Q. is 72 which indicates a border-line intelligence quotient. It is the opinion of the psychiatrist that he is not suffering from a psychosis but appears to be a border-line defective who became the victim of superstition. Although he is of border-line mentality and got into this difficulty by virtue of his mental condition, we do not believe he will be led astray again.

His two accomplices in this killing, Hess and Curry, have served their sentences or been released by commutation. Curry has had his sentence commuted over eight years ago and served with distinction in the armed forces of the United States. This applicant appears to be the last individual in prison for the commission of this serious crime.

In the light of the psychiatric report and his long service in the institution, we recommend that commutation

be granted even though the district attorney of York County who was not the trial district attorney, is opposed.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Bloomer, No. A-1552, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Bloomer, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to ravish in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 4, 1920, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and he is asking for a pardon for an act committed thirty-two years ago. The applicant and two accomplices who were around the age of sixteen years, had gone to a picnic and one of the accomplices had brought a girl to the picnic. While there, the applicant and his two accomplices made advances and the girl repulsed them. Later she charged there had been assault with intent to ravish.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Raymond A. MacNeille, knows nothing whatsoever of the situation and therefore leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. Evidently, it was not considered very serious for the court placed the applicant on probation for a period of five years. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this matter.

The applicant has been in no further difficulty for a period of thirty-two years. In fact, it is twenty-seven years since his term of probation has expired and he has not violated this trust.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has shown himself to be a worthy member of society and he has good reason for consideration of a pardon. We are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General,
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Webster Black, C-1402, No. 6507, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Webster Black, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on September 12, 1945 to be computed from October 25, 1949, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years expiring on October 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and asks commutation of sentence for his escape which occurred while he was an inmate of Rockview Farm Prison. This escape occurred during August of 1945 and the applicant was at liberty for approximately three weeks. He was returned and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for from ten to twenty years. He was paroled after he served the minimum of his preceeding sentence which was thirteen and one-half years. He has now served nearly three wears of the ten-year sentence so that but for the three weeks of liberty in 1945, the applicant has been confined continuously for sixteen years.

He has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state they would recommend him for parole at this time. Neither the trial judge nor the district attorney of Centre County have any recommendation to make.

Since this applicant has an excellent record and has served such a long period of time, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted when he has served three years on the escape charge which would be October 25, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Ball, Jr., E-1015, No. A-1576, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas Ball, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 18, 1949 to be computed from March 21, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 7 months, expiring on October 21, 1952

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. At the present time, he has served over three and one-half years of his minimum sentence. He was barely twenty years of age when he committed this offense and got into this difficulty.

Since his incarceration in the institution, he has a good record and has made every effort to rehabilitate himself. The trial judge did not give his opinion in this matter

and the district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated to the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation which he has prayed for.

Since this was his first major conviction and he has an excellent record in the institution, the Board of Pardons recommends that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Augustine, C-1067, No. A-776, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Augustine, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on March 4, 1949 be commuted from 7 years to 3 years and 8 months, expiring on November 4, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He did, however, have two convictions as a juvenile which resulted in a suspended sentence. His sentence in this case resulted from pleas of guilty of breaking into two places where the loot amounted to approximately $500.00.

The applicant was well regarded in his community for a long period of time and had a good reputation of honesty and being a law-abiding citizen. Since his incarceration in the Western State Penitentiary, the Board of Trustees of that institution state that he has made an outstanding prison adjustment. He has shown himself to be an excellent worker and trusted to work outside of the prison walls. At the time of his incarceration, he was illiterate. He has now completed eighth grade schooling. A lot of his difficulty in his youth was the result of a broken home. The trial judge, however, is opposed and the district attorney of Westmoreland County feels he should serve his minimum sentence.

The applicant's attorney is willing to act as sponsor for this individual and we feel that his presentation to the Board was such as we should grant this applicant the right to resume his place in society and support his two children.

Under all of the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Salvatore Arabia, E-2552, No. A-1599, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Salvatore Arabia, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 3, 1951 to be computed from August 29, 1951, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on October 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He, with two accomplices while riding around decided on a holdup which they committed. The victim was the operator of a gas station. A water pistol was used as a weapon. On August 29th of this year, the applicant served one-half of his minimum sentence and at the present time has approximately twelve more months to go. The applicant's share of the loot was less than $15.00.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has a good record in prison and they would recommend him. The trial juge has no opinion in the matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant's sentence should be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Andrew Adams, C-1168, No A.-937, September Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Andrew Adams, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Mercer County on June 20, 1949 to be computed from May 23, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 5 months, expiring on October 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of rape. Both of the accomplices of this applicant received sentences for from one to two years and they

all had prior criminal records, one having at least eleven arrests and three convictions. It was also shown that this victim was of poor repute and it is doubtful if she was raped as she claims.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend that this applicant be granted favorable consideration. The trial judge, although he admits that the others pled guilty after this applicant was convicted, now seems to feel that this applicant was the only one who committed the actual rape. He, therefore, is opposed. The district attorney of Mercer County has written the Board and stated he believes that this applicant has considerable merit.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant was in no worse position than his accomplices although the court did accept lesser pleas from them. Since they have received a sentence for from one to two years and served their sentences, we feel that this applicant has atoned for his misconduct by having served nearly three and one-half years. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
NOT SITTING
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Anthony Antico, 65693, No. A-303, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Nicholas Anthony Antico, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 29, 1949 to be computed from December 16, 1948, be commuted from 4½ years to 4 years expiring on December 16, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced after his conviction to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from four and one-half to nine years on charges of murder in the second degree. This applicant had been advised that his victim had attacked his young daughter, aged five years, and without waiting to learn the truth of the matter, he, the applicant, got a gun and went to the police station and shot the defendant while he was under surveillance. At the present time, he has served approximately three years and ten months of his minimum sentence.

Normally, since he received such a small sentence, he would not be given consideration at this time. However, it has been shown to us that this applicant's wife is now suffering of multiple sclerosis and, at best, has approximately ten months to live.

The applicant has a good institutional record in the Allegheny County Workhouse where he is confined. The trial judge has written a letter to the Board of Pardons and stated categorically he recommends that the sentence be commuted. The district attorney of Allegheny County has stated to the Board that in view of the position of the trial judge, he is willing to go along and recommend clemency for the applicant.

We realize that the man's life was taken in this case under very strange circumstances and that normally he could expect no aid from the Board of Pardons, but recognizing the physical condition of his wife and the fact the family may be broken up by the loss of the mother; we are recommending that the sentence of the applicant be commuted to four years, expiring on December 16, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Berardi, D-2217, No. 7855, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon John Berardi, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 19, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 584 May Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years and 6 months, expiring on November 19, 1952; and on Bill No. 585 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He received a very severe sentence for the first major conviction having been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years. There were seven holdups of taxicab drivers in which this applicant was involved. At the time these offenses occurred, the applicant was a young man of approximately twenty-six years of age. He has been severely punished.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons in writing that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and never has had any disciplinary infractions in over fifteen and one-half years.

This man is now forty-three years of age and has served fifteen and one-half years of his sentence, which we feel was excessive in the first instance, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Carelli, A-14822, No. 1471, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Albert Carelli, convicted of robbery, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County, on October 21, 1926 to be computed from April 14, 1925, be commuted on Bill No. 121 November Session, 1923, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years 9 months and 29 days, expiring on November 4, 1952; on Bill No. 119 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on November 5, 1952; on Bill No. 118 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on November 6, 1952; on Bill No. 55 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 7, 1952; on Bill No. 186 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 8, 1952; on Bill No. 187 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 9, 1952; and on Bill No. 210 from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 10, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this is really the only offense for which he was ever convicted. Nevertheless, he received what was probably one of the most severe sentences we have seen in many a day. His sentence was for from twenty-eight to fifty-nine years.

After he had served approximately ten years, his sentence was commuted and he was released from prison. However, as a result of the Kinsella case decision, this applicant was deemed to be illegally on parole because his sentences were lumped and not properly commuted, and therefore, he was returned to the institution as a convicted violator. He has now spent nearly twenty-three years in prison as a result of this conviction in 1925.

We feel that this applicant has been most severely dealt with and that he should not be made to serve any further time. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Carter, D-9957, No. A-1644, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Carter, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on September 26, 1947 to be computed from September 17, 1947, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years and 2 months, expiring on November 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years on a charge of attempted burglary. He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the Board of Trustees are willing to recommend him for parole if he were eligible.

The trial judge, J. Colvin Wright, specially presiding, stated he will agree to commutation if the district attorney of Dauphin County is not opposed to clemency in this matter. The district attorney of Dauphin County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

This applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence with less than ten months to go. The Board of Pardons recommends that his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Coleroff, D-2797, No. 6524, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Coleroff, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Quarter Session Court of Philadelphia County on January 20, 1938 to be computed from January 13, 1938; (2) prison breach, attempting to escape from penitentiary in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session Court of Philadelphia County on March 11, 1940; (3) robbery in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session Court of Philadelphia County on July 23, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and the offenses for which he seeks a pardon are the only conviction in which this applicant had any criminal convictions. During the period of approximately one month he committed ten armed robberies and an attempted prison breach in Philadelphia. For this he received a sentence for from seventeen to forty-seven years in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

After he served approximately eight years and five months, the Board of Pardons recommended to Your Excellency that his minimum sentence be commuted. This was done.

Almost immediately upon his release from the Eastern State Penitentiary, the applicant joined the armed forces of the United States. He has now risen to the rank of

Sergeant First-class which is one of the highest non-commissioned ranks available. He has received medals for gallantry in action in Korea and has participated in some of the bloodiest fighting in the campaign. This applicant served the required period of time in Korea and was rotated back to the United States. This applicant waived rotation to the United States and is serving the second period of active duty in Korea without break. The length of time amounts to over one year.

This applicant has written his representative that he desires a pardon for one purpose and one purpose only, to-wit, in order that he may advance in his chosen profession of soldier. He has been recommended by his commanding officer for admission to Officers Candidate School but has been rebuffed in this matter because of these three convictions as above referred to.

He has been on parole slightly over six years and has shown himself to be a loyal patriotic citizen in this time.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County opposes the granting of a pardon and the trial judge, Honorable James Gordon, has not answered our inquiry. It should be pointed out to Your Excellency that prior to the change of administration in the district attorney's office in Philadelphia County, that is 1951, while this applicant was also in Korea, that administration had no objection to a pardon for this applicant. The Board of Parole of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was asked to investigate this matter for the Board of Pardons and they state they have reviewed his record on parole and find that he has made every attempt to rehabilitate in his position and that he has a good record on parole and they are not opposing the granting of a pardon.

In view of this man's loyalty to his country and his obvious rehabilitation and so that he will not be restrained in his attempt to better himself in his chosen profession, we recommend to Your Excellency that he be granted a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applicantion of Thomas E. Davis, B-3520, No. 6476, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the said Thomas E. Davis, convicted of larceny, entering with intent to steal, breaking and entering, felonious burglary, robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on December 23, 1932. be commuted from a maximum term of 12 years to a maximum term of 4 years and 11 months, expiring on November 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applicatton of Raymond DeFrancisco, No. A-1640, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Raymond DeFrancisco, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgogmery County on February 29, 1952 be commuted from 1 year to 9 months expiring on November 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He we sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for from one to two years on charges of rape. The victim, in this case, was sixteen years old and she willingly went with the applicant and his accomplice and did not object to the sexual relations which took place. She did not complain until approximately ten hours after the commission of this offense.

The trial judge in his opinion in the motion for a new trial stated that there were certain circumstances that cast suspicion on the assertions that the victim was raped. The trial judge has no objection to the granting of commutation in this matter. The district attorney of Montgomery County, although opposed, was not active in his opposition.

We believe there was very little rape in this case and that her statement made to her mother that she was not a virgin any more would also be consistent to a statement of consent. We feel that nine months is sufficient for what this applicant did, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Menotti DeLuca, C-7048, No. 2916, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Menotti DeLuca, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 1, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 1336 March Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 year and 7 months, expiring on December 1, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-two years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was attacked by two individuals on the street for no apparent reason and felt he was entitled to defend himself to the extent of killing the two victims who attacked him. He shot and killed them. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years.

After he had served approximately twelve years of his minimum sentence, his sentence was commuted and he has been on parole for a period of nearly ten years.

The Board of Parole of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have written the Board of Pardons and stated they have no objection to the granting of commutation. The trial judge is deceased and we have no comment from any member of the bench of Philadelphia County. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has expressed his opinion to the Board that their office is not opposed to the granting of commutation of sentence.

Since this applicant has been on parole approximately ten years and the Board of Parole has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence, we recommend that the maximum sentence of this applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Detwiler, B-3590, No. 4407, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Frank Detwiler, convicted of robbery, breaking and entering, larceny, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County on February 20, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 152 February Sessions, 1933, from a minimum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 19 years and 9 months, expiring on November 20, 1952; and on Bill No. 149 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on November 21, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed froces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In reapplication of William Thomas Deveney, D-9969, No. A-294, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Thomas Devenney, convicted of assault with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 8, 1947 to be computed from September 5, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 2 months and 15 days, expiring on November 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record. At the time of the commission of this offense he was only eighteen years of age and was under the influence of intoxicating liquor when he held up the cab driver. He did it more in the surety of bravado then with any criminal intent. He has now served over five years of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, Honorable Albert McDade, is no longer upon the bench and does not favor the Board of Pardons with any comments which were originated by him. The district attorney of Delaware County has stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has learned his lesson and will not offend again against societ, and since there is no objection from the sentencing authorities in Delaware County, we recommend that this man's minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willis Feathers, B-1565, No. 5418, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Willis Feathers, convicted of murder of the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bedford County on September 3, 1929 be commuted from Life imprisonment to 23 years 2 months and 17 days, expiring on November 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and has now spent one-half of his entire life behind bars. He was convicted of murder in the first degree in Bedford County and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for life. The applicant is a deaf mute and has had an excellent reputation while in the institution. He is regarded as a very good inmate, does his work as well as possible, and never bothers anyone. If released, he will become a charge of the Salvation Army and will live in and about Pittsburgh and will not return to the environment of Bedford County.

The present judge was the prosecuting attorney and is opposed. The district attorney of Bedford County has stated to the Board of Pardons that since his brother, an accomplice, has been released over seven years ago, he does not oppose the commutation as prayed for.

It is admitted that certain of the facts stated in the petition were not born out by the evidence but we feel we cannot attach too much importance to these statements after twenty-three years.

We recommend, therefore, that his life sentence be commutd.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elias R. Gabriel, No. 9532, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Elias R. Gabriel, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County to embezzlement on April 19, 1920; (2) in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County to extortion on April 1, 1921; and (3) in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County on June 17, 1931 to transporting and possessing illegal liquor, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and but for the offenses for which he requests a pardon, has been in no other difficulty during his entire life. He was charged with embezzlement on the purchase of goods on consignment for which he failed to pay and the extortion charge was based on advice to a friend to have another person arrested on a charge of larceny and he arranged settlement of the case for a sum of money. As to the transportation of liquor, two bottles of whiskey were confiscated.

The Board of Parole has stated that this applicant has an excellent record. He has been with one employer for a period of eighteen years. The trial judge is deceased and the president judge is not familiar with these offenses and does not care to make any comment and leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the pardon.

The first offense occurred more than thirty-two years ago and the last offense occurred over twenty-one years ago. None of the offenses are of the nature that should not be relieved by pardon after this length of time. It is the impression of the Board that the applicant has been fully rehabilitated following this last offense in 1931. He has a good reputation.

Since there is no opposition from the district attorney's office, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Phillip Iannuzzi, No. A-1639, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Phillip Iannuzzi, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on February 29, 1952 be commuted from 1 year to 9 months expiring on November 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for from one to two years on charges of rape. The victim, in this case, was sixteen years old and she did not object to the sexual relations which took place. She did not complain until approximately ten hours after the commission of this offense.

The trial judge in his opinion in the motion for a new trial stated that there were certain circumstances that cast suspicion on the assertions that the victim was raped. The trial judge has no objection to the granting of commutation in this matter. The district attorney of Montgomery County, although opposed, was not active in his opposition.

We believe there was very little rape in this case and that her statement made to her mother that she was not

a virgin any more would also be consistent to a statement of consent. We feel that nine months is sufficient for what this applicant did, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph James Kaiser, Jr., A-1628, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph James Kaiser, Jr., convicted of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, statutory rape, adultery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lycoming County on September 17, 1951 to be computed from September 10, 1951, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on November 10, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age. He and three of his accomplices had a party at the home of friends of the applicant and while there he and victim decided to sleep together, which they did. During the night, with full consent of the victim, the applicant had sexual relations with her. It developed that the victim was fifteen years of age. This caused the applicant to be prosecuted on these charges. At the time of this offense, the applicant who was just nineteen years of age, had been married to a girl that he had gotten pregnant so when this offense came to light, he was also charged with adultery.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that had it not been for newspaper publicity which attended the arrest of the parties in this case, it is doubtful if such a severe sentence would have been meted out.

The present judge has no objection to the granting of commutation and would have granted parole had he jurisdiction to do so. The district attorney of Lycoming County has no objection to commutation in this matter.

The Board is of the opinion that thirteen months is sufficient punishment for this crime. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacquelyn Kerr, E-449, No. 7032, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Jacquelyn Kerr, convicted of attempted robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 29, 1946 to be computed from July 30, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 4 months, expiring on November 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of attempted robbery. This applicant, together with an accomplice, broke into a garage and stole a car and certain welding equipment. He was implicated in these offenses by his accomplice and was sentenced as we have indicated above.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Byron A. Milner, has stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation in this case.

This applicant has now served over six years but he is only given credit for four years and three months by reason of the fact he was required to serve a previous sentence for from two and one-half to five years which had been imposed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lebanon County. This applicant is asking some credit for the time he served and the most we can give him is nine months, which the Board is willing to do.

We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nathan Abe Pearlman, No. A-1624, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nathan Abe Pearlman, convicted of keeping a gambling house in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 24, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for a period of four months and a $500.00 fine for operation of a gambling club. This took place approximately thirteen and one-half years ago and he has been in no further difficulty whatsoever.

Since this incarceration, the applicant has become president of a furniture company, is married and has four children. He has an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives, is well thought of. His three

children are married and the one son is now serving in the armed forces in Korea.

The trial judge is now a member of the Superior Court and has not given us the benefit of his judgment in the matter. The Honorable Clarence Nixon has advised the Board that he leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this matter.

Since the applicant has been in no further trouble for over thirteen and one-half years, we are recommending that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David H. Polin, No. A-1607, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that David H. Polin, convicted of keeping a gaming house in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 7, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this is the only offense which he ever committed, However, the company he operated was involved on three separate occasions with the United States Department of Agriculture for certain violations of good regulations and has paid substantial fines in this connection therewith. This, we do not feel, should be held against this applicant. The applicant was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 for being in what was known as a "bookie joint." They were not only placing bets on horses but a black jack game was under way at the time this raid was conducted. This, however, occurred more than fourteen years ago and since this was the only offense the applicant has been involved in, this should not mitigate against him.

The applicant probably is one of the largest poultry dealers in the United States and well thought of in Philadelphia where he now resides.

The trial judge, Honorable Thomas Bluett, has written a letter to the Board of Pardons recommending that a pardon be granted. The district attorney's office of Philadelphia County is not opposed to granting of a pardon.

Since this applicant has made a name for himself in the poultry business since this offense occurred, and this is the only offense with which this applicant is directly connected, the others being associated with the corporation where he was employed, we feel that this should not influence the Board in recommending clemency for the applicant. We are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stephen Proch, No. A-1647, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Stephen Proch, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on October 28, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and had no prior criminal record whatsoever. He was an employee of the City of Clairton, Pennsylvania, and while thus employed converted pipe, lumber and other material to his own use. He was sentenced to make restitution in the sum of $1119.72 and placed on probation for a period of one year.

The applicant has complied fully with the sentence. He asks that he may be freed from further service by a pardon.

The Board of Parole states that he enjoys a good reputation in the community and has been in no further difficulty for four years. The trial judge has not seen fit to notify us of his position in the matter and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of clemency as prayed for.

Since he has a good reputation in the community and has been in no further difficulty for a period of four years, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Rachele, B-2908. No. 4013, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Maximum sentence of Samuel Rachele, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bedford County on December 7, 1933, be commuted from 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years and 11 months, expiring on November 7, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release

from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum stentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas J. Schiazza, D-9866, No. A-1627, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Nicholas J. Schiazza, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County September 4, 1947 to be computed from July 17, 1947, be commuted from 15 years to 5 years and 4 months, expiring on November 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and had no prior offenses whatsoever. He, with ten accomplices, were arrested and pled guilty to commission of a whole series of burglaries. This applicant was not represented by an attorney at the time he was sentenced. He was only seventeen years of age when this took place and without any criminal record, the trial judge gave him, what we deem to be an excessive sentence, of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary say that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and is a trustworthy and most cooperative inmate. The trial judge is deceased and there is no comment from the bench. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Therefore, since this applicant is a first offender and he was quite young when these offenses occurred, we recommend that the minimum sentence be commuted and he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Scotten, C-3126, No. 1662, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert Scotten, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County on October 7, 1925, be commuted from life to 27 years 1 month and 20 days, expiring on November 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction which was a charge of murder of a person in the commission of a robbery. Following his incarceration for life in the Eastern State Penitentiary where he had an excellent record, he was brought to the attention of Dr. Linn Bowman, Restoration Director of the Eastern State Penitentiary, who felt that this applicant's life could be salvaged. He took him under his guidance, secured for this applicant commutation of sentence after he had served approximately nineteen years.

This applicant has now been on parole approximately eight years and four months and he has an excellent record on parole and at the Westinghouse Electric Company where he is employed.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney are opposed to any further clemency in this matter although neither of them have had any connection with the defendant since he was sentenced to the institution more than twenty-seven years ago.

Men who have been closely associated with him, Mr. Frank Tucker and Dr. Linn Bowman, advised the Board of Pardons they are not opposed to clemency. These are men whose judgment the Board of Pardons greatly values. If they are satisfied that this applicant is entitled to commutation of his maximum sentence so he may be freed from parole supervision, we agree with them, and recommend to Your Excellency that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rodman Singleton, D-7153, No. 9896, October Session 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Rodman Singleton, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on

May 7, 1943 to be computed from April 30, 1943, be commuted from 25 years to 9 years and 7 months, expiring on November 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and has served over nine and half-half years of his minimum sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary. Simple arithmetic will thus show that this applicant was a lad of seventeen when he began his service in the institution. He did receive a very, very severe and heavy sentence, the sentence being not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty years.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and we have no comment from any other member of the bench in Philadelphia County. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons they have no objection to the granting of commutation as prayed for in this hearing.

We feel that this applicant is entitled to consideration for the following reasons: he was a mere youth of seventeen when he was committed; he received an excessive and an unusual sentence; he has an excellent institutional record.

For the above reasons, we recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Stello, C-9990, No. 8347, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Joseph Stello, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County on September 17, 1934 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 2 months, expiring on November 17, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and had no prior criminal record whatsoever. He has gone blind as a result of this offense. He attempted to kill himself after he committed this murder and the shot which he thought would end his life rendered him blind. He has now served eighteen years for the offense of murder. He has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge who was the former district attorney has no objections to commutation. The present district attorney of Northumberland County has no comment to make.

This applicant has now served over eighteen years of his life sentence and we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Edgar Stewart, D-9395, No. A-1051, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Edgar Stewart, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 23, 1947 to be computed from December 28, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years and 11 months, expiring on November 28, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He acted as lookout for a group of accomplices who burglarized a taproom and stole five bottles of liquor. On another occasion, he drove the car when a State Liquor Store was broken into. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years although he had virtually no criminal record whatsoever. At the present time, he has served nearly six years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated to the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an outstanding institutional record and should be given some credit for the adjustment he has made. The trial judge in this case is deceased and we, therefore, have no comment from the court. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

We, therefore, recommend that the minimum sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Brantley D. Switzer, Jr., No A-1633, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Brantley D. Switzer, Jr., convicted of carrying fireams without a license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on July 23, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and had no conviction for any offense whatsoever. He pled guilty to the charge of carrying a firearm without a license.

He is married and has three children, the oldest of whom is aged ten years and is now living in Roanoke, Virginia. He does not wish this offense to follow him to Virginia where he has a good reputation and where he is well-thought of in the community.

All of this occurred over fifteen years ago and, since he has been in no further difficulty, we feel that he has learned his lesson and paid his debt to society. We further believe he is completely rehabilitated, and we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominic Trolli, E-45, No. A-969, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Dominic Trolli, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on November 24, 1947 to be computed from October 29, 1947, be commuted from 7½ years to 5½ years expiring on April 29, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age. He and two accomplices committed burglaries of three places in Northumberland County. There were twelve places burglarized although the applicant was involved in only three or four. He has an excellent institutional record.

Two of the accomplices have had their sentences commuted and this applicant has served a period of time longer than either of the accomplices. Of course it is to be expected that this applicant would have served a longer period of time because his criminal record is not as good as the other accomplices. At the present time, he has served nearly five years.

Since he received a sentence for from seven and one-half to fifteen years, we recommend to Your Excellency that his sentence be commuted to five and one-half years which will place him in approximately the same position as the accomplices, taking into consideration the criminal record. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted to expire on April 29, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Wadler, No. A-1606, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Jacob Wadler, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 24, 1923, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and had no prior conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was operating a restaurant and purchased cigars and cigarettes to the value of $800.00 from an employee. He should have had knowledge of reasonable ground to believe that these cigars and cigarettes had been stolen. Nevertheless, he made no inquiry and the result was he was arraigned on a charge of receiving stolen goods, to which charge he pled guilty. All this occurred in 1923, approximately twenty-nine years ago.

This applicant is now residing in Miami, Florida, and is manager of a restaurant there. He desires to apply for an alcoholic beverage license in the State of Florida and is unable to do so unless he receives a pardon. He has no criminal record, he has made a good adjustment and is living a respectable life. He also desires that this conviction be removed in order that his civil rights may be restored in Florida and he may vote.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has written the Board of Pardons and stated he feels that in this case. The district attorney of Philadelphia County the sentencing judge would not disapprove of a pardon is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Since this offense occurred nearly thirty years ago and the applicant has been in no further trouble and is a respected citizen, we feel we should restore his civil rights which would be in effect of a pardon in Florida. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE.
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Theodore Wagner, B-7159, No. 5950, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Theodore Wagner, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 21, 1940 to be computed from March 14, 1940, be

commuted from 15 years to 12 years and 8 months, expiring on November 14, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harlen Martin Weaver, C-2666, E-1945, No. A-1616, October Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harlen Martin Weaver, convicted of arson in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on January 13, 1950 to be computed from September 8, 1950, be commuted from 4 years to 2 years 2 months and 10 days, expiring on November 18, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and had no prior criminal record. He is a deaf mute and pled guilty after he voluntarily appeared at the State Police Barracks in Lancaster County and stated he had attempted to set fire to the barn of his father. He also stated that he had set fire to the barn of his grandfather four years prior to this time. He has an excellent institutional record and is presently confined in the Rockview Branch of the Western State Penitentiary.

This applicant, if released, will live with his parents who know of his condition and will do everything possible to aid in his supervision and restoration to sane and mental faculty. Also, his parents know how to communicate with the applicant and will be more able to aid and assist him than the people at the institution who are not familiar with the sign language.

The trial judge is opposed as he is opposed to all petitions for commutation. The district attorney of Lancaster County has not advised the Board of Pardons in this matter and we are to assume the natural position.

Since this applicant has a good institutional record and he had a good reputation in the community prior to this offense, we believe that he will not again offend against society. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter W. Zbikowski, C-9735, No. 3579, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Walter W. Zbikowski, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on June 4, 1934, be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 7 months, expiring on January 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree with a recommendation of mercy after killing his victim in a tussle. At the present time this applicant has served over eighteen and one-half years of his life sentence.

He has an excellent institutional record. If granted commutation he will live with his mother who is sixty-nine years of age and who at the present is in poor health. The trial judge is no longer upon the bench and the present judge, Honorable T. L. Hoban, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he is not opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has also advised the Board that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this case.

Since this applicant has served over eighteen and one-half years of a minimum sentence of life with an excellent institutional record and the sentencing authorities in Lackawanna County are not opposed to his release, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gordon John Wise, C-1791, No. A-1120, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum

sentence of Gordon John Wise, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on August 25, 1950 to be computed from August 14, 1950 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 7 months, expiring on March 14, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to rob. He has now served two years and three months of his minimum sentence of three years. He had never before been convicted of any offense whatsoever.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentary states that he has an excellent institutional record. It is thought that this offense is directly attribuable to drinking and was the result of an unfortunate married life. If released he will go to live with his mother in West Virginia, who promises to keep her eye on him and to see that he does not again stray from the paths of righteousness.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Blair County is of the same opinion.

Since this applicant is to be commuted to a parole plan in West Virginia the Board feels that he has been sufficiently punished and they, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted, expiring on March 14, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur James Wheaton, C-9293, No. 2169, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Arthur James Wheaton, convicted of forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Susquehanna County, on October 30, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He committed forgery of certain school funds in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and appropriated the sum of $19,000 00 to his own use. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years. However, his sentence was commuted after he had served over two and one-half years. At the time of his release he made full and complete restitution of the funds which he had appropriated.

Since then he has been on parole a period of nearly seventeen years. During this entire period he has had an excellent record. The Board of Parole of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania advised the Board of Pardons that they have no objection to the termination of further parole supervision. The present judge, Honorable Edward P. Little, of Susquehanna County, has written the Board of Pardons in which he states as follows: "His life since he was placed on probation has been ample proof of his excellent character and he has proven the value of parole. I would be heartily in favor of granting the clemency requested, well knowing that it is not only justly deserved but will not be abused."

Under these circumstances the Board feels that this applicant is worthy of the clemency prayed for, and we, therefore recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer C. Wetzel, 323-52, No. A-1717, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Elmer C. Wetzel, convicted of adultery, pandering, accepting bawd money in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on May 8, 1952 to be computed from April 23, 1952, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year expiring on April 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. At the present time he is serving a sentence in the Berks County Prison for from two to four years on charges of adultery, pandering, accepting bawd money. The girl from whom he was collecting and accepting this money was given one year probation and his other accomplice received a sentence for from three and one-half to seven years. This applicant is not a bad individual but he did permit this offense to occur when he became unemployed.

He has a good reputation in the Berks County Prison and the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he has learned his lesson. The trial judge, Honorable Forrest R. Shanaman, has left the matter up to the Board. The Board of Pardons feels that if granted some relief at this time he will not again offend against society, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted from two years to one year, expiring on April 23, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lerio Viola, B-2671, No. 1935, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Lerio Viola, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 15, 1931, be commuted on Bills Nos. 28 and 29 April Sessions, 1931 (to be served concurrently), from a maximum term of 40 years to a maximum term of 1 year and 8 months, expiring on December 15, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error if his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert H. Thompson, C-1141, No. A-538, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert H. Thompson, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 25, 1949 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years and 7 months, expiring on December 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and he has never been in any difficulty prior to his conviction in this case. This applicant was convicted of statutory rape upon his sixteen year old daughter. He denied the guilt and he was convicted. At the public hearing in this case the wife came before the Board and stated that she was the prosecutrix but that now she feels that a grave injustice has been done, and that her husband is not guilty of the offense. Her older daughter, who also appeared with her, believes that this daughter who made complaint her father committed perjury. The applicant has an excellent reputation in the community and many of the citizens signed petitions stressing belief in his innocence and requesting favorable consideration be given this applicant.

He has a satisfactory institutional record and if released will be able to support his wife and sons and will again receive his employment with the company he had formerly been associated.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and although the district attorney is opposed to his release we feel that further incarceration will serve no useful purpose, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, (Dissenting)
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Suzensky, B-3670, No. 6858-A, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John Suzensky, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 24, 1933 be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 8 months, expiring on December 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he is serving a life sentence which was imposed after the applicant plead guilty to murder generally. At the present time, he has served approximately twenty years of his life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that if he was eligible to apply for parole, they would recommend that it be granted. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no comment to make to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County has left the matter of commutation up to the Board because his accomplice's sentence has been commuted over three years ago. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lorraine Sutter, C-2532, No. A-1667, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lorraine Sutter, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Indiana County on March 24, 1952 to be computed from December 26, 1951, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year expiring on December 26, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He pled guilty to the commission of a statutory rape upon a fourteen year old girl. It is understood from our investigation that the victim's reputation for chasity was very poor in the neighborhood. At the present time this applicant has served over ten months in the Western State Penitentiary and has an excellent institutional record.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state they would recommend him for parole if he were eligible to apply because of his excellent record in the institution and that the fact that this is his first conviction. Both the trial judge and the district attorney are opposed to the granting of relief in this matter.

The Board of Pardons feels that since this was a consentual affair and since the victim's reputation was not the best that this applicant is being severely punished by being sentenced to a term of imprisonment for from two to four years. It should also be taken into consideration that the victim's father in this case did not want to bring any charges against this applicant and that they are not opposed to the granting of commutation at this time.

We believe that the interest of justice will be served in this matter if this applicant serves a minimum sentence of one year, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted at the expiration of one year, to wit: December 26, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Barkley Spells, C-9925, No. 6130, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Barkley Spells, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of York County on August 29, 1934, be commuted from 20 years to 18 years and 3 months, expiring on November 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lloyd M. Smith, C-852, No. A-666, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lloyd M. Smith, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Indiana County on September 27, 1948 to be computed from July 18, 1948, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years expiring on July 18, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction of any offiense. He got into an argument during a drinking spree and shot and killed his brother. At the present time he has served over four years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that they would recommend this applicant for parole since this is his first conviction and he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable E. E. Creps, has advised the Board of Pardons representative that he has no objection to the granting of clemency in this case. The district attorney of Indiana County has also given a favorable recommendation. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant's family is now suffering more than this applicant.

That he will forever be faced with the thought that he shot his brother in a drunken spree we, therefore, do not think further incarceration will help this applicant. Since the sentencing authorities in Indiana County have no objection we recommend that this applicant's minimum sentence be commuted after he has served five years, which sentence will expire on July 18, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Shoemaker, B-2698, No. 134-B, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Charles Shoemaker, convicted of entering buildings in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on May 27, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 529 May Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 year and 7 months, expiring on December 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Schleinkofer, D-9350, No. A-491, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Schleinkofer, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 2, 1947, be commuted from 8 years to 6 years expiring on January 2, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he plead guilty to the crime of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eight to twenty years on these offenses. At the present time he has served nearly six years of his minimum sentence. His accomplice, who was the brains of the crime which was committed, has been paroled for a period of more than one year. This applicant has an excellent institutional record and this was his first conviction of any offense.

The trial judge, Honorable Henry G. Sweney, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he has no objection to the granting of the relief as prayed for. The district attorney of Delaware County is not opposed to the granting of the application.

Since this applicant has served nearly three-fourths of his minimum sentence and he was not the moving party in the crime, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished. We, therefore, recommend that the minimum sentence of this applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Schake, C-1919, No. 7762, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert Schake, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on January 12, 1951, to be computed from December 4, 1950, be commuted from 7 years to 2 years and 1 month, expiring on January 4, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he has now served nearly nine years but only one year and eleven months apply to the present sentence. This occurred because the applicant is a parole violator and since the Wheeler decision he is required to serve his parole violation and be granted reparole on that sentence before he begins to serve his new sentence. Granted the applicant did not have a very good prior record, still the Board is of the opinion that nine years in prison is a long sentence and one which should give the applicant time for reflection upon his past deeds.

The trial judge and the district attorney are not opposed to the commutation of this applicant's sentence, since they feel that he has been sufficiently punished.

It should be pointed out that this applicant also has an excellent institutional record and under these circumstances, since he has served nearly nine years, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Rubin, No. A-1699, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Jacob Rubin convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 9, 1931; (2) unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 19, 1932; (3) setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on May 23, 1934; and (4) setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on March 29, 1947, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and he was sentenced on four different occasions. Two for unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor and two for setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery. One of these intoxicating liquor cases involved the possession of a half pint of whiskey. Since 1947 when the applicant was last involved with the law, he has gone into the real estate business and is presently reconverting and renting marginal housing. The applicant desires a pardon since he recently got married and hopes that he may put his criminal past behind him by having this pardon. His criminal record has hindered him when he found that it was difficult to get credit.

The Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., one of the trial judges, states that he has no objection to the pardon being granted. Judge Frank Smith has no outstanding memory of this applicant, but he nevertheless opposes this pardon although Judge Fenerty was the trial judge.

Since this applicant has completely rehabilitated himself and has dis-associated himself with any criminal activities, we feel that his former sentences should not prevent him from returning to a useful life, and we, therefore, recommend that pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Rosen, No. A-1695, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ralph Rosen, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on October 14, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was convicted on the charge of sodomy and placed on probation for a period of twenty-three months. This was over three years ago and he has been in no further difficulty. This applicant is now a member of the armed forces of the United States and is a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He desires to make the army his life's work and if granted a pardon he will be able to advance in his chosen profession according to his ability.

The applicant is not on parole. Therefore, there is no report from the Board of Parole. The trial judge, Honorable George C. Corson, is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this matter; neither is the district attorney of Montgomery County.

There is every evidence that this applicant has rehabilitated himself and the Board does not like to place any impedients in the path of those who have rehabilitated themselves. The Board, therefore, recommends that this applicant be given a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Edward Reynolds, D-8706, C-1577, No. 9370, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Edward Reynolds, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 1, 1946 to be computed from January 2, 1946, be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years 11 months and 18 days, expiring on December 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he has no prior criminal record of any sort. He held up and robbed two persons, together with three accomplices.

He has now served nearly seven years of his minimum sentence,. Since this is his first offense, he has benefited by imprisonment more than the habitual criminal would.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary think that for the past two years, his adjustment and attitude have been satisfactory. The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, has not seen fit to give us any opinion on whether or not this application should be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, however, has advised this office that he is not opposed to the granting of clemency.

Since this applicant has now served nearly seven years of his sentence and his accomplices are all paroled, we recommend that this applicant be granted consideration and that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank C. Raimondi, C-2461, No. A-1672, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank C. Raimondi, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on January 10, 1952 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year expiring on January 10, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense. He plead guilty to the crime of burglary and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two to four years. At the present time he has served approximately ten months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record but they feel that he received a very light sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Burton R. Laub, states that he has no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Erie County was present at the hearing and stated that he has no objection to the granting of clemency.

The only purpose in granting clemency in this matter will be to aid and assist the family of this applicant and for no other purpose. We believe that he has been sufficiently punished by his confinement and that further incarceration will serve no useful purpose. However, in an effort to deter others from their course of conduct we recommend to Your Excellency that this applicant's sentence be commuted on January 10, 1953, when he has served one year of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Moszczynski, B-1537, No. 1574, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on John Moszczynski, convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony, robbery, larceny, felonious attempt to kill, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, on August 5, 1929; be commuted on Bill No. 8 September Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 13 years and 5 months, expiring on January 5, 1953; and on Bill No. 46 from a maximum term of 7 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 6, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to the crime of breaking and entering robbery, larceny. The offense occurred in the robbery of a bank. The loot of $5750.00 from the bank was never recovered. This applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from eighteen and one-half to thirty seven years and served his entire minimum sentence

Upon the expiration of his minimum sentence he was released on parole and has been on parole for a period of four years and nine months. He has adjusted well on parole and has shown a proper attitude and respect for parole supervision. The Michigan parole authorities have stated to the Board of Parole that they feel supervision has served its full purpose in this case.

Therefore, with that recommendation from the Michigan parole authorities, we recommend to Your Excellency that the maximum sentence of this applicant be commuted

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph E. Monaghan, D-4081, No. A-1697, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph E. Monaghan, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, entering with intent to steal, violation of the Firearms Act in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 6, 1939 to be computed from May 27, 1939, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years and 7 months, expiring on December 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and this was his first arrest for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced on a plea of guilty to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years. At the present time, he has served thirteen years and six months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has written the Board of Pardons and advised them that

he has an excellent record for his entire time in prison. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has advised the Board of Pardons that he is not familiar with the case. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of the commutation

In the event that he is to be released, he intends to make his home in Canada. Since this is the applicant's first arrest for any offense and he has served thirteen years and six months, we feel this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re aplication of Louis Meko, D-3044, No. 7258, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Louis Meko, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on April 14, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 14 years and 8 months, expiring on December 14, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Watson D. McQueen, D-9065 No. A-576, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Watson D. McQueen, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 12 1946 to be computed from July 27, 1946 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 5 months, expiring on December 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was convicted of an armed robbery of a payroll messenger and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years and has now served over six years and four months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentary has stated that this applicant has an excellent disciplinary record and should be given credit for his good adjustment at the institution. The trial judge, Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, advised the Board of Pardons that he will let the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The trial judge is not opposed to the granting of clemency, if he has the mental ability to adjust to society. From what tests have been taken of this individual, be believe that he is not psychotic and that he should be able to adjust on the general intelligence level of the community.

Since this was his first conviction and the sentencing authorities are not opposed, we recommend that his petition for clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph McCorkle, D-6853, No. A-1692, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Joseph McCorkle, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 4, 1942 to be computed from November 25, 1942 be commuted from 15 years to 10 years and 1 month, expiring on December 25, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and was convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years, when he was but a boy of nineteen.

The boy has had poor parental guidance and this

accounts for the fact that he was first in difficulty when he was but eight years of age.

The trial judge Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, has taken the trouble to go into this applicant's background, and since he has been confined for nearly ten years, he feels that it would be constructive to grant this applicant some sort of relief. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they believe that he is ready for release on parole. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of a commutation at this particular time.

Since this applicant was only nineteen years of age when he was sentenced on this charge and he has now served approximately ten years of his minimum sentence with an excellent record, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommnd that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dewanze McEver, C-9533, No. 7852, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Parons recommend that the life sentence of Dewanze McEver, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 14, 1934 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years 10 months and 6 days, expiring on December 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and has no prior record. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary on a plea of guilty to murder generally. At the prsent time, he has served approximately nineteen years of a life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent institutional record and that he has devoted considerable time to the study of music and has had several compositions published and recorded. The present judge has no knowledge of this case. The trial judge is deceased. The district attorney is opposed to the granting of commutation.

This applicant has already rehabilitated himself in the manner to which the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary attest and since he has served nearly nineteen years of a life sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel Martino, C-9304, No. 4170, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Daniel Martino, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 27, 1933, be commuted from 20 years to 19 years, expiring on November 27, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Malec, D-2636, No. 5406, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Stanley Malec, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on May 15 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years and 7 months, expiring on December 15, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of the many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert C. Love, C-67, No. A-20, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Robert C. Love, convicted of embezzlement, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County on February 26, 1947 to be computed from January 17. 1947 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years expiring on January 17, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-eight years of age and he has no prior criminal record of any sort. He embezzled funds of a corporation in which he was an officer and a director. For this he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years. After having served three years of his minimum sentence his sentence was commuted. He has been on parole for a period of approximately three years. He has an excellent record on parole and we do not feel that further parole supervsion will aid in further rehabilitation of this applcant.

Both of the judges in Lawrence County have written the Board Pardons and states that they are not opposed to the granting of commutation and one of the judges has stated that he feels the application is meritorious. The district attorney of Lawrence County has no objection to the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence. Therefore, under all of the circumstances we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING.
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Hood, E-2183, No. 9161, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Hood, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on December 9, 1949 to be computed from February 28, 1951, be commuted from 4½ years to 1 year and 10 months, expiring on December 28, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant, while serving a sentence for from four and one-half to ten years at Rockview Farm Prison, became involved in a plan for escape and did escape. As a result of his leaving the prison farm he was required to serve his complete minimum sentence and was then paroled by the Board of Parole to begin the existing sentence of four and one-half to ten years which had been imposed by the Court of Centre County. At the present time, he has served one year and eight months of this minimum sentence so that he has been in prison nearly seven years. He has an excellent institutional record and is generally thought to get along well in the institution.

The trial judge, Honorable Ivan Walker, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons as does the district attorney of Centre County. We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished by the long period of time he has been in prison and we do not feel that further confinement will rehabilitate this applicant.

We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilfrid Thomas Higgins, D-9970, No. A-799, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wilfrid Thomas Higgins, convicted of assault with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 8, 1947 to be computed from September 5, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 5 years 3 months and 15 days, expiring on December 20, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and he has

no prior criminal record. He was convicted of the offense of assault with intent to rob and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. At the present time this applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has a perfect institutional record and that he has earned an outstanding adjustment. At the present time he is clerk to Mr. Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer of the Eastern State Penitentiary. The trial judge is no longer a member of the bench and has expressed no opinion as to this applicant's readiness for release. The district attorney of Delaware County has left the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served over one-half of his minimum sentence and this was the first offense, we feel that he has been severely punished. Also we would like to note the outstanding adjustment of this applicant in the institution. For all of these reasons we, therefore, recommend that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph R. Handrahan, D-545, No. 3931, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph R. Handrahan, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 24, 1935, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years and 8 months, expiring on December 24, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many paroles whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward John Gellesky, C-8055, No. 5311, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Edward John Gellesky, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on May 28, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 21-A May Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 7 months, expiring on December 28, 1952; and on Bill No. 19 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 29, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and at the present time he has been on parole over ten years of a maximum sentence of sixty years. The offenses which this applicant was guilty of consisted of three armed robberies that occurred over twenty years ago. His previous arrests and convictions took place when this applicant was a juvenile. Since he has reached maturity he has not been in any further difficulty.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent record on parole and has been in no serious difficulty during the ten years he has been under supervision. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge is not opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has no objection if the Board feels this applicant is a worthy risk. As stated above the Board of Parole has no objection to the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence since he has had an excellent record on parole for over ten years.

Since there is no objection from the sentencing authorities, our recommendation to Your Excellency is that the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mark N. English, D-9097, No. A-1679, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Mark N. English, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on September 3, 1946 to be computed

from August 20, 1946, be commuted from 14 years to 7 years expiring on August 20, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fourteen to twenty-eight years on charges of burglary. Twelve places were entered in Dauphin County by this applicant.

After he was sent to the Eastern State Peniteniary he interested himself in avocation of Braille writing and in his spare time, and without compensation, writes more Braille than the regularly enrolled inmates in the Braille course at the penitentiary. This has brought his work to the attention of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, who are sponsoring his application for commutation.

The Board feels that he has received a very severe sentence and that he got into difficulty by reason of the fact that he was drifting aimlessly from place to place and that if he is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind he may adjust in society.

The trial judge did not see fit to advise the Board of Pardons of his reaction in this case and the district attorney of Dauphin County has stated that he is not opposed to a reasonable commutation of sentence. Therefore, this Board recommends that the sentence be commuted to a term of seven years, expiring on August 20, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Dye, B-5421, No. 9010, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Samuel Dye convicted of robbery, violation of parole, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 11, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 26 March Sessions, 1937, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 9 months and 10 days, expiring on December 21, 1952. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 73, 75 and 77.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant has now served over fifteen years of a minimum sentence of twenty years on charges of robbery and violation of parole. The reason that this applicant received the severe sentence that he did was that he committed his second parole violation when he committed this offense. Out of the last twenty-two years this applicant has been at large a period of approximately eighteen months. He has had a satisfactory institutional record and is at the Rockview Farm Prison, a minimum security institution.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge has no recommendation to make. The district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed although this applicant has now served all but four years and four months of his minimum sentence.

We feel that this applicant has been very severely dealt with and that he has now served over three-fourths of his minimum sentence; that he has during all of these years had an excellent institutional record. Under all the circumstances we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Dermer, D-4670, No. 6760, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Arthur Dermer, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on February 13, 1940 be commuted from 15 years to 12 years and 10 months, expiring on December 13, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John P. Cobb, D-5810, No. 8415, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on John P. Cobb, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on June 5, 1941 to be computed from May 17, 1941; and of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Bucks County, on November 28, 1950, be commuted on Bills Nos. 701, 703 and 704 May Sessions, 1941 (Philadelphia County) from a minimum term of 30 years to a minimum term of 11 years, 7 months and 10 days, expiring on December 27, 1952; and on Bill No. 38 May Sessions, 1941 (Bucks County and to run concurrent with original sentence) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 2 years and 1 month, expiring on December 28, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced from three counties for a series of robberies committed with an offensive weapon. The entire series of offenses occurred during a period of four months. This applicant, upon his apprehension, was convicted in Philadelphia County where he received the most severe sentence of all. He was likewise sentenced in both Bucks and Lehigh Counties, these sentences running concurrently with the sentence originally imposed in Philadelphia County.

At the present time this applicant has been imprisoned for more than eleven and one-half years. He has an excellent prison record and his two infractions of the rules are not considered prejudicial to his disciplinary record. The trial judge. Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, has stated that he is opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter even though a very substantial portion of the sentence has been served and the applicant's accomplices have all been freed by commutation of their minimum sentences. This applicant was no more guilty than his three accomplices and he should not be treated any differently than they were.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

We feel that this applicant received a very severe sentence and that under all the circumstances he should be treated in exactly the same manner as his accomplices. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo H. Cericola, No. A-1662, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Leo H. Cericola, convicted of practicing medicine without a license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County, on October 25, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was convicted of the crime of practicing medicine without a license. Although the applicant was a chiropractor and received training along those lines. At the time of his conviction chiropractors were not licensed to practice medicine in Pennsylvania. Since his conviction the Act of 1951 was passed, known as the Chiropractic Registration Act of 1951, and this applicant has been issued State Board License No. 78, as a licensed chiropractor in the State of Pennsylvania.

At most this was a technical conviction and since this applicant is a professional man of high standing in his community, we feel that this technical conviction should not remain as a blot upon his record.

We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Caruso, No. 69747, No. A-1661,, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Caruso, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on February 23, 1951 be commuted from 35 months to 2 years expiring on February 23, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He pled guilty to the charge of fraudulent conversion in that this applicant received money from his victims telling them that he would use it to buy property from the county of Washington, and, thereafter, misappropriated the funds to his own use. At the present time this applicant has served one year and nine months of a two years and eleven months sentence.

The trial judge in Washington County as well as the district attorney are not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

The Board is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished. Because of the amount involved and since this was his first conviction, we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted as of February 23, 1953, when he will have served two years of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Capodanno, No. A-1700, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Capodanno, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on January 10, 1933; and (2) violation of the election laws in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on June 20, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense. The offenses all occurred over fourteen years ago and were the sort of thing a political worker in a County the size of Allegheny could easily be lead into by the ardor with which he opposed or supported a particular candidate or party. He learned his lesson and was very thoroughly punished.

The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that as a young man his reputation was not too good, but for the past fifteen years it has been excellent.

The trial judge, who sentenced this applicant, is deceased and the presiding judge has no recommendation to make. This applicant is now employed by the City of Pittsburgh for the Highway and Sewer Department and has received a provisional appointment as a foreman. In order to secure a permanent appointment in this job he will have to be eligible for an appointment under civil service which he cannot meet without receiving a pardon.

Since these things occurred while he was a relatively young man and since his reputation for the past fifteen years has been excellent, the Board is of the opinion that he has profited by the lesson which was imposed upon him, and we, therefore, recommend a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Walter Burt, D-7583, No. 9528, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Walter Burt, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 24, 1944 to be computed from October 13, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on December 23, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He plead guilty to murder generally and was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has advised us that this applicant has an outstanding institutional record and has made an excellent adjustment according to those who have come in contact with him. The trial judge, Honorable L. S. Oliver, has written the Board of Pardons stating that he recommends clemency. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to granting clemency in this case.

This applicant has now served over nine years of his minimum sentence, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William A. Betters, No. A-1708, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William A. Betters , convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 12, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he has petitioned the Board of Pardons for a favorable recommendation for a pardon on the crime of assault and battery. This charge grew out of a fist fight when the applicant got into the victim's cab and asked to be driven to his destination. The victim refused, stating that he was not on duty. A fight ensued in which victim's false teeth were broken.

The Board of Pardons has made an investigation of this man's character since the occurance for which he was sentenced, and we find that he has an excellent reputation and that the Board knows of no reason why he should not be granted the pardon as prayed for.

The trial judge, Honorable Walter Smart, has written the Board and states he feels the pardon should be granted. The district attorney of Allegheny County has stated he has no objection to the granting of a pardon. If this pardon is granted, and his record cleared, he will be eligible for appointment to the police force of the City of Pittsburgh, which will be a distinct advancement in salary.

The Board is of the opinion that since the trial judge and the district attorney are not opposed, and in fact recommended that the pardon be granted, and under all the circumstances as set forth above, we do recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry A. Bercute, No. 7725-A, No. 2995, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Harry A. Bercute, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 9, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 148 December Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 3 years, expiring on December 9, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Richard Bennewitt, E-619, No. A-1193, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Richard Bennewitt, convicted of fraudulent conversion, fraudulently making an written instrument in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions on November 8, 1948 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on December 18, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he was never in any difficulty before he committed this offense. He pled guilty to a charge of fraudulent conversion and fraudulently making a written instrument. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years on these charges, and at the present time, he has served over four years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he has been working with the prison psychologist in an effort to gain a better insight into his criminal behavior. The trial judge, Honorable Raymond S. MacNeille, has written the Board of Pardons and states that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has advised the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this case.

Since this was the applicant's first offense and he has served over two-thirds of his minimum sentence, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished. We are also brought to this conclusion when the sentencing authorities are not opposed to his release. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

LLOYD H. WOOD,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Beltz, C-8399, No. 4085, November Session, 1952.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on John Beltz, convicted of rape, robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Schuylkill County, on November 4, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 1572 November Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 2 years and 11 months, expiring in January 8, 1953; on Bill No. 1572-A from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 9, 1953; on Bill No. 1573 from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 10, 1953; and on Bill No. 1574 from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 11, 1953.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-seven to eighty-six years on charges of rape and robbery.

After he served twenty years of his minimum sentence he was released on parole. Subsequent to his release he married and has been working daily in the coal mines in Schuylkill County. The Board of Parole of the State of Pennsylvania have stated that this applicant has a good record on parole.

His wife lives in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania and

the applicant lives in Schuylkill County, and they visit each other over week-ends. This is not a desirable situation and the applicant would like to remedy it by coming to live in Dauphin County.

He introduced into the record letters from many residents in the Borough of Shenandoah, Schuylkill County, recommending that clemency be granted. There is also a letter from the Chief of Police of Shenandoah recommending favorable consideration. The district attorney of Schuylkill County is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

We believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since he has had a good record on parole for nearly three years, we recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
NOT SITTING
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ROBERT E. WOODSIDE,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JOHN S. FINE,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Insurance Department

REPORT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA IN COMPLIANCE WITH SENATE RESOLUTION, SERIAL NO. 7a, ADOPTED DECEMBER 4, 1951

The Insurance Department respectfully submits its Report of Findings and Recommendations, resulting from its "investigation of the manner in which Insurance Departments of other States have solved the problem of insuring certain owners and of distributing the risk of public liability and property damage insurance where individual companies have refused to insure such owners." This report is made in compliance with Senate Resolution Serial No. 7a, a copy of which Resolution is attached and marked Exhibit I.

In accordance with the terms of the Resolution, your Insurance Commissioner wrote to each of the Insurance Commissioners, Superintendents or Directors of the other States, requesting full information as to the steps taken to solve the problem of insuring certain automobile owners and of distributing the risk of public liability and property damage insurance where individual insurance companies have refused to insure such automobile owners.

In addition, inquiry was made of a number of associations and trade organizations to determine if any of them had this subject matter before them for discussion and, if so, what conclusions had been reached.

A list of the states and associations and trade organizations polled is attached and marked Exhibit II.

Through the poll of the other State Insurance Departments we learned that, at this time, there is not in effect an automobile insurance company security fund such as is contemplated by the Resolution, except in New York and New Jersey. Most of the Insurance Departments have not had the question submitted to them and were not able to offer any suggestions as to the solving of the problem.

The comments of the five Insurance Departments which have considered the problem can be summarized as follows:

1. The State of New York has created a Security Fund for all private passenger cars (Section 333, Insurance Laws); as well as for public motor vehicles (Section 330, Insurance Laws).

2. The State of New Jersey provided security against insolvency of an insurer of motor vehicle liability insurance (Assembly No. 346, approved May 10, 1952).

3. The State of Illinois was of the opinion that the creation of a Security Fund may tend to promote incompetency and irresponsibility of management, which leads to insolvency.

4. The State of Oregon suggested that in the event of an insolvency of a carrier, the writings acquired through the Assigned Risk Plan should be immediately reinsured through the other companies on a proportionate basis, with the reinsuring company becoming a creditor of the insolvent company for the amount of the unearned premium.

5. Indiana did not believe that companies should be required to pay into a solvency fund. Each State should create a solvency fund out of a portion of the premium tax collected by it. The original intent of the premium tax was to provide for the supervision of insurance companies. In most States the amount collected is far in excess of that which is required to supervise the companies. If this method were used in creating a Security Fund there would be no discrimination as between the weak and strong insurance companies, and the State would still be protecting its citizens from the insolvency of an insurer.

6. The Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania, Inc., as well as the Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, could see no reason for placing assigned risks in a preferred position over normal risks of an insolvent carrier.

Letters in support of the above summary are attached hereto and marked Exhibit III.

Legal Authority

The Insurance Statutes of Pennsylvania do not provide generally for a security fund for insolvent insurers, not for a compulsory Assigned Risk Pool. The present Pool has been established voluntarily by the various insurers.

Our present liquidation statutes provide for payment of a dissolved company's losses from whatever assets of that company are in the hands of the statutory liquidator. (Section 510 of The Insurance Department Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 789.)

A statutory exception has been made in the case of workmen's compensation insurance where all insurers make payments into either the Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund or to Mutual Carrier and Reciprocal Exchange Workmen's Compensation Security Fund. If an insurer is ordered to be liquidated, payments of claims are made from such security fund. (Workmen's Compensation Security Fund Act of July 1, 1937, P. L. 2532).

Conclusions

1. The present Assigned Risk Pool produces a very small percentage of the total premium writings of any insurance company. The class of business obtaining insurance through Assigned Risk Pools is sub-standard; consequently to provide security against the failure of a company for the relatively small number of insureds involved would be discriminatory in favor of a sub-standard class of insuring risks.

2. The creation of a security fund would penalize companies with conservative good underwriting, and encourage careless underwriting which would tend to produce more failures.

3. The creation of a security fund very probably would lead to retaliatory action by other states.

RECOMMENDATION

The Insurance Department does not recommend the creation of a security fund for the benefit of insureds who obtain their insurance through Assigned Risk Pools.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTEMAS C. LESLIE,
Insurance Commissioner.

November 24th, 1952.

SENATE RESOLUTION

Serial No. 7a (Not Printed). Legislative Journal December 4.

By Messrs. WADE and SILVERT.

DIRECTING AN INVESTIGATION INTO CERTAIN PHASES OF PUBLIC LIABILITY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE INSURANCE

In the Senate, December 4, 1951.

Whereas, An owner of automobiles or trucks sometimes finds the insurance company which has heretofore insured him against public liability and property damage has refused to renew his insurance policies because of excessive losses or for other reasons and such owner is obliged to obtain insurance from an Assigned Risk Pool; and

Whereas, If the insurance company which is one of the insurance companies in the Assigned Risk Pool, insures such an owner and subsequently fails financially, the owner may be faced with claims which he is unable to meet; and

Whereas, If all the insurance companies in the Assigned Risk Pool were to share such risks, the insured automobile or truck owner would not likely be subjected to liability because of the failure of the insurance company; and

Whereas, The Pennsylvania Insurance Department is familiar with the nature of this insurance problem; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania hereby directs the Insurance Department of this Commonwealth to make an investigation of the manner in which insurance departments of other states have solved the problem of insuring certain owners and of distributing the risk of public liability and property damage insurance where indvidiual insurance companies have refused to insure such owners; and be it further

Resolved, That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint two senators and the minority leader of the Senate appoint one senator who with the Secretary of the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania shall function as a committee for the consideration of the results of the investigation of the Insurance Department and shall prepare a report of its findings and recommendations, which report shall be presented to the Senate by January fifteenth, one thousand nine hundred fifty-three.

Aodpted, December 4, 1951.

COMMITTEE

Hon. Geo. N. Wade, Cumberland County, Chairman
Hon. Montgomery Crowe, Monroe County.
Hon. Martin Silvert, Philadelphia County.

EXHIBIT "I"

INQUIRIES MADE OF THE FOLLOWING STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS ASSOCIATIONS AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama	Maine	Ohio
Arizona	Maryland	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Massachusetts	Oregon
California	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Minnesota	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Mississippi	South Carolina
Delaware	Missouri	South Dakota
Florida	Montana	Tennessee
Georgia	Nebraska	Texas
Idaho	Nevada	Utah
Illinois	New Hampshire	Vermont
Indiana	New Jersey	Virginia
Iowa	New Mexico	Washington
Kansas	New York	West Virginia
Kentucky	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Louisiana	North Dakota	Wyoming

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

The Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania, Inc.
National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters
Association of Casualty & Surety Companies
Pennsylvania Automobile Assigned Risk Plan
Insurance Societies of Philadelphia
Insurance Agents & Brokers Association of Philadelphia & Suburbs
Pennsylvania Association of Insurance Agents

EXHIBIT "II"

LETTERS FROM INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS

1. State of New York
2. State of New Jersey
3. State of Illinois
4. State of Oregon
5. State of Indiana
6. The Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania, Inc. Association of Casualty & Surety Companies.

EXHIBIT "III"

STATE OF NEW YORK

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

61 Broadway

New York 6

Alfred J. Bohlinger, Superintendent

March 17, 1952.

Hon. Artemas C. Leslie,
Insurance Commissioner,
Insurance Department,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Art:

It was good talking to you on the telephone this morning. Let me again tell you that I am sincerely appreciative of the fact that you read my Pittsburgh Day speech in my absence. I had looked forward to attending the luncheon and dinner but unfortunately weather conditions, as you know, cancelled out my flight.

Your letter of March 14th regarding Senate Resolution 7A, adopted at the 1951 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, has reached me. We have never made any study with regard to security for the payment of benefits in the event of insolvency of an automobile insurer written through an assigned risk pool. I regret sincerely that I am unable to give you the benefit of any material on this specific subject. While we do not have any studies on the question of a security fund for private passenger cars, I would refer you to Bob Dineen's report to the legislature for the year 1946, wherein he presents arguments in favor of the establishment of a security fund. The suggestions made by him were enacted into legislation as Section 333 of the Insurance Law with one modification, however. Whereas in his report Bob suggested that the security fund cover the payment of return premiums to assureds, the statute does not include such a provision. As you can well understand certain compromises frequently enter into legislative proposals. In the give and take leading up to the enactment of Section 333 this provision was eliminated.

With respect to Section 330 which covers the security fund for public motor vehicles, I am informed that we do not have any studies antedating enactment of that legislation.

I hope that the foregoing will be of some assistance to you. If there is any additional information which you may

desire I hope you will feel free to get in touch with us.
With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Al,
Superintendent of Insurance

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE

Warren N. Gaffney, Commissioner

March 18, 1952

Honorable Artemas C. Leslie
Insurance Commissioner
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Art:

This refers to your letter of March 14th on the subject of your Senate Resoluion 7A.

As you probably know, upon the recommendation of this Department, a bill was introduced in our Legislature known as Assembly 346 to provide security for the payment of benefits in the event of the insolvency of an insurer authorized to transact the business of motor vehicle liability insurance within this State. Copies of that bill have previously been sent to your Harry DeH. Stoner and perhaps they have come to your attention. In any event an extra copy of that bill, known as Assembly 346, is enclosed herewith.

While we have given this subject considerable study within the Department and have had occasion several times in recent years to regret that New Jersey did not have such a security fund (notably in the instance of the Preferred Accident), we have not made any formal report of our studies. Our thinking on the subject is pretty well embodied in the enclosed bill.

We might mention that several years ago the Department attempted to get a similar bill through the Legislature without success. We are hopeful that the aforesaid unfortunate Preferred Accident experience in this State since that time may help us to succeed with Assembly 346.

With best personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely

Warren
Warren N. Gaffney

WNG/H

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Springfield

J. Edward Day, Director
Edward J. Dirksen, Assistant Director
Frank J. Bartsch, Chief Deputy

March 19, 1952

Honorable Artemas C. Leslie
Insurance Commissioner
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Insurance Department
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Commissioner Leslie:

Director Day finds it necessary to be out of the city for several days and has suggested that I respond to your letter of March 14th.

Our Deparment has given consideration to the New York type of security funds in connection with Workmen's Compensation and Automobile Liability insurance only insofar as the statutes in Illinois might require retaliation against New York companies because of such funds existing in that State. I know that your Department has also considered that problem and decided not to retaliate. Ray Murphy, General Counsel of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, prepared a very comprehensive memorandum on this retaliation subject November 19, 1951, in support of his position that Illinois should not retaliate. I am sure you would find this memorandum a worth-while addition to your file on the subject.

Our Department has not made a thorough study of security funds in particular relation to companies writing business obtained through an Assigned Risk Plan. We have had some experience with small mutual and reciprocal casualty companies becoming insolvent in this State and, therefore, fully realize the serious problems confronting the policyholders of such companies who have relied on those policies to meet their financial responsibility requirements. I personally feel there is little difference in the status of an insured who purchased his policy direct or through an Assigned Risk Plan set up by the companies, such as we have in Illinois. While security funds would minimize the shock of insolvencies, they may at the same time tend to promote incompetency and irresponsibility in management, which lead to insolvencies.

I am sorry that we do not have a report on the subject of security funds which we can furnish you.

On the subject of retaliation, Director Day is presently of the opinion that our statute contemplates retaliation against these funds but this would mean that retaliation would have to be effected through making applicable in this State, comparable provisions for use as well as collection of the charges. To date we have been unable to figure out just how this type of retaliation would be effected without almost insuperable administrative and technical problems particularly since we have no moneys available now for administration of such a complicated program.

We have a rather substantial file on this question of retaliation. Should you be interested in other material on this subject please let us know.

Very sincerely yours

E. J. Dirksen
Edward J. Dirksen
Assisant Director

EJD:s

Robert B. Taylor, Insurance Commissioner

Douglas McKay, Governor

Wm. F. Leary, Deputy
Louis Garfin, Actuary

STATE OF OREGON

Department of Insurance

Fire Marshal Department

SALEM

March 25, 1952.

Honorable Artemas C. Leslie
Insurance Commissioner
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Commissioner Leslie:

The Oregon Department has not actually made a study of the problem arising in the Assigned Risk Pool in the case of an insolvent carrier. I made a suggestion to the industry at the time the Preferred Accident of New York was ordered into liquidation in the hope that the industry would solve its own problem. Oregon being quite removed from the home offices of the companies it is difficult to get any action through our local representatives, therefore, the matter was dropped I believe.

It was my suggestion that in the event of an insolvency of a public liability and property damage carrier the insolvent company's writings acquired through the Assigned Risk Plan should be immediately reinsured by the other companies on a proportionate basis with the reinsuring company becoming a creditor of the insolvent company for the amount of the unearned premium. The only basis that I have for this suggestion is that the policyholder under the Assigned Risk Plan does not have the privilege of selecting his own company nor has he the benefit of an agent to aid him or direct him in his selection and very possibly may find himself insured in a company which he would not otherwise have insured with. His experience as a driver does not necessarily reflect upon his judgment in selecting a solvent and well-managed insurer.

I very much favor a company solution to this type of problem, but if the industry does not see their way clear to come up with an answer, legislation may possibly be the only solution. It may be that through threat of legislation the companies will devise a plan which will satisfactorily solve the problem for all concerned.

I will be very interested in the outcome of your current study.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT B. TAYLOR,
Insurance Commissioner

RBT:LM

E. A. Roberts, President

Samuel J. Carr, Treasurer

Frank H. Thomas, First Vice-President

Homer W. Teamer, Esq., Secretary Manager

Mrs. M. H. Fireng, Asst. Secretary

Organized 1914

Incorporated 1926

THE INSURANCE FEDERATION OF PENNSYLVANIA INC.

408 Lafayette Building, 5th & Chestnut Streets

Philadelphia 6

May 15, 1952.

Hon. Artemas C. Leslie
Insurance Commissioner
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Leslie:

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania, Inc., on Monday, May 5th, the matter of a recommendation to you in connection with Senate Resolution, Serial No. 7a of the last Session of the Legislature concerning Assigned Risks in Pennsylvania, came up for discussion.

The Board wishes you to know that we are thoroughly in accord with the views as expressed to you by Mr. Richard C. Wagner, Manager, Casualty Department of the Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, New York, as contained in a letter written to Mr. Harry Stoner under date of Apr. 2, 1952.

The main points are that the Pennsylvania Assigned Risk Plan conforms to the Uniform Plan in general use and seems to be working satisfactorily in Pennsylvania; also, we can see absolutely no reason whatsoever why risks assigned under this plan should be put in a preferred position over normal risks of the carrier by any idea which would guarantee them in the case of insolvency of the carrier.

To this we would add the thought that thorough consideration should be given to the fact that since assigned risks are sub-standard, most certainly the full experience and driving record, etc. of such risks should be taken into account when the premium rate for the risk is fixed.

Very sincerely yours,

HOMER W. TEAMER,
Secretary-Manager

HWT hh

The Department of Insurance

Frank J. Viehmann, Insurance Commissioner

John D. Cramer, Deputy Commissioner

STATE OF INDIANA

Henry F. Schricker, Governor

Indianapolis 4

March 31, 1952.

Honorable Artemas C. Leslie
Insurance Commissioner
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Art:

The State of Indiana does not have any plan to provide security for the payment of benefits in event of insolvency of any type of insurance company.

I have given considerable thought to this matter. I do not believe that the insurance companies, who are now paying tremendous sums of money in taxes for the privilege of doing business in the various states should be required to pay an additional sum from premiums for a solvency fund. I believe each state should set aside from the premium tax received a small percentage to be put into a special fund under control of the State Government to provide such an insolvency fund for all classes of insurance companies.

In this way the state would not be penalizing the strong companies to protect the weak and smaller companies, but would be setting aside from its income the sum of money to be paid to the citizens of that state in event of insolvency of any company doing business in the state and selling contracts of insurance.

Records will show that the original intent of the premium tax was for the supervision of insurance companies. Through the selling of insurance the taxes now reach enormous figures and is being used, not for supervision of insurance, but as state revenue. Setting aside in each state a small percentage of the premium tax would provide an insolvency fund and go a long way to re-establish the original intent of the premium tax law that is the protection of the insurance buyers in the various states.

When you complete your study and insolvency plan as requested by Senate Resolution of your 1951 session of your Legislature I would like to have a copy of the report for study by this Department.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. VIEHMANN,
Insurance Commissioner

FJV:GMK

Joseph F. Matthai, President

M. W. Heard, Vice President

J. Dewey Dorsett, General Manager

Ray Murphy, General Counsel

ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Sixty John Street

New York 7, N. Y.

Casualty Department
Richard C. Wagner, Manager
Andrew Kalmykow, Assistant Manager

April 2, 1952.

Mr. Harry Deh. Stoner
Executive Assistant
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Insurance Department
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Stoner:

Mr. Donovan has referred to our attention your letter of March 26th, addressed to him. I assume your letter has reference to Senate Resolution 7a.

This resolution, among other things, refers to investigation of the manner in which Insurance Departments of other states have handled the problem mentioned in the resolution. As to this, I am sure it is a fact that no Automobile Assigned Risk Plan in any state has attempted to provide a method for the payment of losses in the event of insolvency of any subscriber. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the Uniform Automobile Assigned Risk Plan which has been developed by a National Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of this Association, the Mutual Casualty Insurance Rating Bureau and the National Association of Independent Insurers, and a copy of our Chart Analysis of the Assigned Risk Plans in the various states. I think you will find that the Pennsylvania Assigned Risk Plan very closely follows the Uniform Plan.

In view of your inquiry, I hope you do not mind my making a few observations regarding the study contemplated by this resolution. While there is some concern expressed from time to time about these Plans, the fact remains that actually a very small percentage of the business flows through the Plan. While I do not have the figures for your state readily available, I am certain they demonstrate this fact. Furthermore, the number of risks assigned to any particular carrier is relatively small so that in the event of insolvency of any subscriber carrier, the loss would fall on a comparatively small number of risks. There does not seem to be any sound reason why risks assigned to a carrier which became insolvent should be in a preferred position as against the normal risks written by such carrier.

As far as coverage under the Plan is concerned, Section 14 requires the issuance of a policy within two working days. In case of insolvency of a subscriber, the Plan therefore provides a means for obtaining coverage in another company and I think it safe to say that the two-day rule would be waived in such instances, as was the case when the Preferred Accident was declared insolvent some time ago. I believe arrangements were made for coverage with other companies without any lapse.

If we can be of any further assistance in any way at all, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD C. WAGNER, Manager
Casualty Department

RCW:HLH
Enc.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Philadelphia 9, Pa.

John S. Gates, Secretary

George Craig, Assistant Secretary

December 15, 1952.

To the Senate and Honuse of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met:

In compliance with the requirements of the 19th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1818, entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh," I wish to report that no tolls were received on the Lehigh Navigation during the year 1952.

Very truly yours,

J. S. GATES, Secretary

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania }
County of Philadelphia } ss

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, personally appeared on this 15th day of December, 1952, J. S. Gates, Secretary of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who being duly affirmed according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

J. S. GATES

Affirmed and Subscribed
before me the day and year
aforesaid. (SEAL)

RITA McMAHON,
Notary Public
My Commission expires March 26, 1955

SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE FISCAL BIENNIUM JUNE 1, 1953, TO MAY 31, 1955

Submitted to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By JOHN S. FINE, Governor

January, 1953

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GOVERNOR'S BUDGET MESSAGE

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET BY FUNDS

SECTION ONE

General Fund, Showing Summary of the General Fund Budget; Deficiency Appropriations for 1951-1953 Recommended by the Governor; Appropriations for 1953-1955 Recommended by the Governor; Revenues and Receipts to the General Fund.

SECTION TWO

Motor License Fund, Showing Summary of the Motor License Fund Budget; Appropriations Recommended by the Governor; Department of Highways Functional Expenditures for 1947-1951 Compared with Estimates for 1951-1955; and Revenues and Receipts to the Motor License Fund.

SECTION THREE

Other Special Funds, Showing Revenues, Receipts, Balances, and Appropriations Recommended by the Governor from the Operating Special Funds; and the Specific Appropriations Recommended From All Other Special Funds.

SECTION FOUR

The Sinking Funds and Public Debt as of November 30, 1952.

INDEX

See Last Page.

NOTE

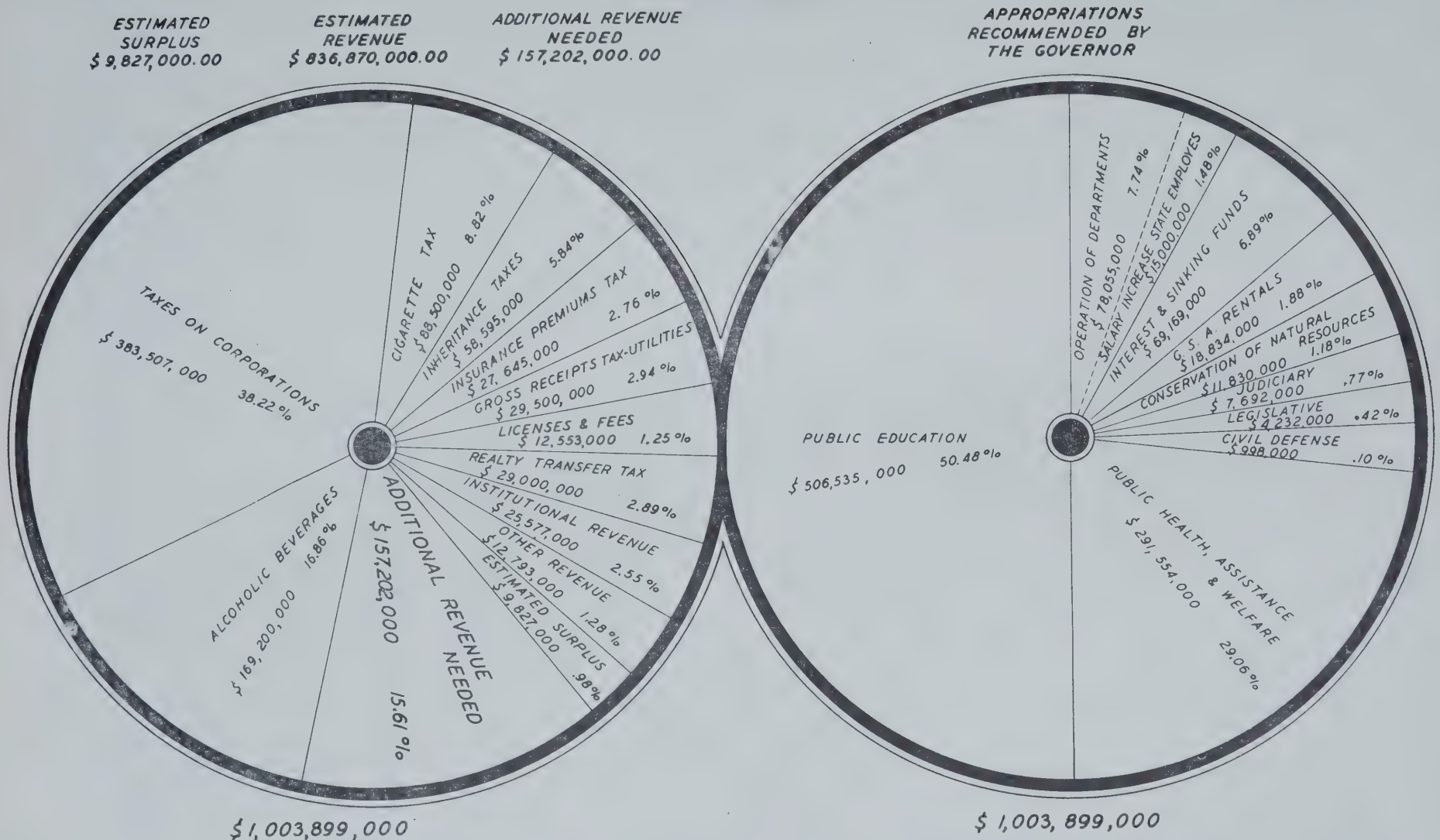
Statements of the Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Departments and Appropriations from June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1952 are presented in a Supplement to the Budget under separate cover.

See also Supplement to the Budget for the State Stores Fund, and other Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Funds.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

1953 - 1955 BIENNIUM - JUNE 1, 1953 TO MAY 31, 1955

GENERAL FUND


ESTIMATED SURPLUS $ 9,827,000.00
ESTIMATED REVENUE $ 836,870,000.00
ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED $ 157,202,000.00
TAXES ON CORPORATIONS $ 383,507,000 38.22%
CIGARETTE TAX $ 88,500,000 8.82%
INHERITANCE TAXES $ 58,595,000 5.84%
INSURANCE PREMIUMS TAX $ 27,645,000 2.76%
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX-UTILITIES $ 29,500,000 2.94%
LICENSES & FEES $ 12,553,000 1.25%
REALTY TRANSFER TAX $ 29,000,000 2.89%
INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE $ 25,577,000 2.55%
OTHER REVENUE $ 12,793,000 1.28%
ESTIMATED SURPLUS $ 9,827,000 .98%
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES $ 169,200,000 16.86%
ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED $ 157,202,000 15.61%
$ 1,003,899,000
APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR
OPERATION OF DEPARTMENTS $ 78,055,000 7.74%
SALARY INCREASE STATE EMPLOYES $ 15,000,000 1.48%
INTEREST & SINKING FUNDS $ 69,169,000 6.89%
G. S. A. RENTALS $ 18,834,000 1.88%
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES $ 11,830,000 1.18%
JUDICIARY $ 7,692,000 .77%
LEGISLATIVE $ 4,232,000 .42%
CIVIL DEFENSE $ 998,000 .10%
PUBLIC EDUCATION $ 506,535,000 50.48%
PUBLIC HEALTH, ASSISTANCE & WELFARE $ 291,554,000 29.06%
$ 1,003,899,000

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

Harrisburg, January 26, 1953.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with Article VI of the Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 177, I have the honor to lay before the General Assembly a State Budget for the fiscal biennium from June 1, 1953 to May 31, 1955.

This budget I am presenting to you has been prepared under considerably different circumstances than those existing two years ago. When the budget was prepared at that time the effects of the Korean conflict and the defense program on the economy could not be assessed. Now I believe we are in considerably better position to see the effects of that gigantic program on State activities and State finances.

We assumed two years ago that the defense program would have the effect of pushing up the price level. That assumption was correct. We predicted an increase in national income. That did result, going up from $269 billion in the first quarter of 1951 to $288 billion in the third quarter of 1952. We assumed that even though civilian production was to be restricted there would be an over-all higher level of business activity. That prediction turned out to be true for the first year of the biennium. The steel strike brought an unpredicted decline in this second year. And, we based our budget on the forecast of employment at a peak level with very little unemployment. On this latter assumption I recommended an appropriation of $135 million for public assistance as compared with $195 million for the 1949-1951 biennium. The decrease in assistance has been so great that the appropriation of $132 million which was what was finally approved will be more than sufficient.

A major obstacle with which we have to contend in financing the State Government is the overwhelming burden of Federal taxation. In the year ending June 30, 1952, the Federal Government collected $5 billion in revenue from Pennsylvania. This amounts to 29 percent of all individual income in the State for that year. This is a condition with which we will have to contend in the biennium ahead.

The Session of the Legislature continued so long after the presentation of the last budget that it seems to me there needs to be a clear review of what was done in that Session before we turn to the budget for the two years ahead.

The budget which was presented in March, 1951, called for appropriations of $853 million. The estimate of General Fund revenue, as shown in the budget, was $680 million. This with an expected $10 million surplus amounted to $690 million of estimated available funds, or $163 million less than the amount requested for appropriation. After conferences and agreement with Legislative leaders, I recommended a program for additional revenue to make up that shortage.

As it turned out, appropriations passed by the Legislature were $892 million. I approved $890 million. Of the amount of appropriations recommended in the budget, $853 million, the Legislature made reductions amounting to $22 million. Of this amount $16 million was derived from the $20 million reserve recommended for civil defense, $3 million from public assistance, and $1.5 million from the amount set up for refunding oleomargarine licenses, to mention the larger items. These reductions brought the appropriations recommended in the budget down to $831 million. The amount of appropriations passed by the Legislature was $61 million above that amount.

The $890 million of appropriations approved were financed by a revised estimate of revenue of $711 million for taxes in existence at the time the budget was presented, transfers from special funds amounting to $1.5 million, actual surplus of $17.9 million, and an estimated $162.5 million of new, increased and accelerated taxes passed by the Legislature. This was a total of $892.9 million in General Funds available. There was an unappropriated amount of $2 million. These new, increased and accelerated taxes and the estimated yields were as follows:

Increase in Corporate Net Income Tax from 4 percent to 5 percent—Act No. 468	$ 48,000,000
Acceleration—Corporate Net Income Tax—Act No. 468	60,000,000
Real Estate Transfer Tax—Act No. 467	20,000,000
Removing Exemptions—Gross Receipts Tax—Act No. 469	19,000,000
Increase in Collateral Inheritance Tax—Act No. 455	8,500,000
Corporation Income Tax—Loophole Closing—Act No. 470	2,000,000
Removing Exemptions—Insurance Premiums—Act No. 478	5,000,000
Total	$162,500,000

For the first fiscal year of the biennium revenues collected were $408 million as compared with an estimate of $392 million. The steel strike undoubtedly has affected the yield of some of the taxes during this second year, particularly the Corporate Net Income Tax. As a result primarily of the expected decline in the yield of that tax below the first year of the biennium, we estimate that total revenues collected for the second year of the biennium with one-half year acceleration of 1953 Corporate Net Income Tax included will be $453 million, or a total of $861 million for the biennium. This is $12 million below the biennial estimate of $873 million.

Fortunately, the amount of lapses of appropriations which we can take into our calculations will be higher than usual. Altogether the amount is $39 million, of which $10 million is in the appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance. Of the remaining $29 million, $11.7 million are estimated lapses in 1951-1953 appropriations and $17.2 million for prior appropriations. After providing for $12.5 million of deficiencies, for which I am recommending appropriations, there will be estimated unobligated surplus funds, May 31, 1953, of $9.8 million. The financial statement on page four of the budget shows the calculations involved in this respect.

The deficiencies for which I am recommending appropriations are shown in a table in the budget and will be explained later in this message.

The deficiencies for which I am recommending appropriations to the School Employes' Retirement Fund and the State Employes' Retirement Fund are due to several acts passed at the last Session imposing additional obligations upon the State for which additional appropriations were not made. These acts and amounts were as follows: Act No. 471—Increasing teachers' salaries, in-

volving additional retirement cost to the Commonwealth estimated at $3,600,694

Act No. 466—Permitting a change in the method of computing teachers' retirement in the School Employes' Retirement System from the average for the last ten years to the average for either the last ten years or five years, whichever is higher, involving an estimated additional cost to the Commonwealth of 3,033,111

Act No. 622—Establishing a minimum retirement annuity of $1,200 for State employes and increasing allowances of those on the rolls equivalent to those in active service not yet pensioners, involving a deficiency appropriation of 160,000

Act No. 608—Authorizes school maintenance employes to make back payments in the School Employes' Retirement System and get credit for prior service—with an estimated cost of 125,000

Act No. 617—Extends the time of retention of membership in the School Employes' Retirement System for certain persons—with an estimated cost of 100,000

Now to turn to the 1953-1955 biennium. I have done my level best to develop a minimum budget considering the obligations now imposed by law. This is no time, in view of the crushing load of the total tax burden people are bearing, to add one dollar to it that is not absolutely necessary. This budget does not represent at all what the various State agencies feel they need. We eliminated $66 million from their requests in the appropriations I am recommending. This does not include $209 million of requests for construction appropriations.

The total of increases in appropriations recommended is $134 million. Fortunately, there is a total of $34 million of decreases in the recommended appropriations which results in a net increase of $100 million. Of the $134 million of increases recommended all but $39 million are required by existing laws.

At the time requests were first received from the departments for appropriation it appeared there would be $135 million of mandated increases of which it appeared $115 million additional would be required for educational purposes. With later information on school enrollments and a number of other factors it now appears the increase in the appropriation for school subsidies can be reduced from the original request of $87 million to $71 million and School Employes' Retirement Fund increases due to legislation at the last Session for which additional appropriations were not made are being recommended for deficiency appropriations in the present biennium. Also, School Authority rentals have been reduced on more recent information. The result is the mandated increases for education purposes now are recommended at $81 million and for all purposes, $95 million.

Necessarily some important assumptions had to be made in preparing this budget. The first is that the Korean conflict and the defense program will continue in such a way that the effects upon our economy will be much the same as at the present time. We do not predict any substantial further increase in the price level during the next two years. I do not believe we can expect national income to increase in any considerable amount. Business activity is predicted to remain at about the level now existing, with any slackening in defense production being taken up with increased civilian production. With such a prediction, employment should keep up at somewhat the present pace. We assume, too, that Federal taxes will go no higher and that there will be some considerable reduction during the biennium.

Budgetarily speaking, this is an optimistic outlook. Whatever concern there is about it is that it may prove to be too optimistic. Should there be any developments bringing sharp curtailment of the defense program, then, certainly, these predictions would be too optimistic.

Appropriations I am recommending in this budget for 1953-1955 are in the amount of $1.003 billion. This is $100 million above appropriations, including deficiencies, for the present biennium. The estimate of revenue for all taxes now in existence, should you re-enact those requiring re-enactment if they are to continue in effect, is $836.8 million. With an estimated surplus of $9.8 million, the total of estimated funds available for 1953-1955 is $846.6 million. This is $157 million below the amount of appropriations recommended, and represents the amount of additional revenue needed if all existing taxes remain in effect for the next two years. It should be noted here that by virtue of the acceleration of one-half year of the Corporate Net Income Tax for 1953 there will be an estimated $52.5 million less of revenue from that tax in 1953-1955 than in the present biennium with the acceleration plan re-adopted for the year 1955. There will be Corporate Net Income Tax for two years in the next biennium whereas there will be two and one-half years' tax in the present biennium.

Some explanation of both the amount of additional appropriations and the revenue estimate needs to be made.

As stated, most of the $100 million increase in appropriations recommended over the present biennium is required by laws now on the books. The total increase required under existing laws is $95 million. This is made up in round numbers as follows:

$71,000,000	additional for support of the public schools
4,000,000	additional for school transportation
6,000,000	additional for payments to school districts to help pay Authority rentals
$81,000,000	Total additional for education purposes
7,000,000	additional for General State Authority rentals
3,000,000	additional for State Employes' Retirement Fund
800,000	additional for nurses' training
3,000,000	additional for school health examinations
422,000	additional for judges' salaries
$95,222,000	Total additional required under existing laws

Another additional obligation of $5 million for the bonus bond issue sinking fund will be met by transfer of funds not needed for bonus payments from the World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund instead of appropriation from the General Fund.

Increases which were not required by law but which, in my opinion, are necessary, total $39 million. The increases in the Departments of Health $2.5 million, Education $9 million, and Welfare $12.7 million, account for $24.2 million of this amount. The amount which I am recommending for increasing State employes' salaries, $15 million, is included in the amount.

The appropriations recommended for the 1953-1955 biennium can be classified as follows. The percentage of each class of the total is shown:

	1953-1955 Appropriation	Percentage of Total
Public Education	$ 506,535,000	50.48
Public Health, Assistance and Welfare	291,554,000	29.06
Operation of Departments	78,055,000	7.74
Salary Increase—State Employes	15,000,000	1.48
Interest and Sinking Funds	69,169,000	6.89
General State Authority	18,834,000	1.88
Conservation of Natural Resources	11,830,000	1.18
Judiciary	7,692,000	.77
Legislative	4,232,000	.42
Civil Defense	998,000	.10
	$ 1,003,899,000	100.00

You will notice that there is nothing included in this budget for capital improvements to be financed from the General Fund. Requests are on hand for a large amount of capital improvements at the Welfare Institutions primarily but also a considerable amount at the Teachers Colleges. The Pennsylvania State College has presented a request for a substantial amount. The requests in total amounts are as follows:

Welfare Institutions	$156,541,052
State Teachers Colleges and Other State-aided Educational Institutions	37,578,242
Pennsylvania State College	14,849,000
Total	$208,968,294

The amounts which the State has been laying out for construction are large ones and the amounts still needed are large. In considering these construction programs we need to remember that during the ten-year depression period of the thirties the State provided practically no funds for construction. Similarly, during the war years practically no construction was done. At the end of the war there was a great accumulated need for construction —more pressing at the Mental Hospitals than at other institutions. The most pressing demands for construction at the Mental Hospitals came from institutions which had formerly been county institutions and were acquired by the State just before the war.

In the last twenty years the patient and inmate population in the State institutions has more than doubled. In 1932 there were 26,000—in 1952, 55,000.

A start was made to meet the accumulated construction needs as soon as materials became available after the war. Funds in the amount of $50 million were provided by a bond issue floated in 1947, and $60.9 million from surplus available at the end of the 1943-1945 biennium. Construction prices rose very rapidly. It was not long until construction costs were three times what they were before the war, which is the present condition. The $110.9 million provided fell far short of meeting the needs. The General State Authority was established in 1949 and given authority to borrow $175 million to finance projects with rentals paid from the General Fund, and the Highway and Bridge Authority $40 million for projects with rentals paid from the Motor License Fund.

At the last Session the upper limit of $175 million for the General State Authority projects was increased to $235 million, and the limit for the Highway and Bridge Authority to $80 million. The $235 million for General State Authority projects can be considered as obtaining about $78 million in projects as compared with pre-war appropriations. There is still a large amount of accumulated needs.

In my opinion some of these projects should be undertaken during this two-year period although we want to give the requests more study. These requests will be in your hands shortly. It appears to me we should use the General State Authority for whatever projects are undertaken. If so, it will be necessary to raise the borrowing limit from the present limit of $235 million because projects now underway and committed will bring us up to that limit. I shall see that you have a separate report giving full information on the present General State Authority program and shall be glad to confer with you on the question of increasing the borrowing limit of the General State Authority as the Session progresses.

REVENUE

To estimate revenue for the next biennium is a most difficult undertaking. Some important questions arise. If the present tax system is to be continued, a number of temporary taxes will have to be re-enacted. The temporary taxes which will require Legislative action to be continued are as follows:

Act No. 109 (1951)—Postponing Manufacturers' Exemption from Capital Stock and Franchise Taxes—2 years
Act No. 110 (1951)—Gross Receipts Tax—extending 6-mill Emergency Tax on Public Utilities
Act No. 467 (1951)—Real Estate Transfer Tax Act
Act No. 468 (1951)—Corporate Net Income Tax Act
Act No. 470 (1951)—Corporation Income Tax Act
Act No. 478 (1951)—Insurance Premiums Tax—exemption removed

If all of the existing taxes are re-enacted for two years, the estimate of revenue for the 1953-1955 biennium is $836 million.

A paramount question in this Session is providing the amount of funds needed for a balanced budget. This amount as I stated and as shown in the budget, is $157 million. After a study of the budget you may arrive at some other amount. Due to the large amount of mandated obligations and the loss of income involved in the acceleration of the Corporate Net Income Tax the amount will be a large one.: And as stated, this does not include requests for construction.

Foreseeing that a large amount of additional revenue would be needed was the reason for the appointment of the Tax Study Committee and the State Government Survey Committee to make a survey of possible sources of additional revenue and to effect all possible economies. These reports will be available to you in a short time. A great deal of earnest effort has gone into these reports and I believe they will prove to be helpful. While we do not yet have the reports in full from the State Government Survey Committee we have some preliminary estimates of savings and additional revenue collections that can be made by administrative action and whatever savings or increased collections we concluded can be made in the next biennium have been taken into consideration

in the budget. The total of the estimated General Fund savings and increased collections is $8.6 million, of which $7 million represents estimated increased savings and $1.6 million estimated increased collections. These amounts have been computed in the recommendations in the budget. Should any additional savings appear when we have had a chance to review the reports I will advise you.

Some of the appropriations requested I believe need further explanation:

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The amount recommended to be appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction is $506 million. Most of this, $440 million, is mandated under existing laws. This is an increase of $90 million over the amount of the appropriations and the deficiencies for the present biennium. The major part of this amount is appropriated for the support of the public schools as reimbursement to school districts for expenditures made by the districts for teachers' salaries and other expenses. The amount recommended for an appropriation for this purpose for 1953-1955 is an increase of $71 million over the appropriation for the present biennium. This estimated increase is due to an increase in the subsidy per teaching unit from $4000 to $4300 for the school year 1952-1953 and from $4300 to $4500 for the school year 1953-1954; to increased enrollment thereby increasing the number of teaching units; to a larger number of joint districts; and to an increase in tuition reimbursement. It should be observed that there are a number of factors which affect the amount of this appropriation. Originally the increase was estimated at $87 million but revised downward when the Department had completed calculations for the first payment made to the school districts for this year. It should be noted that this $358 million will be paid to school districts under a formula established by law. It is not one in which the Administration can use discretion in the amount to be paid. This is a striking example of the extent to which the State aids local governments. Under the present appropriation the State will pay 42 percent of the total current cost of the schools. Under this appropriation the percentage will be higher.

Another considerable amount recommended for appropriation to be paid as reimbursement to school districts is that for transportation of school children. The amount recommended is $24.2 million, which compares with $20.5 million, an increase of $3.7 million over the present appropriation. This increase is due primarily to increased costs, increase in the number of pupils being transported and increase in the rate of reimbursement.

In the last Session of the Legislature a bill was introduced (House Bill No. 1550) providing for broadening the authority of the Retirement Boards to invest in corporate bonds. The bill did not pass the Legislature. Two surveys of the School Employes' Retirement Fund during the past year have recommended broadening of authority to invest. It appears to me the deficiency in guaranteed interest of four percent can safely be reduced a sizeable amount in that manner and I hope you will give that matter your attention.

Under Act No. 557 of the 1949 Session, and Act No. 627 of the 1951 Session, the State became obligated to pay a share of the rentals for school buildings built by the State School Building Authority and by local authorities. For the present biennium $900 thousand was appropriated for the State's share of rentals for buildings built by the State School Building Authority and for local authorities. It is estimated that $3 million will be required for the State's share of rentals for the State School Building Authority and $4.2 million for local authorities for the next biennium. This is a total of $7.2 million estimated to be required as the State's share of rentals. This is a rapidly increasing obligation and no doubt under the existing system will show considerably more increase in the years ahead.

An increase of $1 million is recommended for the maintenance of the Teachers Colleges. This increase is entirely due to a mandated salary increase schedule adopted at the last Session. A request was made for a $2 million appropriation to the Department of Property and Supplies for major repairs at these institutions. I have not included that amount in the budget because the State Government Survey Committee has made some recommendations pertaining to the Teachers Colleges. I want to know your reaction to that report before reaching a decision on an appropriation for major repairs.

In the budget I have recommended increases for the State-aided Medical Colleges.

For the next biennium two universities having Medical Schools which have not previously received a separate appropriation for their Medical School are requesting a separate appropriation—the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Pennsylvania.

The amounts I am recommending for appropriation for our six Medical Colleges will place these institutions substantially on a par in the amount per student. Some have been receiving a higher amount per student than others and for that reason some institutions will receive considerably more of an increase in appropriation than others. However, it seems to me this is a fair method of dealing with this problem. While Pennsylvania is in much more satisfactory condition in the supply of doctors than many states we need to support these institutions financially so that they can increase admissions as far as possible.

I am recommending increaes for our three universities —Temple, University of Pittsburgh, and University of Pennsylvania—and the Pennsylvania State College to help them to meet increased costs, to take up accumulated deficits, and to help them pay more adequate salaries. An appropriation of $300 thousand is requested for appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for use at the Pennsylvania State College, in addition to the maintenance appropriation, for research in veterinary medicine. This is in pursuance of the report made recently by the Joint State Government Commission, "Veterinary Medicine in Pennsylvania."

In an early release the State Government Survey Committee expressed concern over expansion of the Pennsylvania State College. The Committee no longer entertains this early concern.

I mentioned to you in my Message at the beginning of the Session that I appointed a Committee on Educational Television for Pennsylvania. This Committee has not yet made its report and, therefore, I am making no appropriation recommendation in the budget. However, this is a matter which is going to require a great deal of your attention. The Federal Communications Commission reserved four channels for Pennsylvania for educational use and in so doing set a dead line for June 2, 1953 for acceptance of those channels. Therefore, it is imperative

that we give this matter constant attention and arrive at a decision before that time. I repeat what I said in my Message that I am certain television will afford a revolutionary development in education.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

I consider that the amount I am recommending to be appropriated, to the Department of Public Assistance $110 million, has been reduced to the minimum and assumes present employment conditions and prices will continue as favorable as at present. It assumes, moreover, that increased efforts will be put forth to eliminate fraud and public assistance payments to anyone not entitled to them. The State Government Survey Committee has suggested some savings that could be made and these have been recognized. Moreover, we contemplate enactment of strong non-support laws which surveys in some counties indicate will bring substantial savings. Should there be any considerable increase in case load due to economic conditions, this amount would not be sufficient. Nor would it be sufficient should prices increase making necessary any substantial increase in grants. The amount recommended is $22 million below the present appropriation.

HEALTH

The appropriation I am recommending for the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health —the sanatoria and the Crippled Children's Hospital is $15 million, an increase of $2.2 million. A large share of the increase is for the purpose of operating the Lankenau Hospital in Philadelphia obtained recently as a tuberculosis sanatorium capable of housing 250 patients. It is estimated that $1.5 million will be required for that purpose. The balance of the increase is to permit admittance of additonal patients at the other three sanatoria and at the Crippled Children's Hospial. A considerable amount, estimated at $1.8 million, is requested by the Department for remodeling and improving the Hospital. I recommend that this be undertaken by the General State Authority.

The cost to the State of school health examinations is showing a rapid increase. An amount of $6.4 million was appropriated for this biennium but will be insufficient by an estimated $3.4 million. The Department of Health requests a deficiency in that amount. For the next biennium I have included $9.8 million in the budget for that purpose which is about the amount estimated to be spent in this two-year period. The increase is due to legislation increasing reimbursement to school districts for school nurses, increased costs and to increased enrollment.

In view of this rapidly increasing cost, I recommend that you study the system under which this expenditure is made. The Departments concerned will give you full cooperation in such a study.

I have included in the budget a recommendation of an appropriation of $500 thousand for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of alcoholics. I feel that help to those afflicted with this disease is long overdue and that this is the minimum that should be done.

The appropriation recommended for cancer research and rheumatic fever treatment are the same as for the present biennium. I am recommending an increase of $50 thousand for the cancer research laboratory at Fox Chase to help meet increased costs in that important work.

At the last Session of the Legislature you authorized the establishment of County or Joint County Departments of Health. The Act provided that these were to be financed by the State and the counties on an equal basis. I believe there is too much centralization of the important function of health in the State Government and that this was good legislation providing for County Health Departments. I believe that in this way our health work would become more adaptable to the varied conditions which we have in this State.

It appears that some appropriation of funds will be necessary for grants to the counties particularly at the beginning of the new County Departments of Health. The amount need not be large because the amount now expended by the State in any particular county for personnel and other expenditures would become available for grants to the county.

WELFARE

The appropriation I am recommending for the Welfare Institutions, $122.2 million, is an increase of $12.4 million over the total of present appropriations. Of this increase, $8.6 million is for the Mental Hospitals, $2 million for the Feeble-minded, $900 thousand for the Penal Institutions, and $900 thousand for the State-owned Medical Hospitals over the present appropriation plus the $400 thousand deficiency recommended. In fixing these amounts full recognition has been given to preliminary estimates of savings at these institutions made by the State Survey Committee. Unless these savings are made the institutions will have insufficient funds for operation. The increase for the Mental Hospitals and Feeble-minded Institutions is due mostly to the expectation of a larger patient population with the opening of new buildings. Nothing has been included for increased prices of the many articles these institutions require. Should prices increase to any considerable degree these amounts will not be sufficient. Some of the increase is due to filling personnel vacancies. The increase for the Penal Institutions is due to an increased number of inmates. The increase for the Medical Hospitals is due to an increase in the number of patients and to filling personnel vacancies.

The appropriation I am recommending for the State-aided Hospitals $17 million is an increase of $1 million over the present appropriation and is justified by the cost of the free work these institutions have done during this two-year period and which can reasonably be expected to recur in the next biennium.

I am recommending $2.1 million be appropriated to reimburse State-aided Hospitals and the Philadelphia General Hospital for nurses' training. This is an increase of $800 thousand over the present appropriation and is due to the fact that when the Legislature made the present appropriation the amount to be baid annually per nurse was increased from $75 to $150. The appropriation of $1.3 million was based on the $75 rate and so that appropriation will fall $750 thousand short of being sufficient for this biennium at a $150 rate. I am recommending a deficiency appropriation in that amount.

I mentioned to you in my Message at the beginning of the Session that I had appointed a Committee on Children and Youth to recommend ways in which services to children in Pennsylvania could be improved. I have not included in the budget any recommendation for appropriation because I feel the Legislature should examine this report. Later I shall be glad to consult and advise with you in determining what best can be done to im-

prove child welfare programs.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

The Department of Military Affairs appropriation which I am recommending includes a sufficient amount to build the National Guard from 7,500 men to 17,500. The appropriation for this biennium will show a large lapse, about $1.4 million, due primarily to the fact that it was not necessary to organize the State Guard because a sufficient number of National Guard troops were left in the State for security purposes.

However, the time has now come to build up the strength of the National Guard. This would aid our civil defense organization. It would be the largest disciplined unit by far on which the State would have to depend in case of an attack.

I recommend for your attention a recent report of the Adjutant General in which he shows the vast amount of development at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation during this Administration financed by the Federal Government.

FORESTS AND WATERS

An appropriation of $900 thousand is requested for dredging at the various dams constructed on the Schuylkill River. The dredging which has been required during this two-year period has been financed from an unlapsed 1947-1949 appropriation and consequently the $1 million appropriated for this purpose for this biennium will be lapsed.

$1.5 million is recommended for appropriation for the continued development of the Independence Mall. This will permit purchase of the balance of the properties between Market and Arch Streets, provide for their demolition, and for improvement of the area.

I am recommending an appropriation of $500 thousand for the further development of the Point Park area in Pittsburgh. An allocation of $500 thousand from a 1945 appropriation is available for expenditure in the next two years. Furthermore, $1 million will remain available from the appropriation for the present biennium. There will be, therefore, $2 million available for the development of that project in the next two years.

I am recommending $1.6 million for flood control projects. Most of this would be expended on projects already planned. The Department of Forests and Waters can give you full information on these projects.

STATE POLICE

There is no more important State activity than promoting safety on our highways. Our State Police are doing an excellent job with the 1300 men now assigned to patrolling our 41,000 miles of State highways. But there are not enough men available to cope with the great increase in traffic that has come about in the last few years. I recommend that you authorize adding 200 men to the force. These 200 men would be assigned to traffic duty. An additional allocation of $2 million would be necessary from the Motor License Fund.

MINES

I am recommending an increase of $500 thousand over the present appropriation to the Department of Mines for the work of sealing abandoned coal mines. The Department now has six districts operating. The additional appropriation would allow another district to be put into operation. In the budget two years ago I recommended $1.4 million. That amount was reduced to $1 million. That amount, as I explain later in a section on deficiencies, will fall short by $250 thousand to keep the work going to the end of the biennium.

This program is a vital part of improving our streams and needs your serious attention.

CIVIL DEFENSE

I am requesting for civil defense an appropriation of $998 thousand to meet the cost of our civil defense program, including administration, operation of an aircraft observation and warning system, training of key workers from each county and coordination of local civil defense activities throughout the Commonwealth. A total of $1.2 million was appropriated for expenses incurred in these same activities during the present biennium. The $202 thousand reduction in the request for the next two years is made possible by lessons learned and by planned enforcement of rigid economies during the next biennium.

Although we have greatly advanced in preparations for emergency during the past two years, we are by no means adequately prepared. Vastly augmented resources of the Department of Military Affairs and further expansion planned during the next two years, combined with the civil defense equipment and supplies now on hand, should enable us to quickly mobilize effective organized units if we are struck. This factor combined with continuing uncertainties of a civil defense program at the national level prompts me to forego a request for a "reserve" appropriation to match Federal grants if and when available.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

An increase is requested in the appropriation to the Governor's Office. This increase will be used to finance a division of records management now being established in the Budget Office in line with the recommendation of the State Government Survey Committee, and to correct the present seriously understaffed situation, particularly in the Administrative Bureau and in the Budget Office. During the next two years a great deal of work will be done by the Governor's Office in helping to make economies and improving State services as recommended by the State Government Survey Committee and as a result of our own studies and investigations. We expect the savings from the records management division alone to far exceed the increase in appropriation requested.

SALARIES OF STATE EMPLOYES

In the amounts I am recommending for appropriation to the departments and institutions nothing has been included for a general salary increase for State employes. However, I have included a lump sum amount of $15 million which is the approximate cost to the General Fund of such an increase.

We want to keep State expenditures at a minimum but at the same time I believe we should see to it that State employes receive fair compensation in relation to the increased cost-of-living.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

As previously stated the budget includes a schedule of the deficiency appropriations I am recommending. Of the $12.5 million total, $3.4 million is for the deficiency in the appropriation to the Department of Health for School Health Examinations under existing law. A substantial

part of this deficiency is due to the adoption of Act No. 472 at the last Session of the Legislature which increased the State's reimbursement for the salaries of nurses in the public schools. The balance of the deficiency is due to an under estimate of the cost of the program arising from increased prices and increased enrollment for this two-year period. I have already emphasized the need of a thorough review of this system.

A $100 thousand deficiency to the Department of Health is for the care of tuberculosis patients in the Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia recently purchased by the General State Authority.

The $19 thousand deficiency appropriation requested for the Public Service Institute in the Department of Public Instruction is made necessary by a reduction in funds received from the Federal Government. The deficiency appropriations of $164 thousand for Miscellaneous Subsidies is requested to pay the tuition expenses of children placed by the courts of the Commonwealth beyond the number expected. Due to the passage of Act No. 621 in the 1951 Session which increased the maximum aid to County Libraries, based on appropriations made by the County Commissioners, a deficiency appropriation of $25 thousand is made necessary.

Of the amount of $1.2 million requested for the Department of Welfare, $750 thousand represents the amount made necessary due to the passage of Appropriation Act No. 131-A, in which the Legislature increased the payments in State-aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals from seventy-five ($75) to one hundred fifty dollars ($150) for each student nurse being trained in a hospital and did not provide the appropriation necessary to make the required payments. A deficiency appropriation of $400 thousand is required by the State-owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals due to the fact that the appropriation provided was not sufficient to meet entirely the higher operational costs. A deficiency of $120 thousand is due to the fact that the appropriation for salaries and expenses was not sufficient to provide in full for the ten percent cost-of-living increase.

The deficiency appropriation of $120 thousand requested for the Department of Labor and Industry is due to the fact that the appropriation for this biennium proved insufficient for necessary salary adjustments and other higher operational costs.

The deficiency of $250 thousand requested for Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines is due to the fact that the amount requested in the 1951-1953 budget for this work was reduced and the amount appropriated proved insufficient to carry on the work of Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines on the scale on which it had been organized. The decision was made to continue on the scale on which it had been organized as long as the appropriation would provide. If a deficiency appropriation is not granted the work will have to be stopped soon after the end of January until the next biennial appropriation is available. This important work should not be interrupted.

The deficiency in the amount of $23 thousand for the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River was occasioned by the necessity to purchase two new motors for the cruiser "Commonwealth" and the regular appropriation was not sufficient to provide for this emergency.

The deficiency of $79 thousand in the Judicial appropriations was brought about by acts passed in the last Session increasing salaries of Judges and the appropriations provided were not sufficient to meet the Judicial payroll for the biennium.

As previously explained, a total of $7 million requested as a deficiency appropriation for the School Employes' Retirement Fund and State Employes' Retirement Fund is due to legislation in the last Session for which additional appropriations were not made.

I have specifically referred in this message only to the appropriations of those departments which appeared to me to require further explanation. The recommended appropriations of other departments are set forth clearly in the budget.

A copy of the requests of all of the departments received by the Budget Office will be furnished to the Appropriation Committees.

DEPARTMENTS NOT UNDER GOVERNOR'S JURISDICTION

For the departments not under the jurisdiction of the Governor, the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Internal Affairs, I have included in the budget the same amount as presently appropriated. I feel that these appropriations should be determined by the Legislature. A copy of the requests submitted by these departments will be furnished to the Appropriation Committees.

No amounts have been included in the budget for the Joint State Government Commission and the Local Government Commission. The customary practice is for the Legislature to insert these amounts.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

The estimated total of funds available in the Motor License Fund for the 1953-1955 biennium is $442.3 million, assuming the present liquid fuels taxes are maintained. This total consists of an estimated cash balance of $40.1 million, June 1, 1953, and $402.2 million of estimated receipts, including Federal aid for the 1953-1955 biennium. This total of $442.3 million compares with $429.4 million estimated for the 1951-1953 biennium an increase of $12.9 million.

For the 1953-1955 biennium the estimate of receipts from Federal aid is $48 million. Receipts from sources other than Federal aid are estimated at $354.2 million for 1953-1955 compared with $342.8 million in 1951-1953.

The estimate of funds available for 1953-1955, $442.3 million, will permit the Department of Highways to have a budget of $340 million for the 1953-1955 biennium. This will permit the following expenditures during the two-year period compared with those estimated for the present biennium:

	Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
Construction	$198,035,873	$205,000,000
Resurfacing	16,300,826	18,000,000
Overhead Engineering Equipment, etc.	45,631,363	47,000,000
Maintenance	63,031,938	70,000,000
Totals	$323,000,000	$340,000,000

I recommend continuing the temporary two cents per gallon tax on liquid fuels so that this program can be undertaken.

An appropriation of $30 million is recommended for cities, boroughs, towns, and townships. Whether this amount is to be distributed according to the method estab-

lished for this two-year period is a matter for Legislative sanction. Some action is necessary since the law prescribing the present method expires at the end of this biennium.

The allocation recommended for the Pennsylvania State Police, $15.7 million, is an increase of $1.4 million. This increase is necssary to provide for the regular annual increases in salary for the enlisted personnel and for increases required in subsistence allowances and in the maintenance of the motor vehicle fleet. As previously explained this allocation will have to be increased $2 million if you authorize increasing the force by 200 men.

An allocation of $13.6 million is recommended for the Department of Revenue for the 1953-1955 biennium. This is the same as the amount allocated for the present biennium. If a general salary increase is approved this amount will need to be increased.

An allocation of $1 million is recommended for the Department of Public Instruction for the 1953-1955 biennium for the purpose of paying authorized expenses incurred by that department in connection with carrying out a standardized program of teaching safe driving of motor vehicles in the public schools as authorized by Act 499, approved January 8, 1952.

My recommendation is that Act 568, approved January 14, 1952, providing for partial reimbursement of taxes paid on liquid fuels consumed in certain off-highway purposes and which expires at the end of the biennium be reenacted.

The Motor License Fund Financial Statement and detailed information on revenues, appropriations and allocations are included in Section II of the budget.

In examining this budget we should keep in mind the great change that has come about in prices and income since the beginning of World War II. The State, like individuals, is collecting and spending more dollars, but the dollars buy about half as much. For building construction they buy about 1/3 as much. In 1940 the State spent $323 million from the Operating Funds. In 1951 expenditures from the Operating Funds were $627 million—an increase of 94 percent over 1940. This is just slightly higher than the general increase in price level. It may be useful to you to have a comparison of the increase in Pennsylvania with the increase in other major states. In California the increase in expenditures from 1940 to 1951 was 247 percent; in Illinois 137 percent; in Michigan, 223 percent; in New York, 128 percent; and in Ohio, 111 percent.

A comparison of taxes collected in Pennsylvania and other major states in 1940 and 1951 and the percentage of increase of 1951 over 1940 is as follows:

State	1940	1951	Percentage Change 1951 Over 1940
	(In thousands)		
Pennsylvania	**$239,201**	**$498,106**	**108**
California	235,392	958,093	307
Illinois	184,219	419,249	128
Michigan	123,175	452,749	268
New York	392,141	915,144	133
Ohio	166,170	418,745	152

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census "Compendium of State Government Finances in 1940 and 1951"

The budget of the State of California just recently presented showed recommended expenditures of $1.3 billion for one fiscal year, 1953-1954, which is a similar amount to our total budget for all operating funds for a two-year period.

In examining our State expenditures, it is of interest to see what the increase in the number of State employes has been from 1941 to 1951. That comparison with other major states shows a striking result:

State	1941	1951	Percentage Change 1951 Over 1941
Pennsylvania	**53,508**	**56,532**	**5.7**
California	30,322	49,472	63.2
Illinois	23,100	32,020	38.6
Michigan	16,932	21,560	27.3
New York	56,540	75,524	33.6
Ohio	22,531	27,266	21.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census.

As I pointed out in my message to you at the beginning of the Session there are about a thousand less State employes than when I took office.

While taxes collected increased as shown in the table above there was a great increase in individual income from 1940 to 1951. In 1940 the amount of individual income in Pennsylvania was $6.225 billion. In 1951 the amount was $17.552 billion. Although taxes collected increased 108 percent for those years, the amount of taxes collected in 1951 was a smaller percentage of individual income than in 1940. In 1940 the percentage was 3.8—in 1951, 2.8.

CONCLUSION

To levy additional taxes on our people when they now carry a burden under which they must make many sacrifices is a most serious matter. Before you do so you should be convinced that every dollar of appropriations recommended in this budget is essential. My outstanding aim has been to prepare a minimum budget. I invite your examination of every appropriation recommended to determine whether I have accomplished that purpose. I will give you my full cooperation in such an examination of the budget as will every department and agency under my jurisdiction.

I am hopeful that the citizens of Pennsylvania will actively evince interest in legislative and administrative proceedings concerning the State's financial income and outgo which in the last analysis, is of deepest concern to them as taxpayers. I feel that the people, the Legislature, and the administrative branch of government working in close cooperation can achieve best fiscal results. It is my opinion that the Administration has arrived at a fair and a minimum budget. I want the Legislature and the people to be so convinced, or the budget be modified in accordance with their wishes.

I have explained that there is a large amount of additional obligations imposed by existing laws. I have also explained the situation involved in the acceleration of the Corporate Net Income Tax to balance the present budget which advantage we will not have in the next two years even with acceleration continued.

After you have thoroughly examined the budget and considered within approximation other appropriation requests not budgeted, you will then know within reasonable limitations how much money will need to be spent and how much money you must raise during the next biennium. At that time I shall cooperate with you to mold the fairest possible tax program.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. FINE, Governor

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1951-1953 AND 1953-1955

	1951-1953	1953-1955
FUNDS AVAILABLE:		
General Fund (Does not Include Federal Funds or Receipts for Special Purposes) as shown on Financial Statement page 4	$ 948,877,770.69	$ 846,696,988.23
Additional Revenue Needed for General Fund	.....	157,202,397.77
TOTAL—GENERAL FUND	$ 948,877,770.69	$ 1,003,899,386.00
OTHER OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (See pages 48 to 58).		
Motor License Fund	$ 429,421,108.13	$ 442,329,058.53
Fish Fund	4,459,828.55	3,825,641.55
Game Fund	9,841,138.16	9,036,246.16
Banking Department Fund	2,533,369.16	2,381,546.16
Milk Control Fund	870,541.22	865,561.22
State Farm Products Show Fund	492,546.33	519,144.33
TOTAL—OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS	$ 447,618,531.55	$ 458,957,197.95
GRAND TOTAL—ALL OPERATING FUNDS	$ 1,396,496,302.24	$ 1,462,856,583.95
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS:		
General Fund (Does not Include Federal Funds or Receipts for Specific Purposes) as shown on Financial Statement on Page 4	*$ 903,279,378.85	$ 1,003,899,386.00
OTHER OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (See pages 48 to 58).		
Motor License Fund	$ 389,324,549.60	$ 410,167,601.00
Fish Fund	3,464,277.00	3,706,598.00
Game Fund	8,609,167.00	8,042,764.00
Banking Department Fund	2,099,843.00	1,783,099.00
Milk Control Fund	823,000.00	825,000.00
State Farm Products Show Fund	342,402.00	353,095.00
TOTAL—OTHER OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS	$ 404,663,238.60	$ 424,878,157.00
TOTAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH	$ 1,307,942,617.45	$ 1,428,777,543.00
ESTIMATED BALANCES END OF BIENNIUM:		
General Fund Estimated Unobligated Surplus funds as shown on Financial Statement page 4	$ 9,826,988.23	.....
OTHER OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (See pages 48 to 58).		
Motor License Fund	$ 40,096,558.53	$ 32,161,457.53
Fish Fund	995,551.55	119,043.55
Game Fund	1,231,971.16	993,482.16
Banking Department Fund	433,526.16	598,447.16
Milk Control Fund	47,541.22	40,561.22
State Farm Products Show Fund	150,144.33	166,049.33
TOTAL	$ 52,782,281.18	$ 34,079,040.95

*For comparative purposes the total appropriations including deficiencies applicable to 1951-1953 biennium are shown here. To arrive at General Fund Estimated Unobligated Surplus Funds May 31, 1953 of $9,826,988.23 use "Total Net Appropriation Liabilities 1951-1953" $939,050,782.46 as shown on Financial Statement page 4.

SECTION ONE

GENERAL FUND

Showing Summary of the General Fund Budget; Deficiency Appropriations for 1951-1953 Recommended by the Governor; Appropriations for 1953-1955 Recommended by the Governor; and Revenues and Receipts to the General Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

GENERAL FUND

1951-1953 BIENNIUM			
ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE			
Cash Balance (Including Investments) June 1, 1951			$ 85,945,008.69
Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Biennium:			
Taxes		$ 726,341,769.00	
Liquor Store Profits		87,600,000.00	
Licenses, Fees, Institutional and Miscellaneous		47,490,993.00	861,432,762.00
Transfer of Surplus Funds to General Fund:			
From Banking Fund		$ 500,000.00	
From Manufacturing Fund		1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
Total Estimated Funds Available (Before Receipts for Special Purposes)			$ 948,877,770.69
Actual and Estimated Receipts Available for Special Purposes			150,022,736.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR 1951-1953			$ 1,098,900,506.69
APPROPRIATIONS			
1951 Regular Session	$ 890,761,785.06		
Recommended Deficiencies Applicable to 1951-1953 Appropriations	12,517,593.79	$ 903,279,378.85	
Less—Estimated Lapses (1951-1953 Appropriations)		21,789,445.00	
Net Liabilities (1951-1953 Appropriations)		$ 881,489,933.85	
Unexpended Balances (Liabilities) June 1, 1951 on Account of Appropriations Made for Prior Bienniums	$ 73,768,439.12		
Additional Deficiencies for 1949-1951 Biennium Passed after June 1, 1951	1,005,627.50	74,774,066.62	
Less—Actual and Estimated Lapses		17,213,218.01	
Net Liabilities (Appropriations for Prior Bienniums) ...		$ 57,560,848.61	
Total Net Appropriation Liabilities—1951-1953 (Before Receipts for Special Purposes)		$ 939,050,782.46	
Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes		$ 150,022,736.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES			$ 1,089,073,518.46
ESTIMATED UNOBLIGATED SURPLUS FUNDS —MAY 31, 1953			$ 9,826,988.23
1953-1955 BIENNIUM			
Estimated Unobligated Surplus Funds June 1, 1953			$ 9,826,988.23
Estimated General Fund Revenues			836,870,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE GENERAL FUND			$ 846,696,988.23
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS 1953-1955			$ 1,003,899,386.00
ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED			$ 157,202,397.77

GENERAL FUND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING MAY 31, 1953

Department and Appropriation	Detail	Departmental Total
FORESTS AND WATERS		
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River	$ 23,000.00	$ 23,000.00
HEALTH		
School Health Examinations	$ 3,433,823.00	
Sanatoria and Crippled Children's Hospital (Lankenau Hospital)	100,000.00	3,533,823.00
LABOR AND INDUSTRY		
Salaries and Expenses	$ 120,000.00	120,000.00
MINES		
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	$ 250,000.00	250,000.00
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		
Public Service Institute	$ 19,000.00	
Miscellaneous Subsidies	164,799.00	
Aid to Free Public Libraries	25,000.00	
Expenses of County School Boards	4,000.00	
Retirement of School Employes		
Contingent Reserve Account	5,111,086.00	
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	1,747,719.00	7,071,604.00
STATE		
Retirement of State Employes		
Contingent Reserve Account	$ 160,000.00	160,000.00
WELFARE		
Salaries and Expenses	$ 120,000.00	
Nurses' Training	750,000.00	
Medical and Surgical Hospitals	400,000.00	1,270,000.00
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS		
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	$ 9,385.00	9,385.00
JUDICIAL		
Salaries of Judges—Supreme Court	$ 381.79	
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves—Supreme Court	6,300.00	
Salaries of Judges—Court of Common Pleas	71,000.00	
Salaries of Judges—Orphans Court	1,700.00	
Salaries of Judges—County Court of Allegheny County	400.00	79,781.79
TOTAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED		$ 12,517,593.79

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1951-1953 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Functions under Governor's Supervision					
Departmental					
Governor's Office	$ 396,000.00	$ 491,500.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 802,750.00	$ 1,025,000.00
Department of Agriculture	2,641,000.00	3,300,000.00	3,850,000.00	4,316,000.00	4,621,700.00
Department of Banking	110,000.00	118,000.00	135,000.00	186,000.00	196,000.00
Department of Commerce	486,500.00	1,175,000.00	1,425,000.00	1,488,500.00	1,834,000.00
Department of Forests and Waters	2,939,763.00	3,460,000.00	3,796,000.00	7,228,200.00	6,933,353.00
Department of Health	4,489,000.00	4,948,500.00	6,565,000.00	7,809,000.00	8,464,000.00
Insurance Department	720,000.00	930,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,445,000.00	1,500,000.00
Department of Justice	752,500.00	875,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,472,000.00	1,400,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry	3,487,951.00	4,879,000.00	6,298,300.00	6,660,000.00	6,935,500.00
Department of Military Affairs	1,973,000.00	3,250,000.00	4,888,556.00	5,193,000.00	3,933,000.00
Department of Mines	919,700.00	2,090,000.00	2,768,000.00	2,673,000.00	2,950,000.00
Department of Property and Supplies	4,391,627.00	5,411,500.00	7,861,624.94	8,541,000.00	8,835,200.00
Department of Public Instruction	2,622,513.00	3,044,440.00	3,172,000.00	4,830,100.00	5,318,800.00
Public Utility Commission	2,000,000.00	2,580,000.00	3,466,000.00	3,649,000.00	3,449,000.00
Department of Revenue	3,570,600.00	4,517,000.00	5,050,000.00	6,388,000.00	5,999,000.00
Department of State	1,278,996.00	653,000.00	710,000.00	1,284,500.00	1,025,000.00
Pennsylvania State Police	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,800,000.00	6,330,000.00	6,735,000.00
Department of Welfare	1,029,990.00	1,380,000.00	1,616,610.00	2,033,910.00	2,420,000.00
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	1,448,500.00	780,200.00	3,488,870.00	1,569,085.00	1,670,030.00
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	1,069,000.00	1,260,000.00	1,472,000.00	1,595,000.00	1,770,000.00
Milk Control Commission	320,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00	504,750.00	531,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	472,263.00	727,000.00	753,600.00	786,500.00	750,000.00
Total Departmental	$ 40,118,903.00	$ 51,270,140.00	$ 66,516,560.94	$ 76,785,295.00	$ 78,295,583.00
Institutional					
Department of Health	$ 5,300,000.00	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,838,000.00	$ 15,000,000.00
Department of Military Affairs	264,440.00	344,000.00	379,000.00	425,000.00	455,000.00
Department of Public Instruction	6,877,246.00	10,005,306.00	10,110,000.00	13,435,500.00	14,803,000.00
Department of Welfare	55,673,200.00	78,855,600.00	91,870,000.00	109,993,000.00	122,250,000.00
Total Institutional	$ 68,114,886.00	$ 97,504,906.00	$ 113,009,000.00	$ 136,691,500.00	$ 152,508,000.00
Total Functions under Governor's Supervision—Executive	$ 108,233,789.00	$ 148,775,046.00	$ 179,525,560.94	$ 213,476,795.00	$ 230,803,583.00
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Functions Independent of the Governor					
Lieutenant Governor's Office	$ 28,360.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 48,250.00	$ 47,500.00
Department of the Auditor General	1,760,500.00	2,020,000.00	2,140,750.00	2,317,000.00	2,318,000.00
Treasury Department	1,048,531.00	1,220,540.00	2,042,064.00	1,726,234.00	1,716,719.00
Department of Internal Affairs	1,050,000.00	1,225,000.00	1,332,000.00	1,332,000.00	1,332,000.00
Total Functions Independent of the Governor	$ 3,887,391.00	$ 4,495,540.00	$ 5,548,314.00	$ 5,423,484.00	$ 5,414,219.00
T O T A L—Executive Department	$ 112,121,180.00	$ 153,270,586.00	$ 185,073,874.94	$ 218,900,279.00	$ 236,217,802.00

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1951-1953 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT					
Senate	$ 529,250.00	$ 662,775.00	$ 890,032.50	$ 866,885.00	$ 866,885.00
House of Representatives	1,157,805.00	1,718,000.00	1,890,555.00	2,058,450.00	2,058,450.00
Legislative Journal	6,500.00	6,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Legislative Reference Bureau	151,500.00	132,000.00	161,000.00	170,000.00	170,000.00
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	179,253.29	324,300.00	348,300.00	334,300.00	4,300.00
Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropriations	500,000.00	650,000.00	770,120.00	1,128,000.00	1,128,000.00
TOTAL—Legislative Department	$ 2,524,308.29	$ 3,493,575.00	$ 4,064,507.50	$ 4,562,135.00	$ 4,232,135.00
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT					
Supreme Court	$ 610,495.00	$ 689,896.00	$ 726,225.00	$ 847,456.79	$ 863,746.00
Superior Court	377,000.00	436,136.00	444,385.00	481,435.00	489,600.00
Court of Common Pleas	3,224,400.00	3,783,000.00	3,885,000.00	4,373,925.00	4,646,000.00
Orphans' Court	618,000.00	725,000.00	725,000.00	794,700.00	853,000.00
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	221,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	355,670,00	393,000.00
County Court of Allegheny County	121,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	162,400.00	169,000.00
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	20,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	26,835.00	28,000.00
Miscellaneous	157,000.00	121,000.00	164,300.00	178,000.00	178,000.00
State Reporter	34,160.00	36,500.00	45,640.00	.....	.....
Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropriations	100,000.00	100,000.00	192,530.00	72,000.00	72,000.00
TOTAL—Judicial Department	$ 5,483,055.00	$ 6,325,532.00	$ 6,617,080.00	$ 7,292,421.79	$ 7,692,346.00
GRAND TOTAL—Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 120,128,543.29	$ 163,089,693.00	$ 195,755,462.44	$ 230,754,835.79	$ 248,142,283.00
REFUNDS					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Functions Independent of the Governor					
Treasury Department	$ 607,500.00	$ 822,000.00	$ 593,000.00	$ 594,000.00	$ 600,000.00
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Functions Independent of the Governor					
Treasury Department	$ 6,743,942.50	$ 11,991,442.50	$ 16,755,672.59	$ †71,140,202.50	$ ‡69,168,790.00
Total	$ 6,743,942.50	$ 11,991,442.50	$ 16,755,672.59	$ 71,140,202.50	$ 69,168,790.00
SUBSIDIES					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Department of Agriculture	$ 1,825,000.00	$ 1,825,000.00	$ 2,420,000.00	$ 2,255,000.00	$ 2,550,000.00
Department of Commerce	2,725,000.00	1,000,000.00	15,750,000.00	200,000.00	.....
Department of Forests and Waters	232,500.00	238,500.00	254,000.00	410,000.00	366,000.00
Department of Health	4,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	6,600,000.00	10,229,823.00	10,200,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry	1,250,000.00	750,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,650,000.00	1,250,000.00

† Includes $1,000,000 allocated by Governor for interest on Tax Anticipation Notes.
‡ Includes $1,750,000 allocated by Governor for interest on Tax Anticipation Notes.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1951-1953 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
Department of Military Affairs	910,000.00	1,540,000.00	2,140,000.00	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00
Department of Public Instruction	163,097,405.00	227,582,400.00	284,443,500.00	398,268,791.00	486,413,492.00
Public Utility Commission	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Department of State	3,091,420.00	3,911,239.00	4,642,608.00	6,915,847.00	9,477,354.00
Department of Welfare	11,218,619.00	14,348,602.82	17,607,933.00	20,629,029.56	21,805,000.00
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	206,600.00	246,600.00	245,600.00	255,600.00	205,600.00
GRAND TOTAL—Subsidies	$ 188,571,544.00	$ 258,467,341.82	$ 335,278,641.00	$ 442,189,090.56	$ 533,642,446.00
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Department of Forests and Waters	$ 24,572,500.00	$ 9,200,000.00	$ 17,565,000.00	$ 7,415,000.00	$ 4,531,000.00
Department of Health	9,235,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Highways	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Military Affairs	575,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....	394,000.00
Department of Property and Supplies	20,452,275.54	8,739,761.09	137,400.00	1,932,750.00	1,174,740.00
GRAND TOTAL—Construction and Land Purchase	$ 54,834,775.54	$ 17,947,761.09	$ 17,702,400.00	$ 9,347,750.00	$ 6,099,740.00
TOTAL—Except Public Assistance, Civil Defense and General State Authority	$ 370,886,305.33	$ 452,318,238.41	$ 566,085,176.03	$ 754,025,878.85	$ 857,653,259.00
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	$ 111,620,000.00	$ 146,490,000.00	$ 196,100,000.00	$ 133,514,500.00	$ 111,414,500.00
CIVIL DEFENSE	.....	.....	.....	4,045,000.00	997,500.00
PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY					
Bond Redemption	48,870,240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rentals	.....	.....	3,750,000.00	11,694,000.00	18,834,127.00
COST OF LIVING SALARY INCREASE—STATE EMPLOYES	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$ 531,376,545.33	$ 598,808,238.41	$ 765,935,176.03	$ 903,279,378.85	$1,003,899,386.00

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 386,000.00	$ 490,000.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 654,000.00	**$ 1,025,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses— Deficiency	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portrait of the Governor	.....	† 1,500.00	.....	750.00	.....
Surveys and Studies—State Government and Agencies.	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Public Safety Commission	.....	.....	.....	48,000.00	‡
TOTAL—Governor's Office	$ 396,000.00	$ 491,500.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 802,750.00	**$ 1,025,000.00**

† Governors Martin and Bell.

‡ See Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Contingent Expenses	$ 28,360.00	$ 29,250.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 47,500.00	**$ 47,500.00**
Lieutenant-Governor's Portrait	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
TOTAL — Lieutenant Governor's Office	$ 28,360.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 48,250.00	**$ 47,500.00**

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,674,000.00	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,120,000.00	$ 2,295,000.00	**$ 2,295,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	65,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of Fiscal Agents	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	**1,000.00**
Portrait of the Auditor General	1,500.00	.....	750.00	.....	**1,000.00**
Fees of County Officers	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	**4,000.00**
Board of Arbitration of Claims	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	**17,000.00**
TOTAL—Department of the Auditor General	$ 1,760,500.00	$ 2,020,000.00	$ 2,140,750.00	$ 2,317,000.00	**$ 2,318,000.00**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Administration					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 800,000.00	$ 1,025,000.00	$ 1,190,400.00	$ 1,350,000.00	$ 1,350,000.00
Salaries and Expenses Deficiency	58,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portrait of the State Treasurer	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	1,000.00
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Salaries and Expenses	90,000.00	95,000.00	120,000.00	135,000.00	135,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Interest Obligations on Agricultural College Land Scrip and Experimental Farm Funds	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Loan and Transfer Agent	15,000.00	15,000.00	23,374.00	108,694.00	98,179.00
Expense—Printing Veterans' Compensation Bonds	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Bookkeeping Adjustment Account	1,641.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	.....	600,000.00	.....	.....
Expenses—Issuing Tax Anticipation Notes	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous					
Replacement Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total	$ 1,048,531.00	$ 1,220,540.00	$ 2,042,064.00	$ 1,726,234.00	$ 1,716,719.00
REFUNDS					
Overpayments by Retired County Officers	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Stock Transfer Stamps	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
Inheritance Taxes—Resident	350,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Inheritance Taxes—Non Resident	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Fees of Examining Boards	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Notary Public Fees	1,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Moneys Subject to Escheat	100,000.00	125,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Overpayments into State Treasury	25,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Institutional Payments	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Securities Fees	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Cigarette Tax and Permits	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Documentary Tax Stamps	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Liquid Fuels Tax	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00
Motor Law Fines	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
Public Assistance Moneys	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Oleomargarine License Fees	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Personal Property Tax	.....	25,000.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	500.00
Rents for Real Estate Erroneously Collected	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vital Statistic Fees	22,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Realty Transfer Tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Total Refunds	$ 607,500.00	$ 822,000.00	$ 593,000.00	$ 594,000.00	$ 600,000.00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Veterans' Compensation Bonds—Interest Veterans' Compensation Bonds—Sinking Fund	$ 6,743,942.50	$ 6,178,942.50	$ 5,613,942.50	$ 5,048,942.50	**$ 5,043,770.00**
Public Buildings Construction Bonds—Interest Public Buildings Construction Bonds—Sinking Fund	.....	5,812,500.00	4,375,000.00	4,361,260.00	**4,265,020.00**
World War II Veteran's Compensation Bonds—Interest World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds—Sinking Fund	.....	.....	† 6,766,730.09	60,730,000.00	**58,110,000.00**
Tax Anticipation Notes—Interest (Allocation by Govnor)	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00	**1,750,000.00**
Total	$ 6,743,942.50	$ 11,991,442.50	$ 16,755,672.59	$ 71,140,202.50	**$ 69,168,790.00**
TOTAL—Treasury Department	$ 8,399,973.50	$ 14,033,982.50	$ 19,390,736.59	$ 73,460,436.50	**$ 71,485,509.00**

† Original appropriation was $7,500,000. Appropriation reduced in the amount of $733,269.91 by the provisions of Act 84-A, 1949 to provide funds for Public Assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,641,000.00	$ 3,300,000.00	$ 3,650,000.00 200,000.00	$ 4,316,000.00	**$ 4,621,700.00**
Soil Conservation Board	.....	.....			
Total	$ 2,641,000.00	$ 3,300,000.00	$ 3,850,000.00	$ 4,316,000.00	**$ 4,621,700.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	**$ 100,000.00**
Animal Indemnities	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	2,250,000.00	2,000,000.00	**2,000,000,00**
Research in Diseases of Livestock and Poultry	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	75,000.00	**150,000.00**
Control of Stem Rust	.....	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....
Propagation of Nut Trees	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Survey—Oak Wilt Disease	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
Research—Veterinary Medicine	.....	.....	.....	.....	**300,000.00**
Total	$ 1,825,000.00	$ 1,825,000.00	$ 2,420,000.00	$ 2,255,000.00	**$ 2,550,000.00**
TOTAL—Department of Agriculture	$ 4,466,000.00	$ 5,125,000.00	$ 6,270,000.00	$ 6,571,000.00	**$ 7,171,700.00**

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Pennsylvania Securities Commission	$ 110,000.00	$ 118,000.00	$ 135,000.00	$ 186,000.00	**$ 196,000.00**
TOTAL—Department of Banking	$ 110,000.00	$ 118,000.00	$ 135,000.00	$ 186,000.00	**$ 196,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 280,000.00	$ 950,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,232,000.00	**$ 1,232,000.00**
State Planning Board	131,500.00	200,000.00	225,000.00	256,500.00	**452,000.00**
State Board of Housing	75,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
State Recreation Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	**150,000.00**
Total	$ 486,500.00	$ 1,175,000.00	$ 1,425,000.00	$ 1,488,500.00	**$ 1,834,000.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	$ 2,725,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 750,000.00	.....	.....
State Planning Board—Housing	.....	.....	15,000,000.00	.....	.....
Aid to Local Governments	.....	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00	.....
TOTAL—Department of Commerce	$ 3,211,500.00	$ 2,175,000.00	$ 17,175,000.00	$ 1,688,500.00	**$ 1,834,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,978,000.00	$ 2,600,000.00	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 5,955,500.00	**$ 6,047,353.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	55,000.00	85,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Control of Forest Fires	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	**200,000.00**
Washington Crossing Park Commission	100,000.00	140,000.00	165,000.00	180,000.00	**180,000.00**
Washington Crossing Park Commission—Deficiency	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Forge Park Commission	107,000.00	150,000.00	182,000.00	231,200.00	**235,000.00**
Valley Forge Park Commission—Deficiency	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—(Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	78,000.00	110,000.00	130,000.00	142,000.00	**142,000.00**
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission—Deficiency	13,763,00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation Commission for Delaware River	75,000.00	90,000.00	94,000.00	101,500.00	**104,000.00**
Navigation Commission—Delaware River Deficiency	6,000.00	.....	.....	**23,000.00**	.....
Navigation Commission for Delaware River—Removal of Wrecks	10,000.00	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....
Committee to Study Water Resources of Delaware River Basin, Including Incodel Plan	.....	.....	.....	350,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Nautical School	205,000.00	65,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Nautical School —Deficiency	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dykes along Darby Creek—Maintenance	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Canal—Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bushy Run Battlefield	.....	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	**25,000.00**
Total	$ 2,939,763.00	$ 3,460,000.00	$ 3,796,000.00	$ 7,228,200.00	**$ 6,933,353.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Annual Fixed Charges—Federal and State Forest Lands	$ 218,500.00	$ 224,500.00	$ 238,000.00	$ 394,000.00	**$ 350,000.00**
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	14,000.00	14,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	**16,000.00**
Total	$ 232,500.00	$ 238,500.00	$ 254,000.00	$ 410,000.00	**$ 366,000.00**
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Valley Forge Park Commission—Land Purchase	$ 72,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nautical School—Improvebents	2,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ports—Improvements	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Land—Post War	16,500,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Desilting the Schuylkill River	5,000,000.00	.....	$ †17,000,000.00	$ 1,065,000.00	**$ 900,000.00**
Stream Clearance and Conservation and Flood Control	.....	$ ‡9,000,000.00	.....	2,350,000.00	**1,631,000.00**
Delaware Division—Pennsylvania Canal	.....	200,000.00	95,000.00	.....	.....
Acquire Two Tracts—Somerset and Bedford Counties	.....	.....	170,000.00	.....	.....
Flood Control and Stream Channel Work—McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties	.....	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....
Philadelphia Independence Mall—Purchase and Demolition of Properties	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	**1,500,000.00**
Point Park—Pittsburgh—Demolition and Development	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000.00	**500,000.00**
Rehabilitation of Presque Isle Peninsula	.....	.....	.....	500,000.00	.....
Total	$ 24,572,500.00	$ 9,200,000.00	$ 17,565,000.00	$ 7,415,000.00	**$ 4,531,000.00**
TOTAL — Department of Forests and Waters	$ 27,744,763.00	$ 12,898,500.00	$ 21,615,000.00	$ 15,053,200.00	**$ 11,830,353.00**

† Includes $5,000,000.00 Available Prior to June 1, 1949.
‡ Original appropriation was $10,000,000.00. Appropriation reduced in the amount of $1,000,000.00 by the provisions of Act 84-A, 1949 to provide funds for Public Assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,406,000.00	$ 4,350,000.00	$ 5,950,000.00	$ 7,184,000.00	**$ 7,460,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	234,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nutrition Study—State College	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	.....
Health Programs	529,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer Research	100,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	254,000.00	**254,000.00**
Rheumatic Fever Treatment	120,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	246,000.00	**250,000.00**
Rabies Vaccine	.....	8,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Care and Treatment of Alcoholics	.....	.....	.....	.....	**500,000.00**
Total	$ 4,489,000.00	$ 4,948,500.00	$ 6,565,000.00	$ 7,809,000.00	**$ 8,464,000.00**
Institutional					
Sanatoria and Crippled Children's Hospital	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,738,000.00	**$ 15,000,000.00**
Sanatoria and Crippled Children's Hospital—Deficiency	300,000.00	.....	.....	**100,000.00**	.....
SUBSIDIES					
School Health Examinations	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 7,000,000.00	$ 6,400,000.00	$ 6,446,000.00	**$ 9,800,000.00**
School Health Examinations —Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**3,433,823.00**	.....
Cancer Research Laboratory, Fox Chase, Philadelphia ..	.....	.....	200,000.00	350,000.00	**400,000.00**
Total	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 7,000,000.00	$ 6,600,000.00	$ 10,229,823.00	**$ 10,200,000.00**
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Institution Construction—Post War	$ ‡9,235,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL — Department of Health	$ 23,024,000.00	$ 20,248,500.00	$ 23,815,000.00	$ 30,876,823.00	**$ 33,664,000.00**

‡ Original appropriation $10,325,000.00. Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 670,000.00	$ 930,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,445,000.00	**$ 1,500,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Insurance Department	$ 720,000.00	$ 930,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,445,000.00	**$ 1,500,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,050,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	**$ 1,332,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Department of Internal Affairs	$ 1,050,000.00	$ 1,225,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	**$ 1,332,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 752,500.00	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	**$ 1,400,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL — Department of Justice	$ 752,500.00	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	**$ 1,400,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,820,000.00	$ 3,400,000.00	$ 3,660,000.00	$ 4,575,000.00	**$ 4,895,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	100,000.00	65,000.00	271,700.00	**120,000.00**	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Employment Service	466,600.00	214,000.00	466,600.00	.....	.....
Second Injury Account	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	25,000.00	**25,000.00**
Rehabilitation	†	800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	**1,800,000.00**
Rehabilitation—Deficiency	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Payment of Claims	1,351.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Social Security Contribution Fund	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
State Agency—Administration of Social Security Contribution Fund	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	**215,500.00**
Total Governmental Operations Other than Subsidies	$ 3,487,951.00	$ 4,879,000.00	$ 6,298,300.00	$ 6,660,000.00	**$ 6,935,500.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Occupational Disease Compensation Act—State Workmen's Insurance Fund	$ 1,250,000.00	$ 750,000.00	$ 1,150,000.00	$ 1,650,000.00	**$ 1,250,000.00**
TOTAL — Department of Labor and Industry	$ 4,737,951.00	$ 5,629,000.00	$ 7,448,300.00	$ 8,310,000.00	**$ 8,185,500.00**

† Appropriation made to Department of Public Instruction this period.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 794,700.00	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,194,000.00	$ 1,226,000.00	**$ 1,250,000.00**
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act	50,000.00	50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	**100,000.00**
Care of injured Mine Workers	75,000.00	75,000.00	87,000.00	97,000.00	**100,000.00**
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	.....	1,090,000.00	1,407,000.00	1,000,000.00	**1,500,000.00**
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**250,000.00**	.....
TOTAL — Department of Mines	$ 919,700.00	$ 2,090,000.00	$ 2,768,000.00	$ 2,673,000.00	**$ 2,950,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ †1,948,000.00	$ 3,250,000.00	$ 4,188,556.00	$ 4,689,000.00	$ 3,433,000.00
Moral Claims	25,000.00	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....
Veterans' Bonus—Expenses—Information and Forms	.....	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....
Relief of Unemployment or Drought Conditions	.....	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Total	$ 1,973,000.00	$ 3,250,000.00	$ 4,888,556.00	$ 5,193,000.00	$ 3,933,000.00
Institutional					
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	$ 250,000.00	$ 275,000.00	$ 379,000.00	$ 425,000.00	$ 455,000.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie—Deficiency	14,440.00	69,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Governmental Operations other than subsidies	$ 2,237,440.00	$ 3,594,000.00	$ 5,267,556.00	$ 5,618,000.00	$ 4,388,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Education of Veterans' Orphans	$ 20,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00
State Veterans' Commission—Veterans' Assistance and Administration	890,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00
Indiantown Camp for Children	.....	.....	@600,000.00	.....	.....
Total	$ 910,000.00	$ 1,540,000.00	$ 2,140,000.00	$ 1,340,000.00	$ 1,340,000.00
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Land for Armory Board, Philadelphia—Additional	.....	$ 8,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Auditorium—Military Reservation	$ 125,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction—Post War	‡450,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matching Federal Funds For Armory Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 394,000.00
Total	$ 575,000.00	$ 8,000.00	.....	.....	$ 394,000.00
TOTAL — Department of Military Affairs	$ 3,722,440.00	$ 5,142,000.00	$ 7,407,556.00	$ 6,958,000.00	$ 6,122,000.00

† From this appropriation allocations were made from time to time by the Adjutant General to the State Council of Defense. See also Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.
‡ Original appropriation $2,450,000.00. Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.
Also appropriation of $150,000.00—Preserving War Records—Post War—Cancelled by 1947 General Assembly.
@ Available Prior to June 1, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,520,000.00	$ 3,175,000.00	$ 3,702,086.00	$ 4,793,000.00	$ 5,000,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	143,887.00	68,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Capitol Building Service and Repairs	850,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,517,124.00	2,639,000.00	3,000,000.00
Motor Supplies and Equipment	736,400.00	960,000.00	1,154,790.00	875,000.00	681,000.00
Miscellaneous					
Purchasing Fund	15,000.00	.....	310,000.00	.....	.....
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	11,200.00	14,500.00	31,000.00	46,000.00	45,200.00
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports Deficiency	3,640.00	14,000.00	7,275.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania State Manual—and Capitol News Clip Sheet	36,500.00	50,000.00	95,000.00	88,000.00	109,000.00
Pennsylvania Manual—Deficiency	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Roll Call System—H. of R.	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Microfilming State Records	.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	.....
Compromised Claims of Architects or Engineers	.....	.....	44,349.94	.....	.....
Total under Governor	$ 4,391,627.00	$ 5,411,500.00	$ 7,861,624.94	$ 8,541,000.00	$ 8,835,200.00
Departmental—Independent of Governor					
Printing, Supplies, and Equipment — General Assembly and Judicial Department	$ 350,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 650,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00
Printing, Supplies, and Equipment — General Assembly and Judicial Department—Deficiency	250,000.00	250,000.00	312,650.00	.....	.....
Total—Independent of Governor	$ 600,000.00	$ 750,000.00	$ 962,650.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00
TOTAL—Governmental operations other than subsidies	$ 4,991,627.00	$ 6,161,500.00	$ 8,824,274.94	$ 9,741,000.00	$ 10,035,200.00
State Authority—Rentals—General	.....	.....	$ 3,750,000.00	$ 11,694,000.00	$ 18,834,127.00
State Authority—Redemption of Bonds	$ 48,870,240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 48,870,240.00	.....	$ 3,750,000.00	$ 11,694,000.00	$ 18,834,127.00

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Brandywine Battlefield Park	.....	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Purchase Property—Eastern Approach of Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge ..	.....	.....	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....
Edinboro State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Slippery Rock State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Mansfield State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
Indiana State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	12,500.00	.....	.....
West Chester State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
Cheyney State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	40,000.00	.....	.....
Acquire Land Adjoining Daniel Boone Homestead	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Acquire Pottsgrove Memorial	.....	.....	5,900.00	.....	.....
Purchase of Office Building and Warehouse, North Cameron Street, Harrisburg—Additional	.....	520,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Millersville State Teachers' College—Land Purchase ..	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
California State Teachers' College—Land Purchase ..	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodville State Hospital—Land	.....	14,700.00	.....	.....	.....
Capitol Park Extension	†360,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Property Damages—Somerset County	14,975.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Mansion	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Police Barracks and Training School	1,850,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Improvements	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction—Public Instruction	7,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction—Welfare	‡10,899,800.54	@8,155,061.09	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitate Water Lines and Sewer Connections—Capitol Park Extension	.....	.....	.....	$ 100,000.00	**$ 200,000.00**
Inspection of Construction Projects — General State Authority	.....	.....	.....	400,000.00	**400,000.00**
Warren State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	16,000.00	.....
Scotland School for Veterans' Children—Land	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00	.....
Shippensburg State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	.....	6,750.00	.....
Harrisburg State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	21,000.00	.....
Hazleton State Hospital—Land	.....	.....	.....	11,500.00	.....
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School—Land	.....	.....	.....	140,000.00	.....

Appropriation of $1,500,000.00—Construction of Office Buildings—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—cancelled by 1947 General Assembly.

† Original appropriation $6,000,000.00—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

@ Act 55-A and 56-A, 1947 appropriated $25,290,000.00 Appropriations reduced in the amount of $17,134,938.91 by the provisions of Act 84-A, 1949 to provide funds for Public Assistance.

‡ Original appropriation was $16,485,000.00. Reduced in the amount of $5,585,199.46 by Act 84-A, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Clarion State Teachers' College—Land	.....	.....	.....	19,700.00	.....
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntington—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	150,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Training School—Morganza—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	.....
Somerset State Hospital—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	600,000.00	.....
Norristown State Hospital—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	425,000.00	.....
Bloomsburg State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	**20,000.00**
California State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	**100,000.00**
Clarion State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	**130,000.00**
East Stroudsburg State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	**55,000.00**
Edinboro State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	**15,000.00**
Lock Haven State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	**104,740.00**
Slippery Rock State Teachers' College—Utilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	**150,000.00**
Total	$ 20,452,275.54	$ 8,739,761.09	$ 137,400.00	$ 1,932,750.00	**$ 1,174,740.00**
TOTAL—Department of Property and Supplies	$ 74,314,142.54	$ 14,901,261.09	$ 12,711,674.94	$ 23,367,750.00	**$ 30,044,067.00**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 720,000.00	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,414,500.00	**$ 1,414,500.00**
Payment of Claims	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 720,000.00	$ 890,000.00	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,414,500.00	**$ 1,414,500.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Department of Public Assistance					
Assistance	$ 87,500,000.00	$ 135,000,000.00	$ 160,000,000.00	$ 132,100,000.00	**$ 110,000,000.00**
Assistance—Deficiency	23,400,000.00	10,600,000.00	10,000,000.00	.....	.....
Assistance—Additional	.....	.....	†25,000,000.00	.....	.....
Total Subsidies	$ 110,900,000.00	$ 145,600,000.00	$ 195,000,000.00	$132,100,000.00	**$ 110,000,000.00**
TOTAL—Department of Public Assistance	$ 111,620,000.00	$ 146,490,000.00	$ 196,100,000.00	$ 133,514,500.00	**$ 111,414,500.00**

†Act 84-A, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 674,000.00	$ 805,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,406,500.00	**$ 1,406,500.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	14,019.00	47,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Library and Museum Salaries and Expenses	†196,000.00	269,500.00	300,000.00	390,500.00	**460,000.00**
Junior Historians	.....	.....	16,000.00	17,200.00	**22,000.00**
Examining Boards—Salaries and Expenses	600,000.00	700,000.00	800,000.00	981,000.00	**1,011,000.00**
Examining Boards—Deficiency	30,096.00	20,940.00	.....	.....	.....
Board of Censors—Salaries and Expenses	140,000.00	161,000.00	175,000.00	202,600.00	**227,000.00**
Eye and Ear Test of Pupils	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	26,200.00	**30,000.00**
Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools	.....	150,000.00	150,000.00	157,300.00	**100,000.00**
Licensing Private Trade Schools	25,000.00	25,000.00			
Licensing Business Schools	.....	15,000.00	200,000.00	212,000.00	**180,000.00**
Licensing Correspondence Schools	.....	15,000.00			
Licensing Private Schools	.....	25,000.00			
Farm and Home Safety Education	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	26,300.00	**26,300.00**
Revising the School Curricula	.....	100,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	**100,000.00**
Examinations for High School Diplomas	30,000.00	66,000.00	66,000.00	79,000.00	**95,000.00**
Rehabilitation	825,000.00	‡	‡	‡	‡
Public School Building Authority	.....	100,000.00	@	@	@
Books for Partially Sighted	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	**40,000.00**
Accreditment of Veterans' Training Facilities	.....	70,000.00	150,000.00	157,500.00	**150,000.00**
School Employes' Retirement Board	33,398.00	300,000.00	460,000.00	462,000.00	**525,000.00**
School Lunch Program	.....	90,000.00	100,000.00	149,000.00	**149,000.00**
Speech and Hearing Rehabilitation Centers	.....	.....	.....	150,000.00	**300,000.00**
School Facilities Survey	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	**75,000.00**
Public Service Institute	.....	.....	.....	124,000.00	**192,000.00**
Public Service Institute—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**19,000.00**	.....
Administration of Solicitation Fees Act	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	**30,000.00**
Day Care Training Centers	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	**200,000.00**
Total	$ 2,622,513.00	$ 3,044,440.00	$ 3,652,000.00	$ 4,830,100.00	**$ 5,318,800.00**
Institutional					
State Teachers' Colleges	$ 4,800,000.00	$ 6,500,000.00	$ 8,600,000.00	$ 11,600,000.00	**$ 12,600,000.00**
State Teachers' Colleges—Deficiency	248,246.00	517,281.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Area College Centers	200,000.00	1,800,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Area College Centers—Deficiency	750,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Oral School	227,000.00	240,000.00	280,000.00	316,500.00	**325,000.00**
State Oral School—Deficiency	.....	20,933.00	.....	.....	.....
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	480,000.00	610,000.00	730,000.00	881,000.00	**1,160,000.00**
Scotland School for Veterans' Children—Deficiency	.....	17,092.00	.....	.....	.....

† Original appropriation was $255,000.00 of which $59,000.00 was transferred to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.
‡ See Department of Labor and Industry these periods.
@See Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	172,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00	618,000.00	**718,000.00**
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School—Installation of Heating System	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....
Total	$ 6,877,246.00	$ 10,005,306.00	$ 10,110,000.00	$ 13,435,500.00	**$ 14,803,000.00**
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 9,499,759.00	$ 13,049,746.00	$ 13,762,000.00	$ 18,265,600.00	**$ 20,121,800.00**
SUBSIDIES					
Public Schools					
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education	$ 1,414,000.00	$ 1,629,000.00	$ 1,769,000.00	$ 2,239,000.00	**$ 2,681,000.00**
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education—Deficiency	.....	.....	26,500.00	.....	.....
Expenses of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education	156,400.00	263,000.00	265,000.00	274,400.00	**281,400.00**
Expenses of County Boards	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00	**58,800.00**
Expenses of County School Boards—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**4,000.00**	.....
Transportation	9,900,000.00	13,000,000.00	16,100,000.00	20,500,000.00	**24,230,814.00**
Transportation—Deficiency	120,000.00	359,000.00	1,066,320.00	.....	.....
Vocational Education	2,000,000.00	2,300,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,865,000.00	**2,865,000.00**
Vocational Education—Deficiency	$ 225,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Subsidies	405,800.00	$ 360,200.00	$ 428,000.00	$ 450,000.00	**$ 688,291.00**
Miscellaneous Subsidies—Deficiency	.....	26,000.00	.....	**164,799.00**	.....
Support of Public Schools	125,000,000.00	173,000,000.00	203,000,000.00	286,700,000.00	**358,000,000.00**
Support of Public Schools—Deficiency	.....	.....	3,500,000.00	.....	.....
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 750,000.00	$ 750,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	**700,000.00**
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts—Deficiency	175,000.00	500,000.00	270,000.00	.....	.....
Annual Payments—Public School Building Authority	.....	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	**3,000,000.00**
Annual Payments to Municipalities and State Public School Building Authority	.....	.....	.....	400,000.00	**4,250,000.00**
Total Public School Subsidies	$ 140,449,000.00	$ 192,240,000.00	$ 230,227,620.00	$ 315,149,999.00	**$ 396,755,305.00**
Education of Deaf and Blind					
Per Capita Payments to Schools for Blind and Deaf	$ 1,450,000.00	$ 2,500,000.00	$ 2,727,500.00	$ 3,275,000.00	**$ 3,733,000.00**
Schools for Deaf and Blind—Deficiency	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Mt. Airy—Deficiency	68,305.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Retirement of School Employes					
Contingent Reserve Account	$ 3,168,000.00	$ 4,480,000.00	$ 7,638,884.00	$ 18,403,846.00	**$ 22,571,143.00**
Contingent Reserve Account —Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**5,111,086.00**	.....
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	5,024,000.00	8,811,400.00	15,861,116.00	15,731,141.00	**18,455,409.00**
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**1,747,719.00**	.....
Former Teachers' Account	220,000.00	195,000.00	340,000.00	310,000.00	**250,000.00**
Increased Retirement Allowances	.....	.....	2,800,000.00	3,000,000.00	**3,000,000.00**
Total Retirement of School Employes	$ 8,412,000.00	$ 13,486,400.00	$ 26,640,000.00	$ 44,303,792.00	**$ 44,276,552.00**
Universities and Colleges					
Pennsylvania State College Maintenance	$ 5,669,000.00	$ 8,355,000.00	$ 10,491,000.00	$ 17,105,000.00	**$ 19,605,000.00**
School of Mineral Industries School of Mineral Industries—50%	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	**70,000.00**
Matching Contributions of Industries	50,000.00	50,000.00	57,500.00	57,500.00	**57,500.00**
Research—Slate Industry	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	**35,000.00**
Research—Mineral Industries	40,000.00	40,000.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	**32,500.00**
School of Agriculture—Crop Study	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	**150,000.00**
Livestock Industries	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
Burning Gob Pile	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Petroleum Industries	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	**50,000.00**
Animal and Poultry Disease Laboratory	.....	.....	.....	137,500.00	**137,500.00**
Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes	.....	95,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Buildings	.....	750,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
University of Pennsylvania Maintenance School of Medicine	1,980,000.00	2,675,000.00	3,025,960.00	4,107,450.00	**3,564,300.00** **1,563,660.00**
School of Veterinary Medicine	350,000.00	400,000.00	448,000.00	492,000.00	**565,000.00**
University Museum	.....	.....	.....	.....	**75,000.00**
University of Pittsburgh Maintenance School of Medicine	1,651,200.00	2,225,000.00	2,516,920.00	3,396,000.00	**2,692,000.00** **1,213,000.00**
Western State Psychiatric Institute	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	**2,875,000.00**
Washington and Jefferson	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Lincoln University	110,000.00	154,000.00	225,000.00	331,000.00	**380,000.00**
Women's Medical College	132,000.00	165,000.00	250,000.00	332,000.00	**566,470.00**
Jefferson Medical College	181,500.00	588,000.00	876,000.00	1,500,000.00	**1,987,800.00**
Hahnemann Medical College	181,500.00	415,500.00	680,000.00	1,000,000.00	**1,150,000.00**
Temple University Maintenance Medical School	1,500,000.00	2,075,000.00	2,350,000.00	1,887,000.00 1,375,000.00	**2,264,400.00** **1,581,250.00**
Total Universities and Colleges	$ 12,100,200.00	$ 18,592,500.00	$ 23,422,880.00	$ 34,557,950.00	**$ 40,615,380.00**
Other Educational Institutions					
Philadelphia Museum	$ 33,000.00	$ 41,000.00	$ 46,000.00	$ 46,000.00	**$ 50,600.00**
Pennsylvania Museum School of Art	165,000.00	206,000.00	230,000.00	126,500.00	**139,150.00**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
Other Educational Institutions (Continued)					
Moore Institute	36,300.00	45,500.00	45,500.00	50,050.00	55,055.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	72,600.00	91,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	121,000.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Buildings	.....	.....	150,000.00	75,000.00	.....
National Agricultural College	$ 38,500.00	$ 48,000.00	$ 54,000.00	$ 62,000.00	$ 68,200.00
Johnson Industrial School	38,500.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	59,400.00	65,340.00
Franklin Institute	55,000.00	69,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00	93,170.00
Berean Training School	.....	35,000.00	39,000.00	42,900.00	47,190.00
Philadelphia Textile Institute	.....	80,000.00	.....	126,500.00	139,150.00
Williamson Trade School	.....	.....	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,400.00
Total Other Educational Institutions	$ 438,900.00	$ 663,500.00	$ 835,500.00	$ 827,050.00	$ 827,255.00
Other Subsidies					
Aid to Free Public Libraries	$ 79,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 206,000.00
Aid to Free Public Libraries—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
Total Other Subsidies	$ 79,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 155,000.00	$ 206,000.00
Total Subsidies	$ 163,097,405.00	$ 227,582,400.00	$ 283,963,500.00	$ 398,268,791.00	$ 486,413,492.00
TOTAL—Department of Public Instruction	$ 172,597,164.00	$ 240,632,146.00	$ 297,725,500.00	$ 416,534,391.00	$ 506,535,292.00

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,580,000.00	$ 3,466,000.00	$ 3,649,000.00	$ 3,449,000.00
Total	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,580,000.00	$ 3,466,000.00	$ 3,649,000.00	$ 3,449,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Grade Crossing Protection	$ 15,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 35,000.00	$ 35,000.00
TOTAL — Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission	$ 2,015,000.00	$ 2,605,000.00	$ 3,491,000.00	$ 3,684,000.00	$ 3,484,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,081,000.00	$ 4,360,000.00	$ 4,870,000.00	$ 5,834,000.00	**$ 5,834,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	350,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Athletic Commission	90,000.00	122,000.00	150,000.00	165,000.00	**165,000.00**
State Athletic Commission—Deficiency	14,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Garrett Estate	35,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00	24,000.00	.....
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	.....	.....	.....	365,000.00	.....
TOTAL—Department of Revenue	$ 3,570,600.00	$ 4,517,000.00	$ 5,050,000.00	$ 6,388,000.00	**$ 5,999,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 285,000.00	$ 410,000.00	$ 435,000.00	$ 576,000.00	**$ 550,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	28,996.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	**50,000.00**
State Employes' Retirement Board—Salaries and Expenses	160,000.00	183,000.00	225,000.00	255,500.00	**275,000.00**
Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military Service	750,000.00	.....	.....	383,000.00	**150,000.00**
Expenses—Creating Municipal Employes' Retirement System	25,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....
Total	$ 1,278,996.00	$ 653,000.00	$ 710,000.00	$ 1,284,500.00	**$ 1,025,000.00**
SUBSIDIES (Retirement of State Employes)					
Retired State Employes—Pensions and Gratuities	$ 9,670.00	$ 9,670.00	$ 6,430.00	$ 4,840.00	**$ 4,000.00**
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	1,185,000.00	1,381,678.00	1,380,946.00	1,619,160.00	**2,598,596.00**
Contingent Reserve Account	1,309,000.00	1,698,891.00	2,276,203.00	3,459,047.00	**4,987,418.00**
Contingent Reserve Account-Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**160,000.00**	.....
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	**50,000.00**
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	537,750.00	696,000.00	929,029.00	1,622,800.00	**1,837,340.00**
Employes of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid from State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account	.....	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 3,091,420.00	$ 3,911,239.00	$ 4,642,608.00	$ 6,915,847.00	**$ 9,477,354.00**
TOTAL—Department of State	$ 4,370,416.00	$ 4,564,239.00	$ 5,352,608.00	$ 8,200,347.00	**$ 10,502,354.00**

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ †3,000,000.00	$ †5,000,000.00	$ †5,800,000.00	$ †6,330,000.00	$ †6,735,000.00
T O T A L — Pennsylvania State Police	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 5,800,000.00	$ 6,330,000.00	$ 6,735,000.00

† See Motor License Fund for additional appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 620,000.00	$ 900,000.00	$ 933,000.00	$ 1,122,000.00	$ 1,550,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	21,290.00	.....	.....	120,000.00	.....
Council for the Blind	288,700.00	310,000.00	425,000.00	435,000.00	450,000.00
Home Instruction for Blind .	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation of the Blind ...	.....	110,000.00	150,000.00	233,300.00	260,000.00
Employment Fund for Blind .	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	.....	60,000.00	78,610.00	78,610.00	110,000.00
Treatment of Drug Addicts ..	.....	.....	.....	45,000.00	50,000.00
Total—Departmental	$ 1,029,990.00	$ 1,380,000.00	$ 1,616,610.00	$ 2,033,910.00	$2,420,000.00
Institutional Maintenance					
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntingdon					
Pennsylvania Training School State Industrial Home for Women	$ 10,100,000.00	$ 12,000,000.00	$ 14,773,000.00	$ 16,163,000.00	$ 17,000,000.00
Eastern State Penitentiary .					
Western State Penitentiary .					
Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill					
Penal and Correctional Institutions—Deficiency	688,000.00	1,178,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total—Penal and Correctional	$ 10,788,000.00	$ 13,178,500.00	$ 14,773,000.00	$ 16,163,000.00	$ 17,000,000.00
Allentown State Hospital ...					
Danville State Hospital					
Farview State Hospital					
Harrisburg State Hospital ..					
Norristown State Hospital ..					
Philadelphia State Hospital					
Torrance State Hospital					
Warren State Hospital					
Wernersville State Hospital					
Embreeville State Hospital .					
Hollidaysburg State Hospital					
Mayview State Hospital	$ 29,870,000.00	$ 44,000,000.00	$ 57,077,000.00	$ 69,840,000.00	$ 78,400,000.00
Somerset State Hospital					
Woodville State Hospital ...					

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Institutional Maintenance (Continued)					
Clarks Summit State Hospital Retreat State Hospital Dixmont State Hospital Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions Eastern Penna. Psychiatric Institute — Preliminary Expenses Deportation Expenses Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics					
State Mental Hospitals—Deficiency	3,495,300.00	4,983,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total—Mental Hospitals	$ 33,365,300.00	$ 48,983,000.00	$ 57,077,000.00	$ 69,840,000.00	**$ 78,400,000.00**
Laurelton State Village Pennhurst State School Polk State School Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics Patients in Private Institutions	$ 5,350,000.00	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 11,240,000.00	$ 13,545,000.00	**$ 15,500,000.00**
Institutions for Defetives—Deficiency	1,053,000.00	965,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Total—Institutions for Defectives	$ 6,403,000.00	$ 9,265,800.00	$ 11,240,000.00	$ 13,545,000.00	**$ 15,500,000.00**
Ashland State Hospital Blossburg State Hospital Coaldale State Hospital Connellsville State Hospital Hazleton State Hospital Locust Mountain State Hospital Nanticoke State Hospital Philipsburg State Hospital Scranton State Hospital Shamokin State Hospital	$ 4,250,000.00	$ 6,500,000.00	$ 8,780,000.00	$ 10,045,000.00	**$ 11,350,000.00**
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—Deficiency	866,900.00	928,300.00	.....	**400,000.00**	.....
Total Medical and Surgical Hospitals	$ 5,116,900.00	$ 7,428,300.00	$ 8,780,000.00	$ 10,445,000.00	**$ 11,350,000.00**
Total—Institutional Maintenance	$ 55,673,200.00	$ 78,855,600.00	$ 91,870,000.00	$ 109,993,000.00	**$ 122,250,000.00**
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	$ 56,703,190.00	$ 80,235,600.00	$ 93,486,610.00	$ 112,026,910.00	**$ 124,670,000.00**

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
SUBSIDIES					
Glen Mills School	$ 310,000.00	$ 435,000.00	$ 473,908.00	$ 495,000.00	$ 520,000.00
Sleighton Farms School	275,000.00	380,327.82	420,000.00	521,904.56	540,000.00
Glen Mills School—Deficiency	4,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleighton Farms School—Deficiency	18,644.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Dudley Saul Clinic—Philadelphia	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Dixmont Hospital	880,000.00	B	B	B	B
Elwyn Training School	516,000,00	702,000.00	831,600.00	945,000.00	945,000.00
Elwyn Training School—Deficiency	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State Aided†	8,735,550.00	12,262,000.00	14,365,600.00	15,993,200.00	17,000,000.00
Homes—State Aided†	418,825.00	519,275.00	576,825.00	623,925.00	650,000.00
Nurses Training	.....	.....	500,000.00	1,300,000.00	2,150,000.00
Nurses Training—Deficiency	.....	.....	440,000.00	750,000.00	.....
Total Subsidies	$ 11,218,619.00	$ 14,348,602.82	$ 17,607,933.00	$ 20,629,029.56	$ 21,805,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Welfare	$ 67,921,809.00	$ 94,584,202.82	$ 111,094,543.00	$ 132,655,939.56	$ 146,475,000.00

† See Detail on pages following.
B Included in appropriation for State-Owned Hospitals this period.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED					
Abington Memorial Hospital	$ 70,200.00	$ 108,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 134,000.00	
Adrian Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	40,100.00	50,000.00	55,000.00	58,000.00	
Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh	181,200.00	254,000.00	288,000.00	302,000.00	
Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	30,200.00	46,000.00	53,000.00	60,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total
Allentown Hospital Association, Allentown	150,000.00	200,000.00	232,000.00	260,000.00	
Altoona Hospital, Altoona	62,000.00	86,000.00	100,000.00	114,000.00	
American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, Philadelphia	7,200.00	10,000.00	11,600.00	12,000.00	
American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia	20,000.00	24,000.00	28,000.00	30,600.00	
Armstrong County Hospital	16,500.00	18,000.00	19,000.00	22,000.00	
Barnes, Simon H. Memorial Hospital	6,500.00	9,000.00	9,500.00	10,800.00	
Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton	14,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	24,600.00	
Bedford Community Hospital	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	
Belvedere General Hospital, Pittsburgh	4,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,400.00	
Berwick Hospital	18,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00	
Black, F. W. Memorial Hospital, Lewistown	8,000.00	12,000.00	13,800.00	16,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Blair, J. C. Memorial Hospital, Huntingdon	36,000.00	40,000.00	48,000.00	60,000.00	
Bloomsburg Hospital	34,000.00	46,000.00	52,000.00	56,400.00	
Braddock General Hospital	47,600.00	56,000.00	62,000.00	67,600.00	
Bradford Hospital	31,600.00	42,000.00	49,000.00	58,000.00	
Brookville Hospital	15,500.00	22,000.00	24,000.00	27,000.00	
Brownsville General Hospital	31,000.00	38,000.00	38,000.00	40,000.00	
Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr	40,000.00	90,000.00	102,000.00	110,000.00	
Butler County Memorial Hospital	30,000.00	44,000.00	54,000.00	62,600.00	
Canonsburg General Hospital	19,000.00	22,500.00	23,000.00	25,000.00	
Carbondale General Hospital Association	27,000.00	35,000.00	42,000.00	46,000.00	
Carlisle Hospital	28,000.00	38,000.00	44,000.00	49,600.00	
Centre County Hospital, Bellefonte	25,000.00	35,000.00	39,000.00	42,000.00	
Chambersburg Hospital	19,000.00	28,000.00	32,600.00	48,000.00	
Charleroi-Monessen Hospital	26,500.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	43,000.00	
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	58,000.00	80,000.00	92,000.00	102,000.00	
Chester Hospital, City of Chester	90,000.00	120,000.00	136,000.00	150,000.00	
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia	27,000.00	36,500.00	42,000.00	46,000.00	**The**
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia	22,000.00	36,000.00	38,000.00	42,000.00	**Recommended**
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	92,000.00	130,000.00	148,000.00	162,000.00	**Appropriations**
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	96,000.00	137,000.00	156,000.00	166,000.00	**To The**
Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon	36,000.00	54,000.00	64,000.00	70,000.00	**State-Aided**
Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	38,000.00	50,600.00	59,000.00	62,600.00	**Medical and**
Clearfield Hospital	44,000.00	60,000.00	66,000.00	72,000.00	**Surgical**
Clement Atkinson Memorial Hospital, Coatesville	.....	.....	7,500.00	14,000.00	**Hospitals**
Coatesville Hospital	42,000.00	58,000.00	66,000.00	72,000.00	**Are Given**
Columbia Hospital, Columbia	11,800.00	16,000.00	18,500.00	20,000.00	**In Total**
Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg	14,000.00	22,000.00	28,000.00	40,000.00	
Community Hospital, Kane	6,000.00	11,000.00	12,000.00	13,600.00	
Community General Hospital, Reading	60,000.00	90,000.00	102,000.00	112,000.00	
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital	112,000.00	154,000.00	172,000.00	188,000.00	
Convalescent Hospital for Colored Women, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Corry Hospital Association	10,000.00	12,600.00	13,000.00	14,600.00	
Crozier, J. Lewis Hospital, Chester	4,000.00	7,500.00	11,000.00	20,000.00	
Delaware County Hospital	20,500.00	26,000.00	28,600.00	30,000.00	
Devitt's Camp Inc. for Treatment of Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	
Eagleville Sanatorium	126,000.00	174,000.00	196,000.00	212,000.00	
Easton Hospital	68,000.00	94,000.00	106,000.00	115,000.00	
Elizabeth Steel Magee, Pittsburgh	106,000.00	152,000.00	175,000.00	194,000.00	
Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	18,000.00	19,100.00	22,000.00	24,000.00	
Ellwood City Hospital, Ellwood City	8,500.00	13,600.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Elm Terrace Hospital, Lansdale	4,800.00	6,400.00	6,400.00	7,600.00	
Ephrata Community Hospital	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	
Evangelical Community Hospital, Lewisburg	.....	.....	5,000.00	8,000.00	
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	22,000.00	32,000.00	38,000.00	42,000.00	
Frankfort Hospital, Philadelphia	62,000.00	87,000.00	100,000.00	108,000.00	
Franklin City Hospital	18,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	30,800.00	
Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, Philadelphia	25,000.00	38,000.00	.....	.....	
Frick, Henry Clay, Memorial Hospital, Mt. Pleasant	22,000.00	22,000.00	26,000.00	31,600.00	
Fulton County Medical Centre	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00	
Geisinger, Geo. F. Memorial Hospital, Danville	57,000.00	82,000.00	95,000.00	100,000.00	
General Hospital of Monroe County	20,000.00	30,000.00	36,000.00	42,000.00	The
Germantown Dispensary and Hospital	180,000.00	250,000.00	295,000.00	318,000.00	Recommended
Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital, Lehighton	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	Appropriations
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	53,000.00	76,000.00	88,000.00	94,000.00	To The
Grandview Hospital, Sellersville	15,000.00	20,000.00	23,400.00	26,000.00	State-Aided
Greene County Memorial Hospital, Waynesburg	$ 15,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 29,000.00	$ 36,000.00	Medical and
Greenville Hospital, Greenville	9,000.00	9,000.00	10,400.00	12,000.00	Surgical
Grove City Hospital	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,600.00	9,000.00	Hospitals
Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia	206,000.00	284,000.00	336,000.00	380,000.00	Are Given
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	60,000.00	68,000.00	76,000.00	84,000.00	In Total
Hamot Hospital Association, Erie	107,000.00	152,000.00	178,000.00	190,000.00	
Hanover General Hospital, Hanover	16,000.00	22,400.00	26,000.00	28,600.00	
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg	108,000.00	154,000.00	180,000.00	214,000.00	
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	62,000.00	87,000.00	102,000.00	152,000.00	
Homestead Hospital	42,000.00	58,000.00	68,000.00	74,000.00	
Indiana Hospital	47,000.00	66,000.00	74,000.00	80,000.00	
Jamison Memorial Hospital Association, New Castle	16,000.00	26,000.00	31,600.00	36,000.00	
Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia	290,000.00	416,000.00	484,000.00	530,000.00	
Jefferson Hospital (Barton Clinic—T B)	16,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	
Jersey Shore Hospital	5,000.00	8,000.00	9,600.00	12,000.00	
Kane Summit Hospital Association	6,500.00	7,500.00	8,000.00	8,600.00	
Lancaster County Tuberculosis Society, Rossmere	62,000.00	71,500.00	82,000.00	88,600.00	
Lancaster General Hospital	76,000.00	108,000.00	125,000.00	145,000.00	
Lancaster Osteopathic Hospital Association	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,500.00	5,600.00	
Latrobe Hospital	25,000.00	36,000.00	44,000.00	56,000.00	
Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia	38,000.00	60,000.00	68,000.00	74,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Lee Homeopathic Hospital, Johnstown	24,000.00	32,000.00	36,000.00	40,000.00	
Lewistown Hospital	60,000.00	86,000.00	98,000.00	108,000.00	
Lock Haven Hospital	39,000.00	54,000.00	64,000.00	74,000.00	
Lying-In Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	64,000.00	88,000.00	96,000.00	102,000.00	
Maple Avenue Hospital, DuBois	16,000.00	23,000.00	26,000.00	28,600.00	
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	33,000.00	45,000.00	50,800.00	54,000.00	
McKeesport Hospital	82,000.00	120,000.00	138,000.00	152,000.00	
Meadville City Hospital	26,000.00	38,000.00	45,000.00	52,000.00	
Memorial Hospital Association, Monongahela City	10,800.00	15,000.00	16,800.00	18,000.00	
Memorial Hospital of Chester County	28,000.00	39,000.00	43,000.00	47,000.00	
Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Philadelphia	38,000.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	58,000.00	
Memorial Hospital of Pottstown	13,000.00	20,000.00	24,000.00	28,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Altoona	46,000.00	46,000.00	54,000.00	62,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia	77,000.00	108,000.00	.....	.....	
Mercy-Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	.....	166,000.00	180,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	90,000.00	124,000.00	137,000.00	148,000.00	
Meyersdale Community Hospital	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	
Mid-Valley Hospital Blakely	32,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	48,000.00	
Milliken, A. C. Hospital, Pottsville	28,000.00	40,000.00	48,000.00	66,000.00	
Miner's Hospital of Northern Cambria	45,000.00	68,000.00	78,800.00	88,000.00	
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	76,000.00	114,000.00	135,000.00	148,000.00	
Montgomery Hospital, Norristown	43,150.00	58,000.00	68,000.00	77,000.00	
Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	126,000.00	164,000.00	184,000.00	198,000.00	
Muncy Valley Hospital	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	
Nason Hospital Association, Roaring Spring	28,000.00	39,600.00	45,000.00	49,600.00	
Northern Liberties Hospital	19,500.00	28,000.00	32,400.00	36,000.00	
Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia	31,000.00	42,000.00	49,000.00	52,000.00	
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	18,000.00	26,400.00	30,600.00	36,000.00	
Oakburne Colony Hospital	44,000.00	64,000.00	74,000.00	82,000.00	
Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks	20,000.00	28,600.00	28,000.00	30,000.00	
Oil City Hospital	28,000.00	32,000.00	38,000.00	46,000.00	
Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia (20th & Susquehanna Sts.)	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	
Packer, Robert, Hospital Sayre	135,000.00	190,000.00	218,000.00	236,000.00	
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	48,000.00	64,000.00	67,600.00	70,000.00	
Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia (Contributors)	175,000.00	256,000.00	292,000.00	316,000.00	
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Hospital	6,900.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	13,600.00	
Phoenixville Hospital	15,000.00	24,000.00	28,000.00	32,000.00	
Physician's and Surgeon's Hospital, Philadelphia	4,800.00	.....	.....	.....	
Pittsburgh Hospital Association	$ 68,000.00	$ 98,000.00	$ 116,000.00	$ 132,000.00	

The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Pittston Hospital Association	57,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00	88,000.00	
Port Allegany Hospital	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,800.00	
Potter County Memorial Hospital, Coudersport	3,900.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,600.00	
Pottstown Hospital	22,000.00	34,000.00	39,000.00	42,800.00	
Pottsville Hospital	84,000.00	120,000.00	138,000.00	148,000.00	
Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh	56,000.00	82,000.00	98,000.00	120,000.00	
Providence Hospital	12,000.00	18,800.00	22,000.00	27,000.00	
Quakertown Hospital Association	9,600.00	14,600.00	17,000.00	22,000.00	
Reading Hospital	110,000.00	160,000.00	184,000.00	200,000.00	
Renovo Hospital	9,000.00	12,800.00	14,800.00	18,000.00	
Rochester General Hospital	28,000.00	42,000.00	62,000.00	64,800.00	
Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Philadelphia	79,800.00	114,000.00	134,000.00	146,000.00	
Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia	63,000.00	92,000.00	102,000.00	120,000.00	
Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	158,000.00	224,000.00	260,000.00	278,000.00	
Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh	48,000.00	69,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	**The**
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Carbondale	24,000.00	35,000.00	42,000.00	47,600.00	**Recommended**
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Reading	.....	.....	60,000.00	90,000.00	**Appropriations**
Saint Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem	100,000.00	144,000.00	168,000.00	184,000.00	**To The**
Saint Luke's and Children's Medical Center, Phila.	85,000.00	126,000.00	146,000.00	150,000.00	**State-Aided**
Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie	92,000.00	134,000.00	156,000.00	186,000.00	**Medical and**
Sewickley Hospital	27,000.00	30,000.00	32,600.00	36,800.00	
Shady Side Hospital	84,000.00	117,000.00	136,000.00	145,000.00	**Surgical**
Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hospital, Wellsboro	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	**Hospitals**
Somerset Community Hospital	18,300.00	28,400.00	34,000.00	35,000.00	**Are Given**
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh	67,000.00	96,000.00	114,000.00	134,000.00	**In Total**
Spencer Hospital, Meadville	35,100.00	48,000.00	55,600.00	60,000.00	
Stetson Hospital, Phila.	12,000.00	18,600.00	22,600.00	24,600.00	
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	14,000.00	24,000.00	26,000.00	28,000.00	
Sunbury Community Hospital	38,000.00	49,000.00	56,000.00	60,000.00	
Taylor Hospital Association, Taylor	34,000.00	47,600.00	54,000.00	58,000.00	
Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park	21,000.00	29,000.00	32,000.00	30,000.00	
Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia	155,000.00	230,000.00	275,000.00	400,000.00	
Titusville Hospital	7,000.00	11,600.00	13,600.00	18,000.00	
Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh	96,000.00	120,000.00	138,000.00	152,000.00	
Tyler Memorial Hospital, Meshoppen	.....	.....	4,000.00	5,600.00	
Uniontown Hospital	70,000.00	100,000.00	116,000.00	122,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania Hospital	260,000.00	376,000.00	428,000.00	448,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital	165,000.00	232,000.00	264,000.00	276,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania—Episcopal Hospital	.....	.....	150,000.00	180,000.00	
Warne, Lemos B., Hospital and Clinic, Inc., Pottsville	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS — STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Warner, Annie M., Hospital, Gettysburg	12,500.00	14,000.00	16,800.00	26,000.00	
Warren General Hospital	28,000.00	42,000.00	49,000.00	52,000.00	
Washington Hospital	48,000.00	66,000.00	77,000.00	86,000.00	
Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Honesdale	7,500.00	10,000.00	11,600.00	13,000.00	
Waynesboro Hospital	16,000.00	22,000.00	26,000.00	29,600.00	The
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh	145,000.00	206,000.00	246,000.00	266,000.00	Recommended
Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg	57,000.00	79,000.00	90,000.00	100,000.00	Appropriations
West Side Hospital Association, Scranton	61,000.00	84,000.00	94,000.00	102,000.00	To The
West Side Osteopathic Hospital of York, Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	State-Aided
Wilkes-Barre General Hospital	162,000.00	230,000.00	274,000.00	306,000.00	Medical and
Williamsport Hospital	98,000.00	142,000.00	166,000.00	184,000.00	
Wills Hospital, Philadelphia	93,000.00	134,000.00	156,000.00	170,000.00	Surgical
Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Phila.	65,000.00	95,000.00	110,000.00	.....	Hospitals
Women's Hospital of Phila.	71,000.00	92,000.00	106,000.00	116,000.00	
Women's Hospital, Pittsburgh	7,000.00	12,800.00	15,600.00	22,000.00	Are Given
Women's Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia	73,000.00	100,000.00	118,000.00	126,000.00	In Total
Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital — Wilkes-Barre	47,000.00	68,000.00	76,600.00	84,000.00	
York Hospital	99,000.00	142,000.00	168,000.00	187,000.00	
Zem Zem Hospital for Crippled Children	18,000.00	30,000.00	36,000.00	40,000.00	
TOTAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED	$ 8,735,550.00	$ 12,262,000.00	$ 14,365,600.00	$ 15,993,200.00	$ 17,000,000.00
HOMES—STATE AIDED					
Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport	$ 825.00	$ 825.00	$ 825.00	$ 825,00	
Allegheny Temporary Home for Children	3,400.00	4,000.00	4,400.00	4,400.00	
Almira Home, New Castle	5,000.00	7,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	
Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton	$ 4,000.00	$ 5,600.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,600.00	
Benevolent Home Association for Children, Pottsville	1,500.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	
Berean Manual Training School	24,000.00	.....	.....	.....	
Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale	9,300.00	13,800.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	
Chester Day Nursery and Children's Boarding Home	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Children's Aid Society of Franklin County, Chambersburg	2,000.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Phila.	58,000.00	58,000.00	64,000.00	68,000.00	
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	24,000.00	24,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	
Children's Home of Bradford	2,000.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	
Children's Home of Easton	7,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	
Children's Home of York	3,500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00	6,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Children's Home of Bethlehem and Allentown	4,000.00	6,500.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	
Children's Home, Harrisburg	12,800.00	16,000.00	17,600.00	18,500.00	
Children's Home of Reading	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	2,000.00	
Christian Home of Johnstown	3,500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	
Colored Children's Bureau, Philadelphia	7,500.00	10,500.00	12,000.00	16,000.00	
Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	1,700.00	2,400.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	
Curtis Home for Girls, Pittsburgh	4,000.00	5,600.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	
Erie Infants' Home and Hospital	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Florence Crittenton Home, Erie	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	
Florence Crittenton Home, Philadelphia	2,000.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	The
Florence Crittenton Home, Williamsport	700.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	Recommended
Friend's Home for Children, Secane, Delaware County	2,100.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	Appropriations
Friendship House, Scranton	6,100.00	9,500.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	To The
George, Jr., Republic of Western Pennsylvania	12,000.00	18,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	
Home for Aged, Philadelphia	4,000.00	5,600.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	State-Aided
Home for Aged Infirm Women, Easton	4,500.00	6,500.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	Homes
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	Are Given
Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	In Total
Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Phila.	2,400.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	
Home for Veterans of G.A.R. and Wives, Philadelphia	14,500.00	16,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Home for Widows and Single Women, Lebanon	2,500.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	15,000.00	21,000.00	23,000.00	26,000.00	
Ladies G.A.R. Home, Swissvale	19,200.00	23,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	
Margaret Henry Children's Home, New Castle	600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	
Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged	4,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	8,000.00	
Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia	3,500.00	4,000.00	4,500.00	6,000.00	
Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia	14,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	25,000.00	
Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley	2,400.00	3,400.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Penna. Memorial Home, Brookville	9,400.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	
Penna. Association for Blind, Harrisburg	30,000.00	40,000.00	44,000.00	48,000.00	
Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia	3,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind, Philadelphia	10,000.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	36,000.00	
Pittsburgh Home for Babies	10,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,600.00	
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Children	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
HOMES—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Sarah A. Reed Home, Erie ..	9,000.00	10,500.00	11,000.00	12,000.00	
Seaman's Church Institute, Phila.	12,000.00	16,800.00	18,600.00	21,000.00	
Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown	6,000.00	7,500.00	8,500.00	9,500.00	
Tilden Home for Aged Couples, Phila.	1,400.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	
United Charities Home for Children, Hazleton	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Union Home for Old Ladies, Philadelphia	3,000.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	
Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society, Greensburg	6,000.00	9,400.00	11,500.00	13,500.00	
Williamsport Home	7,500.00	10,500.00	11,500.00	12,000.00	
York County Blind Center ..	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Zoor Home for Mothers, Babies and Convalescents of Allison Park, Allegheny County	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	
TOTAL HOMES — STATE AIDED	$ 418,825.00	$ 519,275.00	$ 576,825.00	$ 623,925.00	**$ 650,000.00**

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
State Civil Service Commission	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	**$ 100,000.00**
Post-War Planning Commission	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority—Administration	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority—Advancement	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....
Interstate Oil Compact Commission	.....	2,400.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Post-War Planning Commission—Agreements with Political Subdivisions	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Prepare 80th Division History	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	2,400.00	2,400.00	34,870.00	31,700.00	**40,430.00**
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	2,400.00	4,200.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	**6,000.00**
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00	**25,000.00**
Commission on Delaware Basin (Incodel)	30,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	**50,000.00**
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Special Surveys	.....	.....	70,000.00	.....	.....
Council of State Governments	40,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	**60,000.00**
Atlantic States Fisheries Commission	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	**1,600.00**

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Public School Building Authority—Administration	.....	†	600,000.00	650,000.00	800,000.00
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	9,385.00	.....
Delaware River Joint Commission	.....	65,000.00	.....	.....	.....
State Tax Equalization Board	.....	500,000.00	550,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Commission for Observance of 175th Anniversary-Declaration of Independence	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Public Safety Commission	.....	.....	.....	‡	50,000.00
Total	$ 1,448,500.00	$ 780,200.00	$ 3,488,870.00	$ 1,569,085.00	$ 1,670,030.00
SUBSIDIES					
Port of Philadelphia	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Harrisburg Fire Companies	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
George Jr. Republic Association-Buildings	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	.....
Total	$ 206,600.00	$ 246,600.00	$ 245,600.00	$ 255,600.00	$ 205,600.00
TOTAL — Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	$ 1,655,100.00	$ 1,026,800.00	$ 3,734,470.00	$ 1,824,685.00	$ 1,875,630.00

† Appropriation made to Public Instruction this period. See page 19.
‡ Appropriation made to Governor's Office this period. See page 8.

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 997,500.00
Reserve for Civil Defense	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,845,000.00	.....
TOTAL——State Council of Civil Defense	.....	.....	.....	$ 4,045,000.00	$ 997,500.00

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION ‡
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 320,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 504,750.00	$ 531,000.00

‡ Supported also by Milk Control Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,069,000.00	$ 1,260,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	$ 1,595,000.00	$ 1,770,000.00

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 260,000.00	$ 390,500.00			
Erection of Historical Markers and Maintenance of Historical Sites	.....	155,000.00	$ 620,000.00	$ 706,500.00	$ 750,000.00
Part of an appropriation to Department of Public Instruction transferred for expenses of State Museum ..	59,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	10,163.00	14,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Drake Well Memorial—Maintenance	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admiral Perry Memorial Park	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flagship Niagara	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsbury Memorial — Furnishings	45,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preservation of Battle Flags	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Old Economy—Restoration ..	10,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Improvements	18,000.00	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Preserving Historical Documents	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Repairs ..	25,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters — Maintenance	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Drake Well Memorial—Improvements	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....	.....
Preserving and Exhibiting Pennsylvania Material	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Farmers Museum	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
Warriors Run	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Pottsgrove Memorial	.....	.....	47,100.00	.....	.....
TOTAL—Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	$ 472,263.00	$ 727,000.00	$ 753,600.00	$ 786,500.00	$ 750,000.00

SENATE

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries					
Fifty Senators and Extra Compensation to President Pro Tempore	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00
Session Employes	102,000.00	132,000.00	180,000.00	195,000.00	195,000.00
Session Employes—Additional	18,000.00	15,000.00	134,882.50	.....	.....
Session Employes—Deficiency	31,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returning Officers	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Secretary of the Senate	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	.....	.....	.....	5,600.00	5,600.00
Senate Librarian	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Two Clerks to President	4,800.00	4,800.00	5,280.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Secretary to President	3,240.00	3,600.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Secretary to President Pro Tempore	.....	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Two Watchmen	7,920.00	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00	9,600.00
Chief Custodian	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,940.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Custodians	10,965.00	11,200.00	12,320.00	13,800.00	13,800.00
Janitor	.....	3,000.00	3,600.00	3,960.00	3,960.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	7,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Library Clerk	.....	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Librarian	.....	4,400.00	5,000.00	5,600.00	5,600.00
Messenger in Library	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Clerk to President Pro Tempore	4,800.00	.....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Assistant Secretary—Recess	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,725.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Senate Indexing Clerk	.....	.....	4,800.00	5,600.00	5,600.00
Chief Compiling Clerk	.....	.....	7,200.00	8,400.00	8,400.00
Messenger to Secretary	.....	.....	3,600.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Chief Sergeant at Arms	.....	.....	.....	7,200.00	7,200.00
Chief Mailing Clerk	.....	.....	.....	7,200.00	7,200.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographer to Librarian—Recess	6,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Salaries	$ 425,825.00	$ 424,600.00	$ 622,707.50	$ 552,460.00	$ 552,460.00
Mileage					
Fifty Senators	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00	$ 18,000.00
Fifty Senators—Additional	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....	.....
Fifty Senators—Deficiency	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officers and Employes	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Returning Officers and Employes	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total Mileage	$ 24,700.00	$ 22,700.00	$ 30,700.00	$ 22,700.00	$ 22,700.00
Postage					
Fifty Senators	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk	150.00	150.00	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Lieutenant-Governor	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Legislative Journal	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Total Postage	$ 12,300.00	$ 12,300.00	$ 4,800.00	$ 4,800.00	$ 4,800.00

SENATE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Contingent Expenses					
Office of Secretary—Recess	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Secretary—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
President — Pro Tempore — Recess	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
President — Pro Tempore — Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six Months Ending Nov. 30, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Chief Clerk—Additional	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Leader—Additional	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Additional	.....	1,000.00	500.00	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Additional	.....	1,000.00	400.00	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Session	.....	.....	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Minority Whip—Session	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	750.00	750.00	750.00
Total Contingent Expenses	$ 38,600.00	$ 43,600.00	$ 69,750.00	$ 55,350.00	$ 55,350.00
Miscellaneous Expenses					
Incidental Expenses	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 11,000.00	$ 13,000.00	$ 13,000.00
Incidental Expenses — Deficiency	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incidental Expenses — Additional	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Appropriation Committee	12,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Appropriation Committee—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Expenses—Senators	.....	120,000.00	120,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Committee Inspecting State institutions—Additional	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	$ 27,825.00	$ 159,575.00	$ 162,075.00	$ 231,575.00	$ 231,575.00
TOTAL—Senate	$ 529,250.00	$ 662,775.00	$ 890,032.50	$ 866,885.00	$ 866,885.00

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries					
Members and Speaker's Extra Compensation	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00
Session Employes	132,000.00	158,000.00	202,000.00	237,000.00	237,000.00
Session Employes—Additional	18,000.00	45,000.00	130,145.00	.....	.....
Session Employes—Deficiency	41,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returning Officers	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Secretary of House	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Parliamentarian	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Administrative Assistant to Speaker	.....	4,800.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Speaker	4,800.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Clerk to Speaker	.....	4,200.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	7,200.00	8,400.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Secretary to Chief Clerk	.....	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	3,075.00	3,600.00	4,800.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Messenger to Chief Clerk	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Amendment Clerk	.....	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Superintendent to Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Supply Clerk	.....	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Compiling Clerk	.....	7,200.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Finance Clerk	.....	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Library Clerk	.....	.....	.....	6,400.00	6,400.00
Day Watchman	3,960.00	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00	9,600.00
Night Watchman	3,960.00				
Chief Custodian	.....	4,000.00	4,400.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Custodians—Four	.....	14,400.00	16,000.00	17,600.00	17,600.00
Secretary to the Secretary	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Clerk to Secretary	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk——Recess	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographer to Speaker	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custodian of Hall of House	3,960.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Custodians	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Salaries	$ 930,355.00	$ 974,000.00	$ 1,128,905.00	$ 1,069,400.00	$ 1,069,400.00
Mileage					
Members	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 85,000.00
Members—Additional	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Members—Deficiency	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Returning Officers—Session	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total Mileage	$ 99,000.00	$ 92,000.00	$ 107,000.00	$ 92,000.00	$ 92,000.00
Postage					
Members	$ 31,200.00	$ 31,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	$ 150.00	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Legislative Journal	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Legislative Journal — Additional	.....	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....	.....
Total Postage	$ 41,350.00	$ 42,350.00	$ 12,650.00	$ 12,650.00	$ 12,650.00

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Contingent Expenses					
Speaker—Recess	$ 3,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Speaker—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Speaker—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Office of Chief Clerk—Years ending May 31, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk — Six Months ending Nov. 30, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1949 and 1951 Additional	.....	1,000.00	3,500.00	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Minority Floor Leader — Recess	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Leader—Additional	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Additional	.....	1,000.00	500.00	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Additional	.....	$ 750.00	$ 400.00	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Deficiency	.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Session	.....	.....	1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Minority Whip—Session	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	750.00	750.00	750.00
Total Contingent Expenses	$ 47,100.00	$ 54,100.00	$ 77,250.00	$ 68,350.00	$ 68,350.00
Miscellaneous Expenses					
Appropriation Committee	$ 12,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 35,000.00	$ 35,000.00
Appropriation Committee — Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Incidental Expenses	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	26,000.00	26,000.00
Incidental Expenses — Additional	.....	2,500.00	8,500.00	.....	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Committee Inspecting State Institutions—Additional	1,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses—Members of House	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	748,800.00	748,800.00
Salaries—Deceased Members	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	$ 40,000.00	$ 555,550.00	$ 564,750.00	$ 816,050.00	$ 816,050.00
TOTAL—House of Representatives	$ 1,157,805.00	$ 1,718,000.00	$ 1,890,555.00	$ 2,058,450.00	$ 2,058,450.00

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Proof Reading	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00
Proof Reading—Deficiency	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indexing the Legislative Journal	1,500.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Legislative Journal	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	$ 96,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 170,000.00	$ 170,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Additional	3,000.00	.....	11,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing Laws Relating to Veterans	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Special Printing and Binding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Register	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Legislative Reference Bureau	$ 151,500.00	$ 132,000.00	$ 161,000.00	$ 170,000.00	$ 170,000.00

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Senate and House of Representatives	$ 800.00	$ 800.00	$ 800.00	$ 800.00	**$ 800.00**
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators Association	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	**2,500.00**
Expenses of Electoral College	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	**1,000.00**
Joint State Government Commission	100,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	.....
Joint State Government Commission—Deficiency	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Local Government Commission	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	.....
Inaugural Committee	5,953.29	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Commission to Study School Subsidies	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	$ 179,253.29	$ 324,300.00	$ 348,300.00	$ 334,300.00	**$ 4,300.00**

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Supreme Court					
Salaries of Judges	$ 274,000.00	$ 323,000.00	$ 323,000.00	$ 342,835.00	**$ 351,000.00**
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**381.79**	.....
Expenses of Judges	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	**56,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses—East-District	65,200.00	65,200.00	65,200.00	74,950.00	**74,950.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	11,100.00	13,100.00	14,600.00	17,100.00	**17,100.00**
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District—Deficiency	.....	.....	1,250.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	30,700.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	44,000.00	**44,000.00**
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	4,500.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00	**5,500.00**
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts—Deficiency	.....	2,000.00	750.00	.....	.....
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, Stenographers, and Expenses	73,995.00	98,096.00	118,825.00	150,000.00	**161,846.00**
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, Stenographers, and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	.....	7,100.00	**6,300.00**	.....

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Board of Governance	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	**10,000.00**
Procedural Rules Committee	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	**25,000.00**
Portrait of Chief Justice	.....	.....	.....	750.00	**750.00**
Board of Law Examiners	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	**60,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses of State Reporter	.....	.....	.....	54,640.00	**57,600.00**
Total Supreme Court	$ 610,495.00	$ 689,896.00	$ 726,225.00	$ 847,456.79	$ **863,746.00**
Superior Court					
Salaries of Judges	$ 253,000.00	$ 295,000.00	$ 295,000.00	$ 314,835.00	$ **323,000.00**
Expenses of Judges	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	**49,000.00**
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	63,000.00	80,136.00	85,385.00	102,600.00	**102,600.00**
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	**15,000.00**
Total Superior Court	$ 377,000.00	$ 436,136.00	$ 444,385.00	$ 481,435.00	$ **489,600.00**
Court of Common Pleas					
Salaries of Judges	$ 3,100,000.00	$ 3,663,000.00	$ 3,755,000.00	$ 4,172,925.00	$ **4,461,000.00**
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**71,000.00**	.....
Expenses of Traveling Judges	100,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	**120,000.00**
Payments of Mileage in Divided Judicial District	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	19,400.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	**60,000.00**
Total Court of Common Pleas	$ 3,224,400.00	$ 3,783,000.00	$ 3,885,000.00	$ 4,373,925.00	$ **4,646,000.00**
Orphans' Court					
Salaries of Judges	$ 618,000.00	$ 725,000.00	$ 725,000.00	$ 793,000.00	$ **853,000.00**
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**1,700.00**	.....
Municipal Court of Philadelphia					
Salaries of Judges	$ 221,000.00	$ 265,000.00	$ 265,000.00	$ 355,670.00	$ **393,000.00**
County Court of Allegheny					
Salaries of Judges	$ 121,000.00	$ 145,000.00	$ 145,000.00	$ 162,000.00	$ **169,000.00**
Salaries of Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	.....	**400.00**	.....
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County					
Salary of Judge	$ 20,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 26,835.00	$ **28,000.00**
Miscellaneous					
Salaries of Retired Judges	$ 100,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 81,000.00	$ 81,000.00	$ **81,000.00**
Salaries of Retired Judges—Deficiency	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries of Associate Judges	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	90,000.00	**90,000.00**
Salaries of Associate Judges—Deficiency	.....	.....	16,300.00	.....	.....
Mileage of Associate Judges	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	**7,000.00**
TOTAL—Miscellaneous	$ 157,000.00	$ 121,000.00	$ 164,300.00	$ 178,000.00	$ **178,000.00**
State Reporter					
Salary of State Reporter	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....
Salary of Assistant Reporter	9,600.00	9,600.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries and General Expenses	14,560.00	16,900.00	20,640.00	.....	.....
Total State Reporter	$ 34,160.00	$ 36,500.00	$ 45,640.00	†	†
TOTAL—Judicial Department	$ 5,383,055.00	$ 6,225,532.00	$ 6,424,550.00	$ 7,220,421.79	$ **7,620,346.00**

† See Supreme Court this period.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
Bonus	$ 3,555,351.02	$ 2,862,411.98	$ 4,400,000.00	$ 4,400,000.00
Tax on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans	98,955,000.20	119,175,979.76	126,662,500.00	128,621,500.00
Tax on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Stock Transfers	31,747,746.29	34,565,987.62	46,565,160.00	47,970,100.00
Penalties and Interest on Taxes and Bonus	554,614.52	808,776.54	654,000.00	654,000.00
Other Taxes	400,424,888.10	408,015,079.80	548,060,109.00	524,926,800.00
Licenses and Fees	10,559,661.73	11,618,355.76	11,410,270.00	12,553,305.00
Fines and Penalties	1,435,506.91	1,577,859.64	1,417,880.00	1,943,925.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,101,389.91	8,275,501.91	12,327,872.00	8,223,540.00
Institutional Reimbursements	18,133,108.10	20,310,538.02	22,334,971.00	25,576,830.00
Liquor Store Profits	77,000,000.00	80,000,000.00	87,600,000.00	82,000,000.00
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	$ 647,467,266.78	$ 687,210,491.03	$ 861,432,762.00	$ 836,870,000.00
Repayment of Loan by State Restaurant Fund	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Reimbursement of Advancements to:				
General State Authority	.....	$ 2,000,000.00	.....	.....
World War II Veterans Compensation Fund	.....	513,080.83	.....	.....
Toll Bridge Fund	.....	12,507.26	.....	.....
Appropriation of Surplus Funds From:				
Manufacturing Fund	.....	1,150,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	.....
Banking Fund	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND RECEIPTS EXCLUDING SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES	$ 647,482,266.78	$ 691,386,079.12	$ 862,932,762.00	$ 836,870,000.00
Specific Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes	$ 123,188,420.66	$ 154,499,709.38	$ 150,022,736.00	+
GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	$ 770,670,687.44	$ 845,885,788.50	$1,012,955,498.00	$ 836,870,000.00

+Since these receipts are not available for appropriation, and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no estimate is made.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
BONUS				
Bonus—Domestic	$ 1,338,243.14	$ 998,080.40	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00
Bonus—Foreign	2,217,107.88	1,864,331.58	2,900,000.00	2,900,000.00
Total Bonus	$ 3,555,351.02	$ 2,862,411.98	$ 4,400,000.00	$ 4,400,000.00
TAXES ON CAPITAL STOCK, SHARES AND LOANS				
Capital Stock Taxes—Domestic	$ 63,228,529.90	$ 73,824,070.22	$ 80,000,000.00	$ 82,000,000.00
Capital Stock Taxes—Foreign	24,152,481.73	30,275,661.76	33,750,000.00	33,750,000.00
Tax on Shares—Trust Companies	1,960,328.05	3,576,707.57	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Tax on Shares—State Banks	356,090.13	643,761.66	499,000.00	499,000.00
Tax on Shares—National Banks	5,330,906.24	7,371,824.32	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Tax on Stock—Building and Loan Associations	112.57	1,025.54	1,500.00	1,500.00
Loans Tax—Corporation—Domestic	3,525,911.09	2,981,627.72	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Loans Tax—Corporation—Foreign	285,315.57	286,020.82	300,000.00	300,000.00
Loans Tax—Cities, Boroughs and Townships	25,141.96	116,924.73	50,000.00	10,000.00
Loans Tax—Counties	1,546.50	11,488.31	1,000.00	.....
Loans Tax—School Districts	69,206.97	49,543.83	5,000.00	4,000.00
Loans Tax—County Institution Districts	2,663.97	701.36	1,000.00	.....
Tax on Electric Cooperative Corporations	9,413.10	10,438.10	10,000.00	12,000.00
Corporate Net Income Tax on Agricultural Cooperative Associations	7,352.42	26,183.82	45,000.00	45,000.00
Total Taxes on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans	$ 98,955,000.20	$ 119,175,979.76	$ 126,662,500.00	$ 128,621,500.00
TAXES ON INCOME, RECEIPTS, PREMIUMS, AND STOCK TRANSFERS				
Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission	$ 10,663,824.52	$ 12,040,308.27	$ 13,800,000.00	$ 14,500,000.00
Gross Receipts Tax—Trucks and Buses	.....	.....	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Gross Receipts Tax—Private Bankers	12,875.25	11,965.04	.....	.....
Gross Receipts Tax—Boxing and Wrestling Exhibits	124,911.02	119,399.55	125,000.00	125,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Casualty	493,547.39	601,434.58	650,000.00	650,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Marine	7,477.61	14,947.03	10,000.00	10,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Fire	442,806.53	494,063.01	500,000.00	600,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Excess Reinsurance	105,142.54	100,206.58	150,000.00	140,000.00
2% Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic Companies	.....	.....	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Life	16,991,296.04	18,599,381.33	19,750,000.00	20,000,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Casualty	1,963,954.26	1,408,527.85	1,650,000.00	2,000,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Marine	24,724.91	39,738.37	70,000.00	70,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess Fire	156,898,97	173,353.78	140,000.00	130,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess Insurance Brokers	10,846.64	17,657.72	45,000.00	45,000.00
Tax on Net Income—Savings Fund Societies	428,474.97	536,525.36	300,000.00	300,000.00
Stock Transfer Stamp Tax	320,690.64	407,891.26	375,000.00	400,000.00
Miscellaneous	275.00	587.89	160.00	100.00
Total Taxes on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Stock Transfers	$ 31,747,746.29	$ 34,565,987.62	$ 46,565,160.00	$ 47,970,100.00
PENALTIES AND INTEREST ON TAXES AND BONUS	$ 554,614.52	$ 808,776.54	$ 654,000.00	$ 654,000.00
TOTAL REGULAR CORPORATION TAXES	$ 134,812,712.03	$ 157,413,155.90	$ 178,281,660.00	$ 181,645,600.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST—(Continued)				
OTHER TAXES				
Cigarette Tax	$ 78,475,739.64	$ 86,139,395.45	$ 88,500,000.00	**$ 88,500,000.00**
Corporate Net Income Tax	152,994,006.10	154,867,136.18	287,000,000.00	**250,000,000.00**
Corporation Income Tax	.....	.....	500,000.00	**500,000.00**
Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission Business	7,795,374.76	8,789,318.87	10,000,000.00	**10,000,000.00**
Liquor Tax	37,763,984.86	36,733,666.27	40,678,000.00	**41,200,000.00**
Soft Drinks Tax	26,929,777.05	27,393,442.42	Repealed	.....
Tax on Legal Documents	873,466.58	884,593.26	950,000.00	**900,000.00**
Malt Beverage Tax	48,720,939.49	46,278,032.66	46,000,000.00	**46,000,000.00**
Realty Transfer Tax	.....	.....	20,000,000.00	**29,000,000.00**
Miscellaneous Taxes (Including Delinquent Repealed Taxes)	79,087.11	47,827.35	650,000.00	**31,700.00**
Penalties and Interest on Other Taxes	.....	283,425.02	204,500.00	**200,500.00**
Inheritance Taxes				
Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax	47,863,947.46	48,178,701.51	54,677,609.00	**56,940,100.00**
Non-Resident Transfer Inheritance Tax	508,845.87	356,378.52	500,200.00	**393,200.00**
Direct Inheritance Tax	7,920.78	4,945.23	20,000.00	**20,000.00**
Collateral Inheritance Tax	186,195.99	245,856.61	441,300.00	**3,841,300.00**
Expense Deduction from Resident Transfer Direct, and Collateral Inheritance Taxes and Estate Tax	*1,774,397.59	*2,187,639.55	*2,061,500.00	***2,600,000.00**
Total Inheritance Taxes	$ 46,792,512.51	$ 46,598,242.32	$ 53,577,609.00	**$ 58,594,600.00**
Total Other Taxes	$ 400,424,888.10	$ 408,015,079.80	$ 548,060,109.00	**$ 524,926,800.00**
TOTAL BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 535,237,600.13	$ 565,428,235.70	$ 726,341,769.00	**$ 706,572,400.00**
LICENSES AND FEES				
Governor's Office—Notary Public Commission Fees	$ 226,625.00	$ 270,875.00	$ 226,625.00	**$ 270,875.00**
Auditor General's Department—Miscellaneous Fees	200.00	450.00	1,000.00	**500.00**
Department of Agriculture				
Oleomargarine Licenses	108,807.83	87,178.00	93,200.00	**120,900.00**
Feeding Stuffs Licenses and Analysis Fees	110,103.00	116,932.00	121,705.00	**121,550.00**
Carbonated Beverage Licenses	93,600.00	91,350.00	97,100.00	**102,600.00**
Fertilizer Licenses	36,245.00	41,755.00	43,675.00	**43,920.00**
Farm Product Inspection Fees	56,693.25	75,656.90	69,500.00	**76,500.00**
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses	30,350.00	31,900.00	26,000.00	**21,700.00**
Insecticide and Fungicide Licenses	10,868.00	10,792.00	12,000.00	**11,140.00**
Lime and Gypsum Licenses and Analysis Fees	3,545.00	3,370.00	3,550.00	**3,460.00**
Egg Opening Licenses	2,200.00	1,700.00	2,000.00	**1,800.00**
Seed Testing and Certification	1,461.94	3,231.89	11,600.00	**22,820.00**
Egg Laying Contest Fees	3,870.00	4,760.00	3,960.00	**3,240.00**
Bakery Licenses	45,175.00	45,950.00	48,465.00	**46,935.00**
Ice Cream Licenses	45,630.00	47,870.00	50,620.00	**51,570.00**
Egg Inspection Licenses	141.00	198.00	210.00	**225.00**
Domestic Animal Dealers' Licenses	19,269.00	19,935.00	20,000.00	**20,220.00**
Farm Produce Dealers Licenses	2,820.00	2,555.00	2,640.00	**2,100.00**
Rendering Plant Licenses	1,390.00	1,030.00	1,500.00	**1,520.00**
Abattoir Licenses	46,300.00	47,550.00	46,980.00	**48,390.00**
Horse Slaughtering Licenses	.....	1,300.00	1,250.00	**1,300.00**
Automatic Milk Dispensing Machines Licenses	.....	.....	1,000.00	**5,000.00**
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	25.00	40.00	40.00	**20.00**
Department of Banking				
Investment Licenses	100.00	100.00	100.00	**100.00**
Security Dealers' Application Fees	9,660.00	10,090.00	10,000.00	**11,000.00**
Security Dealers' Registration Fees	37,420.00	38,960.00	39,000.00	**64,000.00**
Securities Salesmen Application Fees	14,230.00	16,040.00	18,000.00	**16,000.00**
Securities Salesmen Registration Fees	56,910.00	60,490.00	58,000.00	**92,000.00**
Certified Copy Fees	16.25	22.75	100.00	**120.00**

* Indicate deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
LICENSES AND FEES—(Continued)				
Department of Banking				
Investment Advisers Application Fees	1,390.00	1,510.00	1,500.00	**1,300.00**
Investment Advisers Registration Fees	5,480.00	5,740.00	6,000.00	**8,000.00**
Investment Solicitors Application Fees	600.00	610.00	600.00	**500.00**
Investment Solicitors Registration Fees	1,170.00	1,190.00	1,080.00	**1,500.00**
Duplicate Registration Certificates	945.00	1,090.00	1,100.00	**1,000.00**
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	.....	18,000.00	**20,000.00**
Department of Forests and Waters				
Water Power and Supply Permit Fees	25,252.63	25,292.14	25,000.00	**27,000.00**
Dams and Encroachment Fees	23,791.99	22,367.02	22,300.00	**26,600.00**
Navigation Commission Filing Fees	197.00	302.50	400.00	**600.00**
Miscellaneous Fees	25.00	.....	100.00	.....
Department of Health				
Vital Statistics Fees	$ 374,149.01	$ 408,072.63	$ 362,000.00	$ **480,000.00**
Bathing Place Licenses	845.00	770.00	800.00	**700.00**
Approved Inspectors Certificate and Registration Fees	4,502.00	5,400.00	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
State Board of Undertakers' Fees	58,022.00	85,080.00	66,000.00	**73,000.00**
Sewage and Industrial Waste Permit Fees	40,225.00	49,845.00	35,000.00	**47,000.00**
Restaurant Licenses	17,673.50	18,677.06	18,000.00	**18,000.00**
Application Fees—Biochemical and Biological Laboratory Act	.....	.....	3,000.00	**4,000.00**
Insurance Department				
Agents' Licenses	594,090.91	553,036.88	623,000.00	**651,580.00**
Brokers' Licenses	254,884.92	283,886.39	290,000.00	**303,000.00**
Examination Fees and Expenses	387,004.56	503,812.01	341,690.00	**556,000.00**
Valuation of Policies Fees	136,611.31	102,382.29	216,610.00	**196,000.00**
Filing of Statements and Charter Fees	36,431.05	39,469.03	36,160.00	**36,500.00**
Company, Association and Exchange Licenses	9,776.00	9,536.00	9,880.00	**10,000.00**
Public Adjusters' Licenses	4,550.00	5,577.07	4,850.00	**5,800.00**
Certified Copies and Certificate Fees	23,198.60	24,977.90	24,890.00	**28,500.00**
Service of Process Fees	524.00	610.00	500.00	**600.00**
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	7,887.76	17,443.80	12,390.00	**24,000.00**
Department of Internal Affairs				
Land Office Fees	2,803.50	2,911.25	2,600.00	**2,600.00**
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	36,377.95	56,542.05	40,000.00	**40,000.00**
Weighmasters' Licenses	33,752.50	34,295.00	32,430.00	**32,440.00**
Miscellaneous Fees	63.00	70.35	100.00	.....
Department of Justice				
Attorney and Litigation Fees	4,211.24	3,998.81	3,000.00	**1,500.00**
Board of Pardon Fees	24,589.65	20,668.31	26,000.00	**42,000.00**
Department of Labor and Industry				
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	176,551.00	216,610.00	205,000.00	**202,000.00**
Boiler Inspection Fees	300,560.59	351,758.48	354,000.00	**314,400.00**
Elevator Inspection Fees	187,863.00	202,958.50	208,000.00	**204,000.00**
Employment Agents' Licenses	74,430.00	73,600.00	72,000.00	**73,200.00**
Projectionists' Examination and License Fees	38,936.00	38,016.00	39,000.00	**36,000.00**
Approval of Elevator Plan Fees	13,242.50	16,285.00	16,200.00	**18,000.00**
Approval of Building Plan Fees	82,619.00	93,689.00	94,000.00	**72,000.00**
Explosive Storage Permit Fees	21,592.50	21,480.00	21,000.00	**21,600.00**
Industrial Homework Permit Fees	37,550.00	29,000.00	29,000.00	**25,200.00**
Workmen's Compensation Exemption Fees	21,475.00	20,700.00	21,500.00	**21,600.00**
Employment Agents Registration Fees	1,065.00	1,011.00	1,000.00	**2,000.00**
Department of Mines				
Examination and Certificate Fees	14,801.00	16,624.50	15,600.00	**15,200.00**
Bituminous Miners' Examination Fees	9,527.50	5,955.00	6,600.00	**5,900.00**
Bituminous Shot-Firers' and Machine Runners' Examination and Certificate Fees	8,516.00	5,600.00	4,400.00	**4,500.00**
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	100.00	**50.00**
Department of Public Instruction				
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure Fees	109,970.80	96,531.25	96,000.00	**96,000.00**
State Board of Pharmacy Fees	63,690.00	77,910.00	75,000.00	**90,000.00**
State Dental Council and Examining Board Fees	25,078.00	47,618.00	42,000.00	**51,000.00**

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
LICENSES AND FEES—(Continued)				
Department of Public Instruction				
State Board of Optometrical Examiners' Fees	23,044.00	27,306.00	26,500.00	**27,000.00**
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners' Fees	10,782.00	11,462.00	10,600.00	**15,000.00**
Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board Fees	2,580.00	2,530.00	2,000.00	**2,500.00**
State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses Fees	208,891.50	207,136.00	204,000.00	**230,000.00**
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners' Fees	8,071.00	9,076.00	8,700.00	**9,000.00**
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants Fees	48,346.00	62,634.00	60,000.00	**60,000.00**
State Board of Examiners of Architects' Fees	17,915.00	23,917.00	16,500.00	**17,250.00**
State Registration Board for Professional Engineers' Fees	49,393.50	56,822.10	44,000.00	**70,000.00**
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen License Fees	150,525.50	165,617.00	155,000.00	**170,000.00**
Barber Registration and Examination Fees	101,993.00	106,823.00	108,000.00	**100,000.00**
Beauty Culture Examination and Registration Fees	324,467.00	312,750.10	300,000.00	**300,000.00**
Motion Picture Examination Fees	333,668.25	354,704.00	310,000.00	**310,000.00**
State Library and Museum Fees	125.42	28.80	100.00	**100.00**
Sunday Concert Permit Fees	90.00	100.00	100.00	**60.00**
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees	8,070.00	7,226.00	8,520.00	**32,700.00**
Licensing Private Schools (Trade)	21,610.00	159,092.50	87,000.00	**50,400.00**
Fees for Licensing Business Schools	10,065.00	10,565.00	10,500.00	**9,375.00**
Fees for Licensing Correspondence Schools	2,120.00	3,080.00	3,800.00	**2,660.00**
Fees for Licensing Private Schools	10,375.00	22,220.00	16,250.00	**16,525.00**
Solicitation Fees	.....	.....	8,000.00	**9,000.00**
Chiropractic Examination and Registration Fees	.....	.....	2,000.00	**9,000.00**
Miscellaneous Fees	27,196.00	28,800.00	27,000.00	.....
Public Utility Commission				
Filing and Copy Fees	$ 70,799.71	$ 50,474.06	$ 52,230.00	**$ 45,000.00**
Testing Fees	26,439.00	25,108.00	24,000.00	**24,000.00**
Special Assessment Fees	96,263.66	119,694.80	110,000.00	**124,900.00**
General Assessment Fees	1,844,611.28	2,357,479.81	2,500,000.00	**2,949,000.00**
Department of Revenue				
Boxing and Wrestling Licenses	40,425.00	41,980.00	40,000.00	**40,000.00**
Dog Licenses	1,842,151.16	1,880,326.90	1,857,400.00	**2,000,000.00**
Cigarette Permit Fees	214,928.20	222,984.00	215,000.00	**215,000.00**
Certificate and Copy Fees	6,013.75	6,952.50	6,000.00	**6,000.00**
Bond Filing Fees	670.00	1,350.00	1,500.00	**1,000.00**
Department of State				
Commission and Filing Fees	741,882.56	652,483.43	600,000.00	**600,000.00**
Recorders of Deeds Fees	31,761.00	28,456.00	30,000.00	**30,000.00**
Department of Welfare				
Solicitation Fees	10,925.00	12,580.00	11,900.00	.....
Maternity Hospital Licenses	105.00	90.00	60.00	**60.00**
Private Home and Hospital Licenses	8,550.00	11,430.00	10,860.00	**12,300.00**
Infant Boarding House Licenses	1,220.00	1,165.00	970.00	**800.00**
Private Mental Hospital Licenses	1,440.00	1,320.00	1,380.00	**4,800.00**
Commercial Boarding Houses for Aged	.....	.....	200.00	**1,000.00**
TOTAL LICENSES AND FEES	$ 10,559,661.73	$ 11,618,355.76	$ 11,410,270.00	**$ 12,553,305.00**
FINES AND PENALTIES				
Department of Agriculture				
General Food Fines	$ 11,600.00	$ 11,790.00	$ 13,000.00	**$ 13,000.00**
Feeding Stuffs Fines	7,050.00	675.00	2,550.00	**2,100.00**
Carbonated Beverage Fines	2,800.00	2,635.00	3,650.00	**3,750.00**
Sausage Fines	11,310.00	9,070.00	12,600.00	**16,750.00**
Milk Fines	850.00	75.00	100.00	**75.00**
Milk Container Fines	2.25	.....	.....	.....
Egg Fines	.....	515.00	1,000.00	**1,200.00**
Fertilizer Fines	775.00	725.00	500.00	**575.00**
Butter Fines	725.00	550.00	1,400.00	**1,650.00**
Meat Hygiene Fines	1,710.00	1,210.00	1,350.00	**525.00**
Oleomargarine Fines	7,400.00	1,500.00	750.00	**1,350.00**
Plant Pest Act Fines	160.00	210.00	170.00	**170.00**
Bakery Act Fines	725.00	775.00	600.00	**550.00**

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
FINES AND PENALTIES—(Continued)				
Department of Agriculture				
Cold Storage Fines	210.00	25.00	200.00	.....
Potato Fines	100.00	2,775.00	4,030.00	4,000.00
Pennsylvania Seed Act Fines	200.00	.....	200.00	.....
Miscellaneous Fines	4,815.00	4,279.75	4,170.00	6,075.00
Department of Forests and Waters				
Miscellaneous Fines—Commissioners of Navigation	35.00	35.00	100.00	.....
Department of Health				
Milk Supply Fines	530.00	380.00	50.00	125.00
Miscellaneous Fines	1,600.00	1,562.50	750.00	1,200.00
Insurance Department				
Miscellaneous Fines	2,092.01	1,980.25	4,200.00	4,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry				
Female Labor Law Fines	$ 155.00	$ 190.00	$ 400.00	$ 480.00
Minor Labor Law Fines	655.00	545.00	600.00	960.00
Fire Alarm and Panic Fines	310.00	435.00	300.00	240.00
Factory Act Fines	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Bedding and Upholstery Fines	1,325.00	550.00	400.00	240.00
Boiler Inspection Fines	161.00	130.00	400.00	480.00
Elevator Inspection Fines	301.00	425.50	600.00	600.00
General Department Act Fines	110.00	125.00	200.00	.....
Miscellaneous Fines	335.00	150.00	100.00	120.00
Department of Military Affairs				
Court-Martial Fines	1,926.99	9,963.93	4,000.00	4,000.00
Department of Public Instruction				
Motion Picture Law Fines	50.00	.....	250.00	.....
Professional Licensing Fines	4,530.00	4,007.50	2,700.00	3,000.00
Public Utility Commission				
Violation of Order Fines	13,230.00	14,346.25	20,000.00	11,600.00
Department of Revenue				
Dog Law Fines	49,403.70	40,348.50	40,000.00	60,000.00
Registered Container Fines	21.25	.....	50.00	.....
Sabbath Breaking Fines	4.00	270.00	210.00	210.00
Malt Liquor Fines and Penalties	60.00	.....	50.00	.....
Spirituous and Vinous Liquor Fines and Penalties	275.00	425.00	200.00	100.00
Boxing and Wrestling Fines	2,763.25	2,482.95	1,800.00	1,800.00
Motor Law Fines	1,299,302.46	1,451,653.51	1,290,000.00	1,800,000.00
Cigarette Fines	5,899.00	11,044.00	4,150.00	3,000.00
TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES	$ 1,435,506.91	$ 1,577,859.64	$ 1,417,880.00	$ 1,943,925.00
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				
Department of the Auditor General				
Allocation of Audit Costs	$ 369,977.41	$ 347,893.01	$ 550,000.00	$ 550,000.00
Treasury Department				
Interest on Deposits	511,785.66	790,585.33	400,000.00	350,000.00
Allocation of Treasury Costs	291,867.04	255,258.93	200,000.00	100,000.00
Interest on Investments	1,539,984.95	1,337,269.73	1,625,000.00	1,200,000.00
Premium on Sale of Securities	69,468.64	39,847.69	55,000.00	55,000.00
Miscellaneous	80.00	*14,289.36	20,040.00	20,000.00
Department of Agriculture				
Sale of Surplus Products	28,927.03	27,302.24	26,000.00	25,465.00
Recovered Damages—Dog Law	410.40	244.85	740.00	140.00
Miscellaneous	3.50	.....	.....	.....
Department of Banking				
Miscellaneous	15,940.00	16,595.00	15,000.00	15,000.00

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—(Continued)				
Department of Forests and Waters				
Sale of Wood Products	$ 30,495.72	$ 7,496.56	$ 36,000.00	$ 40,000.00
Stumpage	31,385.69	52,504.76	360,000.00	360,000.00
Minerals	120,923.24	628,224.57	1,050,000.00	846,000.00
Camp Leases	82,586.66	84,374.16	79,000.00	104,800.00
Water Leases	12,309.07	23,453.26	25,000.00	26,600.00
Rights-of-Way	150,276.70	50,567.32	92,000.00	154,000.00
Housing Rents	219,466.80	450,496.33	100,000.00	134,300.00
Ground Rents	42,771.93	86,841.00	1,355,000.00	1,550,000.00
Cost of Extinguishing Forest Fires	20,477.10	47,255.07	35,000.00	26,000.00
Sale of Seedlings	33,966.81	222,767.58	180,000.00	136,000.00
Rental of Telephone Lines	1,630.86	1,783.43	1,600.00	2,000.00
Pymatuning Revenue	7,205.66	32,825.42	1,000.00	.....
Concession Leases	22,389.78	45,914.79	110,000.00	112,000.00
Miscellaneous	18,397.24	36,991.97	61,000.00	79,000.00
Recovered Damages	5,300.34	1,318.40	1,200.00	1,000.00
Desilting Schuylkill River Project	.....	19,428.89	19,000.00	27,600.00
Department of Health				
Borough Refunds	1,511.20	1,114.45	1,400.00	1,000.00
Vital Statistics Transcripts—Federal Government	20,902.35	26,071.77	15,000.00	21,000.00
Miscellaneous	16,802.81	16,907.88	20,000.00	15,000.00
Department of Justice				
Miscellaneous	250.00	.....	.....	.....
Department of Labor and Industry				
Miscellaneous	19.11	4.86	15.00	70.00
Department of Military Affairs				
Sale of Surplus Products	33.52	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Department of Mines				
Miscellaneous	75.68	148.63	110.00	110.00
Department of Property and Supplies				
Sale of Publications	29,278.70	30,037.06	16,000.00	25,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	194,070.57	171,064.81	135,000.00	150,000.00
Sale of Documents and Waste Paper	6,819.67	6,450.29	8,000.00	10,000.00
Rental of State Property	26,211.08	30,585.05	31,000.00	25,870.00
Mileage of State Automobiles	148,294.66	193,405.73	185,000.00	185,200.00
Contract Forfeitures and Damages	2,877.97	7,143.55	100.00	2,000.00
Allocation of Property Costs	321,771.44	378,705.14	421,300.00	435,800.00
Sale of State Property	1,297.25	33,871.00	2,740,762.00	.....
Miscellaneous	87,171.38	86,245.05	135,070.00	83,300.00
Department of Public Instruction				
Miscellaneous	278.70	572.20	600.00	1,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Escheats	493,632.28	2,040,806.85	1,615,675.00	850,675.00
Reimbursement for Tax Liens	71.60	489.97	1,000.00	1,000.00
Waterway Obstruction Rents	3,344.64	1,852.88	2,000.00	500.00
Boxing and Wrestling Forfeitures	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Escheat Acts—1937	.....	500,235.11	400,000.00	300,000.00
Miscellaneous	946.24	38,663.05	100.00	100.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—(Continued)				
Department of State				
Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 229.54	$ 87.60	$ 105.00	.....
Pennsylvania State Police				
Reimbursement for Lost Property	934.95	1,266.10	800.00	$ 600.00
Miscellaneous	.....	5.00	25.00	10.00
Department of Commerce				
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,249.89	244.48	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission				
Miscellaneous Revenue	74.12	81.00	130.00	100.00
Miscellaneous				
Conscience Money	780.25	1,536.38	1,000.00	200.00
Refunds of Expenditures not credited to Appropriations	114,432.08	111,955.09	200,000.00	200,000.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 5,101,389.91	$ 8,275,501.91	$ 12,327,872.00	$ 8,223,540.00
INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS				
School for Vocational Education	$ 406.83	$ 434.81	.....	.....
Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2,159,918.69	2,326,215.61	$ 2,572,053.00	$ 3,391,035.00
Mental Hospitals	5,772,977.39	6,861,634.53	7,175,429.00	9,333,819.00
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics	588,112.45	679,981.16	533,025.00	815,745.00
Penal and Correctional Institutions	9,448,448.51	10,216,584.06	11,852,696.00	11,856,270.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	250.00	56.40	56.00	150.00
County and State-Aided Institutions	45,190.99	53,090.53	30,000.00	44,200.00
Federal Reimbursements (Soldiers' and Sailors' Home)	117,803.24	172,540.92	171,712.00	135,611.00
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS	$ 18,133,108.10	$ 20,310,538.02	$ 22,334,971.00	$ 25,576,830.00
LIQUOR STORE PROFITS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	$ 77,000,000.00	$ 80,000,000.00	$ 87,600,000.00	$ 82,000,000.00
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	$ 647,467,266.78	$ 687,210,491.03	$ 861,432,762.00	$ 836,870,000.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES				
TRANSFERS FROM SPECIAL FUNDS				
Federal Government				
Vocational Education Fund	$ 2,909,284.97	$ 3,125,521.45	$ 2,922,736.00	
Federal Rehabilitation Fund (Welfare)	377,264.12	392,807.04	350,000.00	
Other				
Motor License Fund—Pennsylvania State Police	10,000,000.00	13,640,000.00	14,250,000.00	
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund (Unused Part of Appropriation)	324,875.72	165,610.12	.....	
TOTAL	$ 13,611,424.81	$ 17,323,938.61	$ 17,522,736.00	+
RECEIPTS				
Federal Government				
National Forest Revenue Allotment	$ 46,930.91	$ 37,292.06	$ 25,000.00	
Nautical School	2,264.73	.....	.....	
Pennsylvania State College	365,980.76	365,980.76	339,950.00	
Headquarters Administration Aid to Dependent Children Old Age Assistance Blind Pensions Administration—Old Age and Aid to Dependent Children	78,424,863.69	101,436,218.14	98,594,605.00	
Flood Control Payments	13,843.89	14,833.70	10,000.00	
Allotment for Forest Protection	471,307.89	321,874.68	412,000.00	
Allotment for Forest Nurseries	8,128.00	17,764.40	26,950.00	
Grants—Airport Program	1,384,691.43	2,321,104.46	2,230,000.00	
Airport Project—Harrisburg Airport Federal Contributions	182,544.41	87,696.98	270,000.00	
School Lunch Program	4,188,104.65	5,413,683.64	6,289,018.00	
Accrediment of Veterans Training Facilities	.....	389,956.62	465,602.00	
Allotment for Potomac River Watershed	2,143.00	986.54	.....	
Hospital Survey	19,026.78	.....	.....	
School Facilities Survey	.....	.....	200,000.00	
Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	177,243.00	200,000.00	
Miscellaneous				
Restitutions and Overpayments—Public Assistance Restitutions and Overpayments—Public Assistance—Federal Share	6,381,271.74	6,975,320.38	6,840,000.00	
State Teachers Colleges	11,673,303.34	10,908,569.13	9,334,395.00	
Tax on Foreign Casualty Insurance Premiums payable to Police Retirement System	3,944,669.71	6,439,375.39	5,000,000.00	
Boy Scouts Contributions for Rehabilitation of Valley Forge Park	.....	19,655.96	.....	
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	117,276.25	97,423.45	95,000.00	
Liquidation Balances—G.S.A.	3.52	1.34	.....	
Pennsylvania State Oral School	25.00	25.00	100.00	
Weightmasters Licenses for Distribution	33,752.50	34,295.00	32,430.00	
Annuity for Right-of-Way	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Pennsylvania State Police Training School Fees	8,086.66	2,040.00	2,500.00	
Rentals of State Armories	305,148.14	590,330.70	283,900.00	
Sale of State Armories	7,926.00	.....	.....	
Reimbursements—Civil Service Commission	513,672.26	626,868.38	650,000.00	
Desilting Schuylkill River and Maintenance	27,108.53	2,533.80	.....	
Wm. F. Reinold Trust Fund for Tubercular Patients	7,890.54	6,750.00	3,500.00	
Rentals—Property and Supplies	100,935.64	110,639.13	365,000.00	
Reimbursements for Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools	64,915.77	213,464.87	213,000.00	
Area College Tuition	1,149,870.11	57,846.93	.....	
Purchase of Organ by Alumni—Indiana State Teachers College	15,030.00	.....	.....	
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations	800.00	.....	.....	

+ Since these receipts are not available for appropriation and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no estimate is made.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
RECEIPTS—Miscellansous—Continued				
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	45,000.00	159,958.25	50,000.00	
Reimbursements—Microfilming State Records ..	14,480.00	10,553.18	14,000.00	
School of Mineral Industries (State College) 50% Contributions	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Donation by A. Atwater Kent, Jr. for Purchase of Antique Museum Items	1,000.00	1,000.00	15,150.00	
Receipts for Special Purposes—Public Instruction	.....	.....	2,900.00	
Revising the School Curricula	.....	2,816.25	5,000.00	
Matching Contributions—Burning Gob Piles	.....	11,250.00	.....	
Cash Security Deposits—Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act	.....	265,418.65	400,000.00	
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	.....	.....	75,000.00	
TOTAL SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES	$ 123,188,420.66	$ 154,499,709.38	$ 150,022,736.00	+

SECTION TWO

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Showing Summary of the Motor License Fund Budget;

Appropriations Recommended by the Governor; Department of Highways Functional Expenditures for 1947-1951 Compared with Estimates for 1951-1955; and Revenues and Receipts to the Motor License Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

1951-1953 BIENNIUM			
Cash Balance (Including Investments), June 1, 1951			$ 48,051,540.13
Actual and Estimated Revenue (Including $38,566,595 Federal Aid for 1951-1953)			381,369,568.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, MOTOR LICENSE FUND			$ 429,421,108.13
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS			
Appropriations to Departments other than Highways		$ 7,707,313.67	
Appropriations to Department of Highways	$ 30,000,000.00		
Less: Estimated Amount to be Carried Over to 1953-1955	11,250,000.00	18,750,000.00	
Liabilities, June 1, 1951 on Account of Specific Appropriations to Departments other than Highways (Less Actual Lapses of $61,-859.57 to October 31, 1952)		599,700.72	
Liabilities, June 1, 1951 on Account of Specific Appropriations to Department of Highways		9,854,729.38	
Allocation to Department of Highways—General Operations		323,000,000.00	
Allocation to Department of Revenue		13,600,000.00	
Allocation to Department of Revenue for 1949-1951 Commitments		567,805.83	
Allocation to Treasury Department, Board of Finance and Revenue		785,000.00	
Allocation to Pennsylvania State Police		14,250,000.00	
Allocation to Department of Public Instruction for Safe Driving Courses in Schools		210,000.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS			$ 389,324,549.60
1953-1955 BIENNIUM			
Estimated Cash Balance, June 1, 1953			$ 40,096,558.53
Estimated Revenue (Including Federal Aid) for 1953-1955			402,232,500.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, MOTOR LICENSE FUND, 1953-1955			**$ 442,329,058.53**
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED			
Appropriations to Departments other than Highways		$ 8,815,101.00	
Appropriations to Department of Highways		30,000,000.00	
Allocation to Department of Highways—General Operations		340,000,000.00	
Allocation to Pennsylvania State Police		15,727,500.00	
Allocation to Department of Revenue		13,600,000.00	
Allocations to Treasury Department, Board of Fnance and Revenue		1,025,000.00	
Allocation to Department of Public Instruction for Safe Driving Courses in Schools		1,000,000.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE BIENNIUM, 1953-1955			**$ 410,167,601.00**
ESTIMATED CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1955			**$ 32,161,457.53**

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNT					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Board of Finance and Revenue Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements—Road Bonds	$ 10,513,079.55	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,493,866.67	$ 4,040,000.00
Loan and Transfer Agent ...	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	16,875.00	10,000.00
Replacement Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Expense—Printing Road Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Total Treasury Department	$ 10,554,079.55	$ 10,247,413.00	$ 9,786,579.79	$ 4,520,741.67	$ 4,060,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES					
Highway Purchasing Expenses	$ 55,000.00	$ 68,125.00	$ 120,020.00	$ 126,000.00	$ 156,387.00
Highway Purchasing Expenses —Deficiency	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION					
Education—Highway Safety ...	$ 25,000.00	.....	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS					
Townships of Second Class	$ 8,500,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships	8,500,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		
Rebuilding Bridges — Wayne County	61,271.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rebuilding County Bridges ...	80,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Roadside Rests	150,000.00	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Roads	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	....	.....
Acquisition of Toll Bridges ...	7,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Bridge—Altoona	.....	.....	.....	‡	.....
Construction of Toll Bridge—Susquehanna River	.....	.....	.....	‡	.....
Total Department of Highways	$ 26,296,271.00	$ 21,075,000.00	$ 21,500,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Transfer to General Fund appropriation	$ 325,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission—Salaries and Expenses	50,000.00	$ @661,864.65	$ @836,356.32	$ @875,000.00	$ @900,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
State Employes Retirement Board †					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 407,200.00	$ 486,220.00	$ 419,636.00	$ 510,221.00	$ 969,311.00
Contingent Reserve Account	449,900.00	828,491.00	1,014,716.00	1,600,351.00	2,604,403.00
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total Department of State	$ 907,100.00	$ 1,414,711.00	$ 1,484,352.00	$ 2,160,572.00	$ 3,623,714.00

†See General Fund for additional appropriations.
‡No specific amount appropriated.
@Moneys derived from tax on liquid fuels sold for use in aircraft. (Act 19-A, 1947)

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS					
Highway Planning Commission	.....	.....	250,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Public Safety Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ # 50,000.00
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION					
Ephrata Cloisters—Driveway .	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS					
Joint State Government Commission—Highway Program.	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS	$ 38,274,950.55	$ 33,472,113.65	$ 34,002,308.11	$ 37,707,313.67	$ 38,815,101.00
ALLOCATIONS					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Refunding Motor Licenses and Fees	$ 120,000.00	$ 220,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Refunding Highway Maintenance and Construction Contributions	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax (State's Share)	25,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administration	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use	.....	.....	400,000.00	500,000.00	750,000.00
Total Treasury Department	$ 155,000.00	$ 258,000.00	$ 685,000.00	$ 785,000.00	$ 1,025,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION					
Safe Driving Course—Public Schools	.....	.....	.....	$ 210,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE					
Appropriation to General Fund	$ †8,000,000.00	$ †10,000,000.00	$ †13,640,000.00	$ †14,250,000.00	$ †15,727,500.00
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE					
Collecting Motor License Fees, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Operation of the Bureau of Safety	$ 6,852,000.00	$ 8,569,983.00	$ 10,662,500.00	$ 13,600,000.00	$ 13,600,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS					
Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses	$187,925,000.00	$ 266,188,202.00	$ 317,000,000.00	$ 323,000,000.00	$ 340,000,000.00
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS .	$ 202,932,000.00	$ 285,016,185.00	$ 341,987,500.00	$ 351,845,000.00	$ 371,352,500.00
TOTAL—MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS	$ 241,206,950.55	$ 318,488,298.65	$ 375,989,808.11	$ 389,552,313.67	$ 410,167,601.00

#See also Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions in General Fund.
† See General Fund for additional appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Department of Highways Functional Expenditures for 1947-1951 Compared With Estimates for 1951-1955

Expended For	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION				
State Highways	$ 84,194,422.40	$ 87,505,884.62	$ 92,295,989.00	**$ 85,500,000.00**
Rural Highways	42,936,792.92	42,188,693.00	41,149,971.00	**40,700,000.00**
State Highways in Cities	16,581,824.08	33,619,972.87	16,728,792.00	**19,500,000.00**
Roads in Boroughs	20,138,248.24	17,604,050.98	18,379,321.00	**17,300,000.00**
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals	.....	.....	3,862,843.00	**12,000,000.00**
Right-of-way	9,926,107.97	18,750,724.06	25,618,957.00	**30,000,000.00**
Total Construction	$ 173,777,395.61	$ 199,669,325.53	$ 198,035,873.00	**$ 205,000,000.00**
RESURFACING	$ 10,996,893.77	$ 13,367,851.82	$ 16,300,826.00	**$ 18,000,000.00**
MAINTENANCE				
State Highways	$ 24,593,526.14	$ 27,050,764.82	$ 29,623,958.00	**$ 32,000,000.00**
Rural Highways	22,456,339.66	24,009,909.05	27,051,382.00	**30,750,000.00**
State Highways in Cities	1,589,386.91	1,495,228.60	1,739,711.00	**1,800,000.00**
Roads in Boroughs	3,066,158.57	3,305,093.80	3,925,208.00	**4,550,000.00**
Flood Repairs	1,218,800.05	366,802.36	691,679.00	**900,000.00**
Total Maintenance	$ 52,924,211.33	$ 56,227,798.63	$ 63,031,938.00	**$ 70,000,000.00**
SPECIAL WORK	$ 2,302,075.33	$ 3,057,303.58	$ 4,974,140.00	**$ 5,300,000.00**
ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS	22,310,876.30	28,764,619.24	37,017,511.00	**39,200,000.00**
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND STORES	*2,717,878.56	*4,006,378.33	*2,981,136.00	***4,500,000.00**
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED	6,326,933.23	5,835,414.90	6,620,848.00	**7,000,000.00**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 265,920,507.01	$ 302,915,935.37	$ 323,000,000.00	**$ 340,000,000.00**

*Indicates deduction. The total maintenance and operation costs of plant, equipment, and stores are distributed to and included in the various functions for which the equipment and stores are used.

Note: These figures do not include payments from appropriations in specific amounts.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Liquid Fuels Tax	$ 129,654,229.55	$ 189,294,789.55	$ 203,058,369.00	**$ 216,398,000.00**
Liquid Fuels Tax Penalties	1,302.16	1,211.54	1,000.00	**1,000.00**
Liquid Fuels Tax Interest	6,799.42	3,081.04	10,000.00	**10,000.00**
TOTAL LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 129,662,331.13	$ 189,299,082.13	$ 203,069,369.00	**$ 216,409,000.00**
FUELS USE TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Fuels Use Tax	$ 474,403.00	$ 989,611.25	$ 927,000.00	**$ 1,500,000.00**
Fuels Use Tax Penalties	1,384.12	3,053.07	3,998.00	**5,000.00**
Fuels Use Tax Interest	639.56	2,162.55	3,033.00	**2,000.00**
Filing Fees	3,890.00	3,790.00	5,000.00	**2,000.00**
TOTAL FUELS USE TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 480,316.68	$ 998,616.87	$ 939,031.00	**$ 1,509,000.00**
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Gross Receipts Tax	$ 25,461.24	$ 26,394.42	$ 24,780.00	**$ 1,000.00**
Gross Receipts Tax Penalties	4.11	24.24	220.00	**200.00**
Gross Receipts Tax Interest	.....	.12	.....	.....
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 25,465.35	$ 26,418.78	$ 25,000.00	**$ 1,200.00**
TOTAL TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	$ 130,168,113.16	$ 190,324,117.78	$ 204,033,400.00	**$ 217,919,200.00**
MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES				
Passenger Motor Vehicle Licenses	$ 42,103,065.29	$ 49,997,615.13	$ 53,500,000.00	**$ 53,500,000.00**
Commercial Motor Vehicle and Truck Tractor Licenses	32,356,777.96	35,876,438.61	41,938,000.00	**38,000,000.00**
Motor Bus and Omnibus Licenses	2,703,887.25	2,667,336.65	2,500,000.00	**2,500,000.00**
Tractor Licenses	296,736.65	282,327.48	250,000.00	**300,000.00**
Trailer and Semi-Trailer Licenses	3,600,676.74	4,579,594.23	5,500,000.00	**5,500,000.00**
Motorcycle and Motor Bicycle Licenses	153,933.44	189,690.03	150,000.00	**200,000.00**
Manufacturers' Jobbers', and Dealers' Licenses	759,336.00	845,932.00	780,000.00	**800,000.00**
Operators' Licenses	8,206,940.13	9,131,844.40	†11,625,000.00	**†11,625,000.00**
Certificates of Title Fees	4,954,504.38	6,412,773.01	5,500,000.00	**5,500,000.00**
Transferring Registration Fees	1,674,675.54	2,781,564.74	2,665,000.00	**2,700,000.00**
Duplicate Registration Card Fees	30,122.82	37,503.47	35,000.00	**35,000.00**
Certified Copies of Records Fees	2,089.50	2,096.25	2,000.00	**2,000.00**
Testing Fees	10,555.00	11,730.00	7,500.00	**7,500.00**
Uncollectable Check Fees	14,264.50	29,232.00	20,000.00	**30,000.00**
Returned Checks Collected	80,398.58	157,700.15	95,000.00	**150,000.00**
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	18,690.66	27,460.24	22,500.00	**30,000.00**
Dealers Temporary Registration Plates	123,027.00	163,643.25	220,000.00	**200,000.00**
Deduct Returned Checks	*117,372.32	*160,874.97	*100,000.00	***150,000.00**
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES	$ 96,972,309.12	$ 113,033,606.67	$ 124,710,000.00	**$ 120,929,500.00**
FINES AND PENALTIES				
Liquid Fuels Tax Fines	.....	$ 325.00	.....	.....
Aeronautics Fines	$ 150.00	50.00	.....	.....
TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES	$ 150.00	$ 375.00	.....	.....

* Indicates deduction.

† Includes estimated revenue of $1,600,000.00 from extra $2.00 fee for learners' permits—available for Safe Driving courses. (Act 499-1951).

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				
Interest on Deposits—Motor License Fund	$ 687,338.41	$ 390,482.81	$ 430,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Interest on Deposits—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	16,628.83	16,427.33	20,000.00	10,000.00
Interest on Securities—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	.....	2,278.63	5,279.00	6,000.00
Premium on Sale of Securities—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	.....	892.38	1,398.00	.....
Interest on Overdue Accounts	954.91	111.59	.....	.....
Highway Encroachment Permits	828,598.46	1,034,152.70	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
Highway Bridges Income	37,735.70	35,731.22	40,000.00	40,000.00
Rentals of State Equipment	3,076.26	3,518.23	4,000.00	5,000.00
Rentals of State Property	239,053.15	96,072.28	75,600.00	75,600.00
Sale of Maps and Plans	25,968.73	59,499.71	72,000.00	80,000.00
Contract Deposit Forfeitures and Recovery on Surety Bonds	129,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Certified Copies	36.70	37.05	100.00	200.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	303,971.44	177,178.00	123,623.00	150,000.00
Sale of Registration Lists	40,373.67	53,438.33	35,000.00	60,000.00
Refund of Expenditures not Credited to Appropriations or Allocations	15,818.41	11,264.68	20,000.00	15,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	54,773.26	154,318.42	183,000.00	100,000.00
Sale of Inspection Stickers	571,605.45	640,763.50	440,000.00	600,000.00
Sale of Real Estate	.....	5,651.00	.....	.....
Interest on Investments	585,254.28	599,199.27	600,000.00	700,000.00
Premium on Sale of Securities	58,974.26	17,530.91	50,000.00	40,000.00
Penalties on Interest on Deposit	.....	12.85	.....	.....
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 3,599,161.92	$ 3,298,560.89	$ 3,100,000.00	$ 3,481,800.00
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS				
Federal Aid (Regular)	$ 40,053,576.12	$ 41,145,285.72	$ 38,566,595.00	$ 48,000,000.00
Highway Construction Contributions	4,193,821.58	7,304,282.40	10,081,499.00	11,000,000.00
Highway Maintenance Contributions	17,908.21	16,439.82	3,074.00	2,000.00
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 44,265,305.91	$ 48,466,007.94	$ 48,651,168.00	$ 59,002,000.00
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 275,005,040.11	$ 355,122,668.28	$ 380,494,568.00	$ 401,332,500.00
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES				
Aviation Liquid Fuels Tax	$ 661,864.65	$ 836,356.32	$ 875,000.00	$ 900,000.00
TOTAL REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	$ 275,666,904.76	$ 355,959,024.60	$ 381,369,568.00	$ 402,232,500.00
REVENUE TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS				
General Fund Unexpended Balance from State Police Allocation of Previous Biennium	$ 41,958.32	$ 224,743.19	$ 1,374,814.62	.....

SECTION THREE

OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

Showing Revenues, Receipts, Balances, and Appropriations Recommended by the Governor from the Operating Special Funds; and the Specific Appropriations Recommended from all other Special Funds.

FISH FUND

	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 756,882.56	$ 1,116,364.97	$ 1,569,933.55	$ 995,551.55
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Resident Fishing Licenses	$ 2,271,338.69	$ 2,588,818.60	$ 2,360,000.00	$ 2,300,000.00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses	106,093.11	117,119.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Special Eel Licenses	75.00	53.00	400.00	50.00
Motor Boat Licenses	73,614.75	97,946.75	100,000.00	100,000.00
Tourists Fishing Licenses	27,333.30	30,650.45	38,000.00	40,000.00
Lake Erie Licenses	6,254.00	6,261.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Commercial Hatchery Licenses	2,755.00	3,990.00	3,200.00	5,000.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 2,487,463.85	$ 2,844,838.80	$ 2,608,100.00	$ 2,551,550.00
Fines and Penalties				
Fish Law Fines	$ 38,558.00	$ 71,656.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 70,000.00
Motor Boat Fines	2,522.00	5,210.00	5,500.00	6,500.00
Total Fines and Penalties	$ 41,080.00	$ 76,866.00	$ 55,500.00	$ 76,500.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	$ 8,750.76	$ 18,211.83	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00
Sale of Publications	12,527.30	14,819.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	1,106.23	1,292.40	1,013.00	500.00
Contributions for Restocking Streams	25,900.00	49,225.00	32,500.00	36,500.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	494:67	111.69	3,782.00	1,040.00
Interest on Securities	1,513.77	2,588.75	3,000.00	3,000.00
Federal Aid-Excise Tax on Fishing Tackle	.....	.....	150,000.00	125,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 50,292.73	$ 86,248.67	$ 226,295.00	$ 202,040.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,578,836.58	$ 3,007,953.47	$ 2,889,895.00	$ 2,830,090.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,335,719.14	$ 4,124,318.44	$ 4,459,828.55	$ 3,825,641.55
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Board of Fish Commissioner				
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 2,083,654.79	$ 2,406,452.44	$ 3,280,000.00	$ 3,492,700.00
Department of Revenue				
Collecting Fishing Licenses, Fees and Fines	110,739.38	116,875.45	125,000.00	135,000.00
Specific Appropriations:				
State Employes' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	9,290.00	7,497.00	14,338.00	21,063.00
Contingent Reserve Account	15,670.00	23,560.00	44,789.00	57,685.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,219,354.17	$ 2,554,384.89	$ 3,464,277.00	$ 3,706,598.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 1,007,364.97	$ 1,460,933.55	$ 886,551.55	$ 119,043.55
Investments	109,000.00	109,000.00	109,000.00	.....

GAME FUND

	Actual 1947-1949	Actual 1949-1951	Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 2,527,618.33	$ 1,500,495.15	$ 1,583,933.16	$ 1,231,971.16
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Resident Hunting Licenses	$ 3,346,766.72	$ 5,070,484.48	$ 4,864,255.00	$ 4,830,000.00
Non-Resident Hunting Licenses	837,398.47	1,003,275.72	1,114,005.00	1,100,000.00
Commission Deductions	*179,148.91	*257,321.35	*68,075.00	*100,000.00
Special Game Permits	34,056.00	35,274.00	35,870.00	36,000.00
Special Deer Licenses	.....	.....	444,900.00	400,000.00
Special Archery Licenses	.....	.....	23,085.00	24,000.00
Non-Resident Trapping Licenses	.....	475.00	1,050.00	1,000.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 4,039,072.28	$ 5,852,187.85	$ 6,415.090.00	$ 6,291,000.00
Fines and Penalties				
Game Law Fines	$ 279,204.85	$ 335,845.62	$ 286,495.00	$ 280,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	$ 36,585.32	$ 25,952.61	$ 19,400.00	$ 20,500.00
Sale of Publications	59,881.37	70,916.03	72,480.00	80,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	7,199.29	4,350.36	5,095.00	1,000.00
Sale of Skins and Guns	13,866.68	22,108.03	15,070.00	14,000.00
Sale of Non-Usable Property	3,004.70	507.25	500.00	1,000.00
Rental of State Property	15,564.33	91,344.15	52,420.00	50,000.00
Contributions by Federal Government	326,347.98	1,210,171.21	1,264,780.00	842,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	171,957.89	141,876.48	120,875.00	219,775.00
Interest on Securities	1,391.26	2,208.75	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 635,798.82	$ 1,569,434.87	$ 1,555,620.00	$ 1,233,275.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 4,954,075.95	$ 7,757,468.34	$ 8,257,205.00	$ 7,804,275.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 7,481,694.28	$ 9,257,963.49	$ 9,841,138.16	$ 9,036,246.16
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Board of Game Commissioners				
Salaries and General Expenses	$ 5,847,232.54	$ 7,515,282.91	$ 8,264,150.00	$ 7,648,420.00
Department of Revenue:				
Collecting Hunting Licenses, Fees and Fines	86,326.39	90,688.42	210,000.00	200,000.00
Specific Appropriations:				
State Employes' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	17,476.00	18,743.00	32,630.00	52,451.00
Contingent Reserve Account	30,134.00	49,311.00	101,637.00	141,143.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks	30.20	5.00	750.00	750.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 5,981,199.13	$ 7,674,030.33	$ 8,609,167.00	$ 8,042,764.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 1,407,495.15	$ 1,490,933.16	$ 1,231,971.16	$ 993,482.16
Investments	93,000.00	93,000.00	.....	.....

*Indicates deduction.

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated	Estimated
	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	1953-1955
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 654,626.00	$ 938,775.49	$ 751,309.16	$ 433,526.16
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Examination Fees	$ 739,425.49	$ 779,728.03	$ 822,000.00	$ 920,000.00
Overhead Assessment Fees	409,345.48	448,734.00	460,000.00	515,000.00
Money Lenders Licenses	113,900.00	131,000.00	160,000.00	147,000.00
Liquidation Fees	42,036.14	40,378.16	10,000.00	6,000.00
Miscellaneous Fees	14.00	2,013.54	1,000.00	1,000.00
Pawnbrokers Licenses	21,700.00	21,200.00	22,000.00	23,000.00
Consumer Discount Company Licenses	79,900.00	80,700.00	80,000.00	87,000.00
Installment Sellers License Fees	102,280.00	102,130.00	90,000.00	105,000.00
Sales Finance Companies License Fees	123,100.00	122,700.00	120,000.00	130,000.00
Collector-Repossessor License Fees	3,000.00	3,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$ 1,634,701.11	$ 1,731,883.73	$ 1,768,000.00	$ 1,937,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Sale of Publications	$ 27.00	$ 65.25	$ 20.00	$ 20.00
Premium and Interest on Sale of Securities	4,151.44	7,536.90	6,000.00	3,000.00
Interest on Deposits	6,313.04	5,729.43	8,000.00	8,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	558.68	469.46	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	35.93	35.00	40.00	.....
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 11,086.09	$ 13,836.04	$ 14,060.00	$ 11,020.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,645,787.20	$ 1,745,719.77	$ 1,782,060.00	$ 1,948,020.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,300,413.20	$ 2,684,495.26	$ 2,533,369.16	$ 2,381,546.16
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Department of Banking Salaries and General Expenses—Examination of Bank and Building and Loan Association	$ 1,320,880.71	$ 1,393,164.10	$ 1,549,831.00	$ 1,710,500.00
Specific Appropriations:				
Appropriation to General Fund (Surplus)	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
State Employes' Retirement Board State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	15,042.00	12,079.00	12,113.00	19,824.00
Contingent Reserve Account	25,715.00	27,943.00	37,899.00	52,775.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,361,637.71	$ 1,933,186.10	$ 2,099,843.00	$ 1,783,099.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 676,775.49	$ 689,309.16	$ 371,526.16	$ 598,447.16
Investments	262,000.00	62,000.00	62,000.00	.....

MILK CONTROL FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
	1947-1949	1949-1951		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 144,379.24	$ 98,535.35	$ 72,545.22	$ 47,541.22
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees	$ 255,081.25	$ 255,920.00	$ 250,146.00	$ 244,270.00
Fines and Penalties	6,100.00	3,990.00	3,000.00	2,200.00
Underpayments to Dairy Farmers	73,084.42	41,885.16	40,000.00	40,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	854.06	338.48	100.00	50.00
Appropriation from General Fund	400,000.00	450,000.00	504,750.00	531,500.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 735,119.73	$ 752,133.64	$ 797,996.00	$ 818,020.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 879,498.97	$ 850,668.99	$ 870,541.22	$ 865,561.22
EXPENDITURES				
Milk Control Board—Salaries and Expenses	$ 702,696.03	$ 736,165.61	$ 781,500.00	783,500.00
Underpayments to Dairy Farmers	78,082.59	41,885.16	40,000.00	40,000.00
Treasury Department—Refunds	185.00	73.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Treasury Department—Replacement Checks	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 780,963.62	$ 778,123.77	$ 823,000.00	$ 825,000.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 98,535.35	$ 72,545.22	$ 47,541.22	$ 40,561.22

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1951-1953	Estimated 1953-1955
	1947-1949	1949-1951		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	$ 238,366.54	$ 127,581.87	$ 144,087.33	$ 150,144.33
RECEIPTS				
Fees				
Exhibit Fees—Competitive	$ 9,230.50	$ 11,157.50	$ 11,352.00	$ 12,600.00
Exhibit Fees—Commercial	148,546.53	176,481.74	181,000.00	179,000.00
Exhibit Fees—State Agencies	11,434.05	17,625.06	13,600.00	9,600.00
Total Fees	$ 169,211.08	$ 205,264.30	$ 205,952.00	$ 201,200.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Concession Revenue	$ 46,976.75	$ 42,146.89	$ 40,865.00	$ 68,250.00
Service Charges	8,743.60	11,318.47	12,800.00	17,000.00
Rentals	49,924.00	74,385.50	80,120.00	73,500.00
Sale of Exhibits—Net Proceeds	78.97	72.50	85.00	100.00
Sale of Exhibits—Commission	3,923.42	4,220.04	3,980.00	5,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,799.88	1,851.75	1,867.00	1,950.00
Interest on Securities and Deposits	3,371.30	1,395.75	2,790.00	2,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 114,817.92	$ 135,390.90	$ 142,507.00	$ 167,800.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 284,029.00	$ 340,655.20	$ 348,459.00	$ 369,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 522,395.54	$ 468,237.07	$ 492,546.33	$ 519,144.33
EXPENDITURES				
Department of Agriculture				
Salaries, Expenses and Premiums of the State Farm Show and Alterations to Building Interior	$ 394,813.67	$ 324,149.74	$ 342,302.00	$ 352,995.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 394,813.67	$ 324,149.74	$ 342,402.00	$ 353,095.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 71,581.87	$ 88,087.33	$ 94,144.33	$ 166,049.33
Investments	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	.....

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FROM ALL OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND					
Treasury Department					
Replacement Checks	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
State Employes' Retirement Board					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	20,300.00	23,448.00	18,118.00	22,990.00	37,996.00
Contingent Reserve Account	22,600.00	39,777.00	41,093.00	72,352.00	101,869.00
TOTAL STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND	$ 45,400.00	$ 65,725.00	$ 64,211.00	$ 100,342.00	$ 144,865.00
TOLL BRIDGE FUND					
Treasury Department					
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements			$ 985,575.00	$ 1,454,000.00	$ 1,524,300.00
Loan and Transfer Agent				1,670.00	1,670.00
TOTAL TOLL BRIDGE FUND			$ 985,575.00	$ 1,455,670.00	$ 1,525,970.00
MANUFACTURING FUND					
State Employes' Retirement Board					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 5,400.00	$ 6,194.00	$ 5,206.00	$ 5,686.00	$ 8,673.00
Contingent Reserve Account	6,000.00	10,848.00	12,054.00	18,088.00	22,092.00
Appropriation to General Fund (Surplus)			1,150,000.00	1,000,000.00	
TOTAL MANUFACTURING FUND	$ 11,400.00	$ 17,042.00	$ 1,167,260.00	$ 1,023,774.00	$ 30,765.00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND					
State Employes Retirement Board					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2				$ 5,932.00	$ 413.00
Contingent Reserve Account			$ 17,533.00	18,949.00	1,227.00
TOTAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND			$ 17,533.00	$ 24,881.00	$ 1,640.00
STATE STORES FUND					
Treasury Department					
Replacement Checks	$ 1,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Refunding Distillers Licenses		1,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	
State Employes' Retirement Board					
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	209,100.00	272,752.00	220,335.00	248,930.00	421,673.00
Contingent Reserve Account	230,800.00	464,871.00	502,975.00	781,226.00	1,134,057.00
TOTAL STATE STORES FUND	$ 440,900.00	$ 748,623.00	$ 738,310.00	$ 1,042,656.00	$ 1,565,730.00
WORLD WAR II VETERANS COMPENSATION FUND					
Treasury Department					
Replacement Checks				$ 100,000.00	
Interest and Sinking Fund				6,000,000.00	$ 7,000,000.00
Department of Military Affairs					
Salaries and Expenses				350,000.00	41,000.00
TOTAL WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND				$ 6,450,000.00	$ 7,041,000.00

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FROM ALL OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS (Continued)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1953-1955
	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	1951-1953	
OTHER FUNDS					
Treasury Department—Replacement Checks					
Liquor License Fund	$ 1,000.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Flood Control Fund	.....	.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
School Employes' Retirement Fund	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
State Employes' Retirement Fund	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
State School Fund	35.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00

SECTION FOUR

THE SINKING FUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1952

SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	June 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
Motor License Fund Appropriations (Road Bonds) ..	$ 10,513,079.55	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,413,866.67
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 10,513,079.55	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,413,866.67
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Investments	$ 970,083.07	$ 1,149,108.45	$ 1,223,144.82	$ 305,562.52
Interest on Deposits	2,834.26	4,442.66	467.93	.....
Premiums on Sale of Securities	.....	35,667.98	41,376.09	†575,615.45
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 972,917.33	$ 1,189,219.09	$ 1,264,988.84	$ †270,052.93
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 11,485,996.88	$ 11,395,632.09	$ 11,010,568.63	$ 4,143,813.74
EXPENDITURES				
Road Bonds Matured	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 6,000,000.00	$ 30,688,000.00
Interest on Road Bonds	4,227,908.75	3,918,800.00	3,457,961.19	1,013,860.82
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	102,725.31	110,115.32	9,900.32	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 8,330,634.06	$ 6,028,915.32	$ 9,467,861.51	$ 31,701,860.82
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 3,155,362.82	$ 5,366,716.77	$ 1,542,707.12	$ *27,558,047.08
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 17,904,002.34	$ 21,059,365.16	$ 26,426,081.93	$ 27,968,789.05
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 452,865.16	$ 317,081.93	$ 260,239.05	$ 60,741.97
Investments	20,606,500.00	26,109,000.00	27,708,550.00	350,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 21,059,365.16	$ 26,426,081.93	$ 27,968,789.05	$ 410,741.97

* Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts.
† Indicates Deduction.

WORLD WAR I—VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	June 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
General Fund Appropriations	$ 6,743,942.50	$ 6,178,942.50	$ 5,613,942.50	$ 2,746,971.25
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Deposits	$ 1,782.21	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Securities	747,763.00	$ 613,943.16	$ 425,625.93	$ 168,462.98
Premium on Sale of Securities	324,526.56	84,171.89	81,429.69	†27,863.75
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	$ 7,818,014.27	$ 6,877,057.55	$ 6,120,998.12	$ 2,887,570.48

† Indicates Deduction.

WORLD WAR I—VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND (Continued)

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	June 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952
EXPENDITURES				
World War I—Veterans' Compensation Bonds Matured	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00	$ 4,500,000.00
Interest on World War I—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	2,443,750.00	1,878,750.00	1,313,750.00	596,875.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 11,443,750.00	$ 10,878,750.00	$ 10,313,750.00	$ 5,096,875.00
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *3,625,735.73	$ *4,001,692.45	$ *4,192,751.88	$ *2,209,304.52
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 16,748,913.86	$ 13,123,178.13	$ 9,121,485.68	4,928,733.80
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	$ 21,678.13	$ 27,485.68	$ 34,733.80	$ 89,429.28
Investments	13,101,500.00	9,094,000.00	4,894,000.00	2,630,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 13,123,178.13	$ 9,121,485.68	$ 4,928,733.80	$ 2,719,429.28

*Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	June 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
General Fund Appropriations	.....	$ 5,812,500.00	$ 4,375,000.00	$ 3,281,500.00
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Securities	.....	$ 47,500.00	$ 295,000.00	$ 330,348.36
Premium on Sale of Securities	.....	.....	.....	140.51
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	.....	$ 5,860,000.00	$ 4,670,000.00	$ 3,611,988.87
EXPENDITURES				
Public Buildings Construction Bonds Matured	.....	.....	.....	$.. 2,000,000.00
Interest on Public Buildings Construction Bonds	.....	$ 1,031,000.00	$ 1,375,000.00	1,031,500.00
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	54,988.05	53,819.05	11,934.35
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 1,085,988.05	$ 1,428,819.05	$ 3,043,434.35
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 4,774,011.95	$ 3,241,180.95	$ 568,554.52
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	.....	.....	4,774,011.95	8,015,192.90
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	.....	$ 74,011.95	$ 15,192.90	$ 83,747.42
Investments	.....	4,700,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,500,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	.....	$ 4,774,011.95	$ 8,015,192.90	$ 8,583,747.42

TOLL BRIDGE SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	June 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
Toll Bridge Fund Appropriations	.....	.....	$ 985,575.00	$ 1,419,075.00
EXPENDITURES				
Toll Bridge Bonds Matured	.....	.....	$ 850,000.00	$ 1,300,000.00
Interest-Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	.....	135,575.00	119,075.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 985,575.00	$ 1,419,075.00

WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	June 1, 1951 to Nov. 30, 1952
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
General Fund Appropriations	.....	.....	$ 6,096,250.00	$ 36,648,750.00
EXPENDITURES				
World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds Matured	.....	.....	.....	$ 27,000,000.00
Interest-World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	.....	$ 6,096,250.00	$ 9,648,750.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 6,096,250.00	$ 36,648,750.00

SINKING FUNDS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR ROAD BONDS

(SERIES "F" AND "G")

JUNE 1, 1953 TO MAY 31, 1955

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
September 1, 1953, Series "F"	$ 1,940,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 1,980,000.00
October 1, 1953, Series "G"	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
April 1, 1954, Series "G"	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
October 1, 1954, Series "G"	1,940,000.00	40,000.00	1,980,000.00
TOTAL	$ 3,880,000.00	$ 160,000.00	$ 4,040,000.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR WORLD WAR I—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS

(SERIES "I")

JUNE 1, 1953 TO MAY 31, 1955

September 1, 1953	.....	$ 81,250.00	$ 81,250.00
March 1, 1954	$ 2,400,000.00	81,250.00	2,481,250.00
September 1, 1954	.....	40,625.00	40,625.00
March 1, 1955	2,400,000.00	40,625.00	2,440,625.00
TOTAL	$ 4,800,000.00	$ 243,750.00	$ 5,043,750.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION BONDS

(SERIES "K")

JUNE 1, 1953 TO MAY 31, 1955

October 1, 1953	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 330,240.00	$ 1,830,240.00
April 1, 1954	.....	316,020.00	316,020.00
October 1, 1954	1,500,000.00	316,480.00	1,816,480.00
April 1, 1955	.....	302,280.00	302,280.00
TOTAL	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 1,265,020.00	$ 4,265,020.00

SINKING FUNDS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR TOLL BRIDGE BONDS

(SERIES "L")

JUNE 1, 1953 TO MAY 31, 1955

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
October 1, 1953	$ 700,000.00	$ 34,925.00	$ 734,925.00
April 1, 1954	.....	31,075.00	31,075.00
October 1, 1954	700,000.00	31,075.00	731,075.00
April 1, 1955	.....	27,225.00	27,225.00
TOTAL	$ 1,400,000.00	$ 124,300.00	$ 1,524,300.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS

(SERIES "M" AND "N")

JUNE 1, 1953 TO MAY 31, 1955

August 15, 1953, Series "N"	.....	$ 471,250.00	$ 471,250.00
September 1, 1953, Series "M"	.....	2,407,500.00	2,407,500.00
February 15, 1954, Series "N"	.....	471,250.00	471,250.00
March 1, 1954, Series "M"	$ 27,000,000.00	2,407,500.00	29,407,500.00
August 15, 1954, Series "N"	.....	471,250.00	471,250.00
September 1, 1954, Series "M"	.....	2,205,000.00	2,205,000.00
February 15, 1955, Series "N"	.....	471,250.00	471,250.00
March 1, 1955, Series "M"	27,000,000.00	2,205,000.00	29,205,000.00
TOTAL	$ 54,000,000.00	$ 11,110,000.00	$ 65,110,000.00

RECAPITULATION OF SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS

Road Bonds	$ 3,880,000.00	$ 160,000.00	$ 4,040,000.00
World War I—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	4,800,000.00	243,750.00	5,043,750.00
Public Buildings Construction Bonds	3,000,000.00	1,265,020.00	4,265,020.00
Toll Bridge Bonds	1,400,000.00	124,300.00	1,524,300.00
World War II—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	54,000,000.00	11,110,000.00	65,110,000.00
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	$ 67,080,000.00	$ 12,903,070.00	$ 79,983,070.00

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING BONDED DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

NOVEMBER 30, 1952

DATE OF LOAN	PAMPHLET LAW REFERENCE	SERIES	AMOUNT	RATE OF INTEREST	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 30, 1952	
STATE HIGHWAY ROAD BONDS							
July 1, 1919	62—1919	Series "A"	$ 12,000,000.00	4.25%	July 1, 1949		
August 2, 1920	62—1919	Series "B" (Old)	112,000.00	4.50%	August 2, 1923		
August 2, 1921	62—1919	Series "B"	11,688,000.00	5.00%	August 2, 1951		
July 1, 1921	62—1919	Series "C"	15,000,000.00	5.00%	July 1, 1951		
December 1, 1921	62—1919	Series "D"	11,200,000.00	4.75%	December 1, 1951 (1)		
April 1, 1925	24—1925	Series "E"	20,000,000.00	4.00%	April 1, 1952		
September 1, 1925	24—1925	Series "F"	20,000,000.00	4.00%	September 1, 1953 (3)	$ 2,000,000.00	
October 1, 1926	24—1925	Series "G"	10,000,000.00	4.00%	October 1, 1954 (3)	2,000,000.00	
TOTAL ROAD BONDS OUTSTANDING							$ 4,000,000.00
WORLD WAR I—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS							
March 1, 1934	219—1933	Series "I"	$ 30,000,000.00	3.25%	March 1, 1955 (4)	$ 7,500,000.00	
May 1, 1934	219—1933	Extra Series "J"	20,000,000.00	3.00%	May 1, 1953 (5)	2,000,000.00	
TOTAL WORLD WAR I VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS OUTSTANDING							$ 9,500,000.00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION BONDS							
October 1, 1947	455—1947	Series "K"	$ 50,000,000.00	1.375%	1952-1976 (6)		$ 48,000,000.00
TOLL BRIDGE BONDS							
October 4, 1949	711—1949	Series "L"	$ 8,500,000.00	1.10 %	1950-1961 (3)		$ 6,350,000.00
WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS							
February 16, 1950	1451—1949	Series "M"	$ 375,000,000.00	1.50 %	1952-1965 (7)	$ 348,000,000.00	
August 8, 1950	1451—1949	Series "N"	65,000,000.00	1.45 %	1966-1967 (8)	65,000,000.00	
TOTAL WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS OUTSTANDING							$ 413,000,000.00
NON-INTEREST BEARING DEBT AND MATURED LOANS UNCLAIMED (2)							141,320.26
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT NOVEMBER 30, 1952							$ 480,991,320.26
LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS NOVEMBER 30, 1952							
Sinking Fund						$ 410,741.97	
World War I—Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund						2,719,429.28	
Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund						8,583,747.42	$ 11,713,918.67
NET PUBLIC DEBT NOVEMBER 30, 1952							$ 469,277,401.59

(1) Called December 1, 1936.
(2) Details in Office of State Treasurer.
(3) Serial bonds due at various dates.
(4) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of $2,500,000.00 each March 1, beginning in 1944.
(5) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of $2,000,000.00 each May 1, beginning in 1944.
(6) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of $2,000,000.00 each October 1, beginning in 1952.
(7) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of $27,000,000.00 per year 1952 to 1964 and $24,000,000.00 in 1965.
(8) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of $32,500,000.00 per year 1966 and 1967.

INDEX

Items	Page Numbers	
	General Fund	Special Funds
SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET	1	
GENERAL FUND		
Financial Statement	4	
Deficiency Appropriations—1951-1953 Biennium	5	
Summary of Appropriations	6, 7	
Revenue and Receipts	38 to 45	
Specific Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes	46	
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT		
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	29	49
Aeronautics Commission, Pennsylvania		49
Agriculture, Department of	10	58
Auditor General, Department of the	8	
Banking, Department of	10	57
Board of Parole, Pennsylvania	30	
Civil Defense, State Council of	29	
Civil Service Commission, State	29	
Commerce, Department of	10	49
Fish Commission, Pennsylvania		55
Forests and Waters, Department of	11	
Game Commission, Pennsylvania		56
Governor's Office	8	
Health, Department of	12	
Highways, Department of		49 to 51
Historical and Museum Commission, Pennsylvania	30	49
Housing, State Board of	10	
Insurance Department	12	
Internal Affairs, Department of	13	
Justice, Department of	13	
Labor and Industry, Department of	14	
Lieutenant Governor's Office	8	
Military Affairs, Department of	15	59
Milk Control Commission	29	57
Mines, Department of	14	
Planning Board, State	10	
Planning Board—Housing, State	10	
Post-War Planning Commission	29	
Property and Supplies, Department of	16, 17	49
Public Assistance, Department of	18	
Public Instruction, Department of	19 to 21	49, 50
Public School Building Authority	20, 29	
Public Utility Commission	21	
Revenue, Department of	21	50, 55, 56
State, Department of	22	49, 55 to 57, 59
State Police, Pennsylvania	22	50
Tax Equalization Board, State	29	
Treasury Department	9	49, 50, 55 to 59
Welfare, Department of	23 to 28	
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT		
House of Representatives	33, 34	
Legislative Journal	35	
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	36	49
Legislative Reference Bureau	35	
Senate	31, 32	
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT	37	
OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS		
Banking Department Fund		57
Fish Fund		55
Game Fund		56
Milk Control Fund		57
Motor License Fund		48 to 53, 61
State Farm Products Show Fund		58
OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS		59
SINKING FUNDS		63, 64
STATEMENT OF BONDED DEBT	65	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 16TH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE FISCAL BIENNIUM JUNE 1, 1953 TO MAY 31, 1955

Submitted to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OF 1953

By JOHN S. FINE, Governor

Presenting Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Departments and Appropriations from June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1952. Included in this Supplement are statements of the Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Funds.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Items	Page Numbers	
	General Fund	Current Operating Special Funds
SUMMARY STATEMENTS		
Showing Actual Treasury Payments by Departments, Funds, and Objects, by Fiscal years, from June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1952:		
General Fund	4, 5, 8	
Operating Special Funds		6, 7, 9
General Fund Expenditures Applicable to periods regardless of date of expenditures	10, 11, 13	
Operating Special Funds Expenditures Applicable to periods regardless of date of expenditures		12, 14
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT		
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	110	151
Aeronautics Commission, Pennsylvania	25	150
Agriculture, Department of	21, 22	154
Auditor General, Department of the	16, 17	
Banking, Department of	23	152
Board of Parole, Pennsylvania	108	
Civil Service Commission, State	108	
Commerce, Department of	23 to 25	149, 150
Council of Civil Defense, State	111	
Employes' Retirement Board, State	77	148, 152, 153
Fish Commission, Pennsylvania		152
Forests and Waters, Department of	26 to 33	
Game Commission, Pennsylvania		153
Governor's Office	15	
Health, Department of	34 to 38	
Highways, Department of		145
Historical and Museum Commission, Pennsylvania	112, 113	151
Housing, State Board of	25	
Insurance Department	39	
Internal Affairs, Department of	40	
Justice, Department of	41	
Labor and Industry, Department of	41 to 43	
Lieutenant Governor's Office	15	
Military Affairs, Department of	44 to 47	
Milk Control Commission	112	153
Mines, Department of	48	
Planning Board, State	24	
Planning Board—Housing, State	24	
Post-War Planning Commission	109	
Property and Supplies, Department of	49 to 54	148
Public Assistance, Department of	55 to 57	
Public Instruction, Department of	58 to 72	151
Public School Building Authority	111	
Public Utility Commission	73	
Revenue, Department of	74, 75	147, 152, 153
State, Department of	76, 77	148
State Police, Pennsylvania	78	149
Tax Equalization Board, State	109	
Treasury Department	18 to 20	146
Welfare, Department of	79 to 107	
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT		
House of Representatives	117 to 119	
Legislative Journal	120	
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	121	146
Legislative Reference Bureau	120	
Senate	114 to 116	
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT	122, 123	
OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS		
Banking Department Fund		152
Fish Fund		152
Game Fund		153
Milk Control Fund		153
Motor License Fund		142 to 151
State Farm Products Show Fund		154
CUSTODIAL FUNDS (except Sinking Funds)—(Pages 155 to 171)		
FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS	124 to 140	124 to 140

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION ONE

Summary Statements by Years—1947 to 1952

Recapitulation of Actual Expenditures—1945 to 1952

Classified Operating Expenditures

By Departments and Appropriations—1945 to 1952

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Governor's Office	$ 202,273.49	$ 232,100.88	$ 239,192.65	$ 268,480.39	$ 290,078.36
Lieutenant Governor's Office	13,616.27	14,341.34	13,337.01	10,129.09	21,003.71
Department of the Auditor General	B2,452,344.37	B2,233,459.67	B1,840,133.87	B4,719,048.52	B6,429,718.78
Treasury Department	A6,185,071.69	A7,602,572.18	A5,972,028.68	A12,078,134.91	A33,688,205.10
Department of Agriculture	2,351,250.06	2,278,552.03	2,257,588.09	2,432,708.10	2,559,283.23
Department of Banking	49,745.03	61,708.63	68,022.36	64,730.97	83,583.86
Department of Commerce	B1,263,920.89	B3,221,191.48	B3,681,104.73	B8,499,397.41	B3,095,187.33
Department of Forests and Waters	B6,390,498.28	B9,855,021.82	B18,449,040.17	B13,531,775.02	B6,070,348.06
Department of Health	B8,705,671.68	B12,064,423.01	B14,397,672.11	B14,428,041.67	B13,919,253.68
Insurance Department	423,533.76	525,454.31	534,420.03	603,437.74	660,319.68
Department of Internal Affairs	B656,557.96	B641,108.82	B655,171.05	B648,435.39	B712,619.78
Department of Justice	403,983.63	497,550.32	516,081.45	634,085.69	635,105.07
Department of Labor and Industry	2,691,857.10	2,372,338.08	3,079,890.54	2,932,676.33	3,248,297.26
Department of Military Affairs	2,060,552.54	2,727,333.55	3,936,742.28	3,188,948.85	2,316,554.00
Department of Mines	683,373.61	1,216,258.72	1,373,979.08	1,237,660.91	B1,293,832.47
Department of Property and Supplies	B8,256,823.07	13,780,179.74	15,662,625.38	6,394,128.63	4,951,389.02
Department of Public Instruction	B125,827,242.86	B131,305,215.88	B151,300,793.76	B158,069,217.16	B200,600,059.58
Public Utility Commission	1,253,070.07	1,353,811.88	1,401,332.07	1,460,185.99	1,505,723.63
Department of Revenue	2,115,531.79	2,326,808.85	2,576,892.31	B2,452,052.25	B2,688,433.81
Department of State	1,909,182.45	2,609,031.86	3,143,257.30	2,198,487.53	4,605,865.89
Pennsylvania State Police	6,883,766.48	7,816,532.10	8,363,754.44	9,156,978.30	9,797,741.74
Department of Welfare	B44,512,374.09	49,334,326.63	50,556,622.76	56,243,191.84	65,050,582.15
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	107,851.63	196,982.61	2,260,027.66	269,171.28	266,065.38
Post-War Planning Commission	106,980.08	130,242.65	104,933.93	190,045.25	20,803.89
State Civil Service Commission	240,956.98	303,865.98	311,651.56	313,676.26	334,404.13
State Tax Equalization Board	27,699.40	217,155.17	219,462.06	254,470.00	252,467.30
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	627,011.90	657,510.77	699,336.84	746,189.86	832,216.18
Public School Building Authority—Administration	.....	.....	319,258.58	210,000.00	520,741.42
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	234,206.53	B361,981.12	460,506.46	B375,901.73	B402,138.43
Milk Control Commission	200,000.00	200,000.00	275,000.00	175,000.00	250,000.00
State Council of Defense	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,779.94
General State Authority—Rentals	.....	.....	470,888.58	1,536,565.56	3,170,743.49
Total Executive Department Without Public Assistance	$ 226,836,947.69	$ 256,137,060.08	$ 295,140,747.79	$ 305,322,952.63	$ 370,451,546.35
Department of Public Assistance	$ 106,827,620.86	$ 125,269,102.85	$ 161,044,991.77	$ 141,174,491.33	$ 117,734,351.13
Total Executive Department	$ 333,664,568.55	$ 381,406,162.93	$ 456,185,739.56	$ 446,497,443.96	$ 488,185,897.48
A Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements (Included Above)	$ 5,097,596.25	$ 6,893,846.25	$ 5,065,096.25	$ 11,020,096.25	$ 32,350,096.25
B Expenditures from "Receipts for Special Purposes" Included Above—See Departments concerned for Detail	$ 4,336,930.18	$ 5,160,902.29	$ 5,361,426.86	$ 7,914,526.34	$ 10,617,435.01
PAYMENTS FROM GENERAL FUND (Not Included Above)					
Loan to State Stores Fund	$ 15,000,000.00	.....	$ 10,000,000.00	.....	$ 15,000,000.00
Accrued Interest and Premiums on Investments Purchased	$ 213,001.53	$ 400,272.43	$ 286,482.19	$ 240,444.25	.....

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT					
Senate	$ 213,443.44	$ 427,182.89	$ 201,143.19	$ 467,329.74	$ 430,824.61
House of Representatives	552,944.90	1,198,813.95	429,007.61	1,110,678.17	894,897.37
Legislative Journal	4,118.80	2,261.20	4,384.00	.....	1,952.00
Legislative Reference Bureau	51,806.41	78,862.30	58,135.02	85,465.71	82,955.64
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	#112,839.06	198,037.33	152,945.14	189,643.19	136,674.20
Total Legislative Department	$ 935,152.61	$ 1,905,157.67	$ 845,614.96	$ 1,853,116.81	$ 1,547,303.82
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT					
Supreme Court	$ 349,507.83	$ 336,331.72	$ 349,322.22	$ 348,675.82	$ 405,918.65
Superior Court	211,552.43	218,516.81	215,698.65	224,699.04	234,850.67
Common Pleas Court	1,790,972.16	1,861,890.08	1,937,623.65	1,912,634.12	2,080,044.38
Orphans' Court	354,364.65	357,324.64	360,660.68	354,470.63	375,652.13
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	129,591.66	125,204.37	132,500.00	129,499.92	145,539.07
County Court of Allegheny County	69,934.50	72,500.00	71,300.02	65,499.92	78,206.95
Juvenile Court, Allegheny County	11,801.11	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,833.38
State Reporter	17,966.41	18,532.42	22,593.83	19,878.91	@619.52
Miscellaneous	45,270.99	53,555.52	57,415.94	54,934.68	67,397.51
Total Judicial Department	$ 2,980,961.74	$ 3,055,855.56	$ 3,159,114.99	$ 3,122,293.04	$ 3,401,062.26
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 337,580,682.90	$ 386,367,176.16	$ 460,190,469.51	$ 451,472,853.81	$ 493,134,263.56

See Page 4 for State Tax Equalization Board—Previously included in this item.
@ 1951-1953 Appropriation made to Supreme Court.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952
BY DEPARTMENTS					
Treasury Department	$ 5,204,327.01	$ 5,214,759.67	$ 5,151,237.36	$ 5,200,528.27	$ 4,582,505.71
Department of Agriculture	180,846.19	213,967.48	170,772.06	153,377.68	176,729.16
Department of Banking	626,203.47	694,677.24	1,201,565.07	691,599.03	1,231,328.67
Department of Highways	122,265,740.39	162,658,451.10	152,924,467.52	172,379,547.00	165,373,251.64
Department of Property and Supplies	36,880.95	27,238.44	47,097.34	56,224.73	55,684.16
Department of Public Instruction	917.56	.....	11,945.56	12,389.04	10,932.08
Department of Revenue	4,108,346.33	4,585,308.55	4,984,867.35	5,715,558.61	6,250,211.77
Department of State	764,019.00	764,019.00	811,742.50	811,742.50	1,602,076.75
Pennsylvania Fish Commission	1,024,460.80	1,059,193.99	1,108,638.10	1,297,814.34	1,484,322.46
Pennsylvania Game Commission	2,784,904.45	3,062,328.09	3,565,648.76	3,949,634.15	4,094,420.43
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	.....	.....	98,493.00	115,594.46	*14,351.18
Milk Control Commission	381,229.94	399,548.68	374,389.10	403,661.67	392,892.94
Legislative Commissions	*23.77	16,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Department of Commerce	241,436.05	225,063.41	262,087.51	344,879.55	303,758.85
Pennsylvania State Police	2,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	9,640,000.00	9,000,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	4,651.96	4,681.86	298.40	.....	.....
Total	$ 139,623,940.33	$ 186,925,737.51	$ 174,713,249.63	$ 200,772,551.03	$ 194,543,763.44
BY FUNDS					
Motor License Fund	$A134,474,182.18	$A181,337,527.36	$A168,124,423.34	$A194,097,502.49	$A186,899,930.55
State Farm Products Show Fund	180,846.19	213,967.48	170,772.06	153,377.68	176,729.16
Banking Department Fund	646,581.97	715,055.74	1,221,576.07	711,610.03	1,256,334.67
Game Fund	2,847,922.41	3,133,276.72	3,645,247.52	4,028,782.81	4,248,617.01
Fish Fund	1,093,017.64	1,126,336.53	1,176,826.54	1,377,558.35	1,569,204.11
Milk Control Fund	381,389.94	399,573.68	374,404.10	403,719.67	392,947.94
Total	$ 139,623,940.33	$ 186,925,737.51	$ 174,713,249.63	$ 200,772,551.03	$ 194,543,763.44
* Indicates Deduction.					
A Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements (Included Above)	$ 5,123,206.56	$ 5,083,206.44	$ 4,947,373.23	$ 4,798,206.56	$ 4,333,866.67
PAYMENTS FROM OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (Not Included Above)					
Accrued Interest and Premiums on Investments Purchased: Motor License Fund	$ 39,489.28	$ 172,217.60	$ 149,273.53	$ 239,329.58	.....

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

ALL OPERATING FUNDS (C)

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952
Salaries	$ 67,497,257.54	$ 75,534,752.25	$ 80,318,061.43	$ 87,994,759.20	$ 97,514,443.01
Wages	30,335,935.82	34,495,659.30	35,425,436.01	39,036,914.80	40,832,254.44
Fees	5,133,700.83	7,954,973.95	8,716,545.77	9,334,630.65	8,139,898.58
Printing, Binding and Stationery	1,956,201.49	2,441,680.22	2,527,273.37	2,262,657.72	2,805,989.55
Food and Forage	11,308,098.94	11,946,227.90	11,264,869.15	12,253,264.55	13,971,500.59
Materials and Supplies	22,519,122.85	25,537,681.39	23,941,836.69	22,674,997.70	25,664,944.19
Traveling Expenses	4,340,808.81	5,037,140.83	5,198,870.70	5,742,277.92	5,823,615.29
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	2,377,452.41	2,852,662.43	3,686,917.23	4,302,772.94	4,840,859.92
Freight, Express and Cartage	156,093.16	234,423.36	162,281.99	159,306.21	143,259.18
Postage	1,004,904.55	1,196,095.79	1,377,088.28	1,449,718.08	1,275,404.16
Telephone and Telegraph	603,151.35	736,912.99	813,427.74	908,327.80	1,057,973.38
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	406,242.05	403,984.51	678,073.72	386,519.96	277,834.00
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	3,867,769.09	4,375,657.05	4,445,606.48	4,805,582.00	4,913,520.67
Contracted Repairs	4,811,029.53	8,028,657.43	9,636,192.23	7,637,261.34	9,159,796.63
Rent of Real Estate	1,240,789.21	1,421,884.32	1,499,364.22	1,603,374.41	1,752,248.51
Rent of Equipment	4,845,891.15	4,094,510.50	4,281,932.95	4,847,288.37	4,214,323.17
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	564,774.84	630,579.80	711,244.70	841,641.94	729,850.06
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	449,355.28	468,526.51	527,311.86	873,260.26	865,658.40
Motor Vehicles	1,746,907.65	801,822.03	1,317,670.11	1,337,759.23	1,021,819.85
Live Stock	60,470.66	80,979.58	102,222.83	55,146.52	99,049.47
Equipment and Machinery	5,292,734.82	4,276,520.84	4,466,666.28	4,565,200.76	3,447,494.43
Land	2,026,373.12	2,029,817.24	8,107,185.42	982,500.85	528,589.39
Contracted Building and Construction	54,285,714.00	91,484,342.96	83,786,428.92	90,876,315.25	69,107,655.24
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	#139,608,867.20	#150,941,996.37	#178,299,819.44	#191,599,419.14	#234,012,859.65
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	96,378,161.01	113,829,042.18	148,302,143.87	127,034,000.68	103,308,806.54
General State Authority Rentals	.....	.....	470,888.58	1,536,565.56	3,170,743.49
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	9,726,236.06	12,663,494.00	10,178,754.21	16,037,430.99	37,371,029.78
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	573,334.42	231,946.92	396,956.54	670,721.86	635,617.43
Advance Requisitions	415,374.85	*54,138.35	7,162.09	7,840.09	*16,756.85
Stores Increase	977,231.29	850,634.08	*520,473.45	144,783.14	1,283,682.62
Undistributed	690,344.36	745,475.01	668,440.55	685,689.16	640,879.01
Institution District Credits	*195,705.11	*181,029.72	*167,480.77	*217,524.24	*166,816.78
TOTAL OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES	$#475,004,623.23	$#565,092,913.67	$#630,628,719.14	$#642,430,404.84	$#678,428,027.00

* Indicates deduction.

\# To prevent duplication, adjustments have been made in the subsidies and total expenditures accounts above to cover appropriations between funds.

(C) OPERATING FUNDS

General Fund.
Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Milk Control Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND (A)

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952
Salaries	$ 55,464,470.01	$ 63,668,845.73	$ 67,592,591.35	$ 74,057,173.43	$ 81,834,879.12
Wages	5,952,443.59	6,906,859.32	7,442,943.28	8,002,332.58	8,630,953.87
Fees	4,277,243.03	6,466,959.68	6,819,916.97	6,549,452.03	5,291,092.39
Printing, Binding and Stationery	1,366,330.48	1,805,817.54	1,779,721.96	1,421,301.30	1,877,279.08
Food and Forage	10,933,272.88	11,549,429.40	10,883,782.40	11,770,107.27	13,420,918.76
Materials and Supplies	6,329,161.45	7,237,002.91	7,336,121.63	7,840,262.75	8,572,509.82
Traveling Expenses	2,831,969.68	3,233,994.15	3,372,485.56	3,633,570.81	3,821,216.18
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	829,520.82	1,064,472.03	1,114,201.90	1,182,113.10	1,222,080.63
Freight, Express and Cartage	95,500.57	94,913.16	89,511.65	93,288.70	82,065.99
Postage	517,952.35	624,441.04	731,430.83	782,970.40	632,395.37
Telephone and Telegraph	465,966.66	584,339.69	646,125.52	720,138.30	733,873.92
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	326,252.88	343,241.90	608,802.06	315,273.75	215,077.98
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	3,602,320.44	4,077,318.91	4,164,325.33	4,481,778.30	4,581,047.12
Contracted Repairs	1,024,820.22	1,424,212.32	1,470,055.13	1,060,616.94	1,274,881.49
Rent of Real Estate	979,724.58	1,098,295.65	1,174,781.28	1,229,648.70	1,343,766.22
Rent of Equipment	616,580.75	651,336.63	631,414.02	701,059.93	687,986.03
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	262,613.32	320,166.84	420,069.19	415,555.16	407,756.21
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	318,078.34	369,012.67	420,907.15	751,641.13	744,448.27
Motor Vehicles	561,024.04	615,220.97	679,349.22	646,639.18	340,472.22
Live Stock	60,470.66	80,979.58	53,929.27	55,146.52	99,049.47
Equipment and Machinery	2,226,791.67	2,170,462.18	2,995,287.74	2,899,403.91	2,291,620.16
Land	1,978,293.83	1,920,774.74	8,025,882.35	902,670.05	490,483.06
Contracted Building and Construction	5,995,166.01	14,054,386.93	18,453,151.02	11,018,455.98	2,704,315.34
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	127,141,329.33	133,112,015.74	159,115,994.68	176,298,954.56	210,235,636.98
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	96,378,161.01	113,829,042.18	148,302,143.87	127,034,000.68	103,308,806.54
General State Authority Rentals	.....	.....	470,888.58	1,536,565.56	3,170,743.49
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	4,728,778.83	7,530,121.45	5,187,723.85	11,172,650.55	32,970,314.58
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	509,027.08	113,724.80	232,732.30	279,294.09	407,605.27
Advance Requisitions	335,547.85	4,708.65	*6,286.91	7,840.09	*16,756.85
Stores Increase	977,231.29	850,634.08	*520,473.45	144,783.14	1,283,682.62
Undistributed	690,344.36	745,475.01	668,440.55	685,689.16	640,879.01
Institutional District Credits	*195,705.11	*181,029.72	*167,480.77	*217,524.24	*166,816.78
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	$ 337,580,682.90	$ 386,367,176.16	$ 460,190,469.51	$451,472,853.81	$ 493,134,263.56

*Indicates Deduction.

Note—Appropriations from Motor License Fund (subsidies) to General Fund included in above object breakdown of salaries and expenses as follows:

State Police	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 8,000,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 9,640,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (B)

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950	June 1, 1950 to May 31, 1951	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952
Salaries	$ 12,032,787.53	$ 11,865,906.52	$ 12,725,470.08	$ 13,937,585.77	$ 15,679,563.89
Wages	24,383,492.23	27,588,799.98	27,982,492.73	31,034,582.22	32,201,300.57
Fees	856,457.80	1,488,014.27	1.896,628.80	2,785,178.62	2,848,806.19
Printing, Binding and Stationery	589,871.01	635,862.68	747,551.41	841,356.42	928,710.47
Food and Forage	374,826.06	396,798.50	381,086.75	483,157.28	550,581.83
Materials and Supplies	16,189,961.40	18,300,678.48	16,605,715.06	14,834,734.95	17,092,434.37
Traveling Expenses	1,508,839.13	1,803,146.68	1,826,385.14	2,108,707.11	2,002,399.11
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	1,547,931.59	1,788,190.40	2,572,715.33	3,120,659.84	3,618,779.29
Freight, Express and Cartage	60,592.59	139,510.20	72,770.34	66,017.51	61,193.19
Postage	486,952.20	571,654.75	645,657.45	666,747.68	643,008.79
Telephone and Telegraph	137,184.69	152,573.30	167,302.22	188,189.50	324,099.46
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	79,989.17	60,742.61	69,271.66	71,246.21	62,756.02
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	265,448.65	298,338.14	281,281.15	323,803.70	332,473.55
Contracted Repairs	3,786,209.31	6,604,445.11	8,166,137.10	6,576,644.40	7,884,915.14
Rent of Real Estate	261,064.63	323,588.67	324,582.94	373,725.71	408,482.29
Rent of Equipment	4,229,310.40	3,443,173.87	3,650,518.93	4,146,228.44	3,526,337.14
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	302,161.52	310,412.96	291,175.51	426,086.78	322,093.85
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	131,276.94	99,513.84	106,404.71	121,619.13	121,210.13
Motor Vehicles	1,185,883.61	186,601.06	638,320.89	691,120.05	681,347.63
Live Stock	.....	.....	48,293.56	.....	.....
Equipment and Machinery	3,065,943.15	2,106,058.66	1,471,378.54	1,665,796.85	1,155,874.27
Land	48,079.29	109,042.50	81,303.07	79,830.80	38,106.33
Contracted Building and Construction	48,290,547.99	77,429,956.03	65,333,277.90	79,857,859.27	66,403,339.90
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	14,667,537.87	26,029,980.63	23,458,824.76	31,115,464.58	33,027,222.67
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	4,997,457.23	5,133,372.55	4,991,030.36	4,864,780.44	4,400,715.20
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	64,307.34	118,222.12	164,224.24	391,427.77	228,012.16
Advance Requisitions	79,827.00	*58,847.00	13,449.00	.....	.....
TOTAL OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS	$ 139,623,940.33	$ 186,925,737.51	$ 174,713,249.63	$ 200,772,551.03	$ 194,543,763.44

*Indicates deduction.

Note—Appropriations from General Fund (subsidies) included in above object breakdown of salaries and expenses as follows:

Milk Control Fund	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 275,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$ 250,000.00

(B) OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS:

Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Milk Control Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT				
Governor's Office	$ 390,458.81	$ 438,085.21	$ 513,218.02	$ 272,577,49
Lieutenant Governor's Office	24,374.76	28,083.36	26,793.79	17,400.99
Department of the Auditor General	4,120,964.93	4,670,802.82	6,567,856.01	6,393,113.27
Treasury Department	8,029,401.74	13,762,967.72	18,085,383,92	33,620,133.88
Department of Agriculture	4,120,063.70	4,435,928.58	4,752,940.64	2,356,725.59
Department of Banking	90,253.78	111,840.91	133,013,67	82,369.00
Department of Commerce	3,019,902.45	3,911,953.44	11,615,800.37	1,970,457.24
Department of Forests and Waters	22,767,036.99	12,438,097.56	20,766,036.17	3,104,644.46
Department of Health	19,661,625.60	19,871,255.90	23,479,996.22	12,592,902.10
Insurance Department	718,897.96	928,070.68	1,147,533.97	643,292.73
Department of Internal Affairs	1,080,175.00	1,245,412.46	1,323,040.71	622,681.22
Department of Justice	752,489.61	874,990.67	1,196,725.93	583,540.15
Department of Labor and Industry	3,271,976.25	5,107,355.86	6,015,944.25	3,161,153.50
Department of Military Affairs	3,382,393.09	5,037,494.61	6,791,425.72	1,933,774.55
Department of Mines	810,598.13	2,001,126.92	2,587,548.06	1,191,995.18
Department of Property and Supplies	24,183,693.44	14,388,976.93	7,947,171.60	3,151,006.25
Department of Public Instruction	183,295,491.59	255,076,750.36	313,816,649.54	191,615,154.04
Public Utility Commission	2,014,925.49	2,567,598.20	2,833,768.35	1,465,514.74
Department of Revenue	3,494,323.74	4,399,478.16	5,023,364.66	2,559,234.19
Department of State	3,604,443.97	4,515,367.81	5,340,327.60	4,589,139.61
Pennsylvania State Police	11,002,773.08	14,895,715.06	17,473,187.25	9,055,367.31
Department of Welfare	67,678,048.88	94,179,173.11	109,167,659.13	58,142,455.31
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	227,700.00	351,613.20	2,478,460.42	226,805.88
Post-War Planning Commission	826,149.40	.....	.....	.....
State Civil Service Commission	329,692.28	548,215.45	624,457.95	329,529.32
State Tax Equalization Board	.....	255,854.19	473,379.77	242,019.97
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	1,060,868.13	1,260,000.00	1,469,720.88	808,022.00
Public School Building Authority—Administration	.....	.....	600,000.00	450,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	471,770.07	715,157.04	745,400.02	317,451.34
Milk Control Commission	320,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00	250,000.00
State Council of Defense	58,274.89	.....	a	178,779.94
General State Authority—Rentals	.....	.....	2,160,597.92	3,017,599.71
Total Executive Department without Public Assistance	$ 370,808,767.76	$ 468,417,366.21	$ 575,607,402.54	$ 344,944,840.96
Department of Public Assistance	$ 169,650,955.62	$ 231,852,506.60	$ 303,329,629.38	$ 116,136,665.18
Total Executive Department	$ 540,459,723.38	$ 700,269,872.81	$ 878,937,031.92	$ 461,081,506.14
Total Executive Department—Including $48,870,240 Redemption of General State Authority Bonds—1945-1947	$ 589,329,963.38	$ 700,269,872.81	$ 878,937,031.92	$ 461,081,506.14
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT				
Senate	$ 502,868.70	$ 613,050.75	$ 842,889.63	$ 209,830.16
House of Representatives	1,141,158.92	1,646,619.46	1,815,025.23	504,540.95
Legislative Journal	4,587.00	6,380.00	4,384.00	1,952.00
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	236,105.35	#304,872,70	334,247,55	136,749.25
Legislative Reference Bureau	126,772.94	128,053.46	159,480.64	66,585.95
Total Legislative Department	$ 2,011,492.91	$ 2,698,976.37	$ 3,156,027.05	$ 919,658.31

State Tax Equalization Board Previously included in this item.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND—(Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT				
Supreme Court	$ 602,937.11	$ 683,298.18	$ 698,553.34	$ 402,457.31
Superior Court	370,517.33	429,450.61	440,409.09	234,834.57
Common Pleas Court	3,090,347.03	3,652,112.08	3,850,265.55	2,080,033.88
Orphans' Court	616,633.34	711,689.29	715,131.31	375,652.13
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	215,378.01	254,796.03	261,999.92	145,539.07
County Court of Allegheny County	120,996.40	142,434.50	137,119.48	77,887.41
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	20,000.00	23,801.11	24,000.00	12,833.38
State Reporter	33,690.95	36,498.83	43,092.26	‡
Miscellaneous	73,272.45	99,541.01	118,641.02	55,603.41
Total Judicial Department	$ 5,143,772.62	$ 6,033,621.64	$ 6,289,211.97	$ 3,384,841.16
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 596,485,228.91	$ 709,002,470.82	$ 888,382,270.94	$ 465,386,005.61
(Applicable to Prior Bienniums)				
During—1945-1947	$ 536,634,227.31	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	($3,924,601.97) 39,062,451.23	$ 680,509,578.33	$ 451,227.53	.....
1949-1951	($2,018,840.53) 18,624,804.07	27,092,422.32	863,927,256.40	.....
1951-1952	($180,254.47) 2,163,746.30	1,400,470.17	24,003,787.01	$ 465,386,005.61
AVAILABLE FUNDS				
State Appropriation—Regular Session	$ 503,698,904.50	$ 595,252,831.32	$ 719,529,273.44	$ 890,761,785.06
Appropriation Adjustment—Act 84A, 1949 Session	*5,585,199.46	*18,134,938.91	24,266,730.09	.....
State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1951 Session	.....	.....	16,169,845.00	.....
State Appropriation—Additional 1951 Session	.....	.....	369,327.50	.....
State Appropriation—Available Prior—1949 Session	.....	.....	5,600,000.00	.....
State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1949	.....	21,093,096.00	.....	.....
State Appropriation—Additional 1949 Session	.....	597,250.00	.....	.....
State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1947 Session	33,262,840.29	.....	.....	.....
Balances on "Receipts for Special Purposes" Transferred from Prior Periods	1,720,957.42	1,876,384.85	3,387,301.20	5,814,044.81
Credits—1945-47—Federal	59,750,919.74	.....	.....	.....
—Other	24,515,721.85	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-49—Federal	*200,814.06	88,922,069.01	.....	.....
—Other	50,633.11	34,560,659.96	.....	.....
Credits—1949-51—Federal	.....	47,557.37	114,055,406.10	.....
—Other	2,533.80	240,351.00	A42,568,810.07	.....
Credits—1951-52—Federal	.....	.....	*1,037,931.78	59,431,343.24
—Other	.....	.....	55,627.34	B22,672,700.55
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 617,216,497.19	$ 724,455,260.60	$ 924,964,388.96	$ 978,679,873.66
BALANCES				
State Appropriations Lapsed	$ 11,135,861.85	$ 10,823,490.51	$ 5,974,300.35	.....
State Appropriations to Continue	7,719,021.58	1,241,998.07	24,793,772.86	$ 508,306,248.18
Receipts for Special Purposes (Balances Transferred)	1,876,384.85	3,387,301.20	5,814,044.81	4,987,619.87

a Included with Department of Military Affairs this Period.
‡ Included with Supreme Court this Period.
*Indicates deduction.
A and B—See Department of Commerce Page 25.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

ALL OPERATING FUNDS (C)

Classification	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
Salaries	$ 121,475,222.76	$ 142,406,913.35	$ 167,506,371.84	$ 95,941,688.90
Wages	34,564,979.97	67,030,581.85	72,119,592.52	39,321,213.32
Fees	9,870,682.08	12,563,162.93	15,708,083.11	7,571,546.54
Printing, Binding and Stationery	3,273,868.29	4,151,488.21	5,534,526.56	1,609,159.88
Food and Forage	16,661,959.55	23,208,135.73	23,935,681.72	12,605,373.85
Materials and Supplies	30,135,029.87	48,323,555.17	46,324,275.28	24,098,675.99
Traveling Expenses	6,605,088.72	9,391,333.22	10,939,722.72	5,315,819.08
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	3,717,121.64	5,226,513.94	8,023,829.51	4,603,474.65
Freight, Express and Cartage	260,231.53	378,045.82	327,670.87	127,809.99
Postage	1,686,404.59	2,156,837.52	2,835,600.26	1,235,679.81
Telephone and Telegraph	1,092,878.70	1,398,112.44	1,679,153.07	987,649.04
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	615,273.16	789,929.24	1,087,809.87	205,768.61
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	6,850,176.23	8,244,426.89	9,295,319.34	4,495,672.81
Contracted Repairs	9,351,022.27	12,540,864.89	17,130,490.14	8,574,491.67
Rent of Real Estate	2,086,998.61	2,610,739.21	3,099,227.81	1,688,981.82
Rent of Equipment	8,742,704.92	9,056,483.30	8,835,900.89	3,882,741.18
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	887,200.96	1,206,712.20	1,527,611.06	675,382.84
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,266,912.70	900,426.76	1,114,323.38	493,360.99
Motor Vehicles	3,369,539.13	2,485,820.48	2,553,842.76	806,620.30
Live Stock	200,519.51	139,047.35	156,174.82	91,848.75
Equipment and Machinery	6,818,479.57	9,876,752.39	8,286,832.49	2,296,514.85
Land	9,914,805.86	4,205,238.89	432,309.90	47,160.75
Contracted Building and Construction	54,898,429.43	133,489,827.93	161,677,476.70	65,516,113.26
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	#211,009,545.05	#289,081,681.43	#372,253,552.02	#213,753,830.52
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	153,219,781.37	210,122,772.51	276,305,710.68	101,964,773.35
General State Authority Rentals	.....	.....	2,160,597.92	3,017,599.71
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	17,544,605.49	21,881,251.80	26,212,880.92	37,367,850.54
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	382,727.62	796,994.28	1,062,981.86	607,576.20
Advance Requisitions	55,046.00	366,815.00	11,007.92	91,844.69
Stores Increase	801,357.34	1,770,542.15	*159,083.46	1,594,733.60
Undistributed	760,575.03	1,424,198.00	1,410,955.90	584,940.49
Institution District Credits	*298,064.93	*364,787.29	*405,264.44	*117,050.64
TOTAL OPERATING FUND EXPENDITURES—INCLUDING $48,870,240 REDEMPTION OF GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY BONDS—1945-1947	$#766,691,343.02	$#1,026,860,417.59	$#1,248,985,165.94	$#641,058,847.34

* Indicates deduction.

To prevent duplication, adjustments have been made in the subsidies and total expenditures accounts above to cover appropriations between funds.

(C) OPERATING FUNDS

General Fund.
Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Milk Control Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND (A)

Classification	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
Salaries	$ 90,274,351.52	$ 118,509,267.56	$ 140,875,448.09	$ 80,286,103.93
Wages	9,612,001.58	15,085,466.36	13,102,664.24	7,174,760.85
Fees	8,323,307.22	10,339,355.68	11,012,268.59	4,752,310.96
Printing, Binding and Stationery	2,361,414.44	2,988,937.29	3,892,910.07	967,333.69
Food and Forage	16,098,113.78	22,471,069.65	23,068,873.33	12,081,405.96
Materials and Supplies	9,193,030.69	13,880,086.17	14,839,623.62	7,130,569.55
Traveling Expenses	4,646,674.77	6,094,835.33	7,007,037.12	3,359,855.51
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	1,479,566.09	1,891,919.08	2,329,838.72	989,952.89
Freight, Express and Cartage	117,722.97	178,655.97	188,833.95	66,761.23
Postage	928,174.94	1,098,256.40	1,520,652.03	595,670.96
Telephone and Telegraph	861,760.61	1,110,822.98	1,321,591.21	666,949.67
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	436,080.77	646,004.70	947,456.29	156,717.46
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	6,375,675.24	7,682,057.62	8,689,365.58	4,166,238.41
Contracted Repairs	2,017,779.29	2,147,684.82	2,379,436.82	707,930.63
Rent of Real Estate	1,515,957.29	2,027,214.98	2,401,319.98	1,280,620.25
Rent of Equipment	1,310,883.11	1,395,753.10	1,042,777.17	357,837.82
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	469,774.22	597,537.77	809,793.45	355,472.15
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,115,054.42	674,336.75	884,315.64	379,804.52
Motor Vehicles	927,247.97	1,151,089.31	1,217,311.62	134,696.89
Live Stock	200,345.17	139,047.35	107,881.26	91,848.75
Equipment and Machinery	3,177,519.94	4,811,905.59	5,127,780.35	1,194,715.38
Land	9,718,223.79	4,085,385.37	263,587.89	17,184.60
Contracted Building and Construction	24,732,662.20	6,688,913.53	17,169,221.58	509,677.36
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	190,003,386.75	257,662,670.25	331,993,833.85	197,478,045.61
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	153,219,781.37	210,122,772.51	276,305,710.68	101,964,773.35
General State Authority Rentals	.....	.....	2,160,597.92	3,017,599.71
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	6,951,322.80	11,750,422.02	16,357,070.12	32,967,135.34
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	258,471.53	594,696.82	527,307.85	379,564.04
Advance Requisitions	24,837.00	346,353.00	*8,846.08	91,844.69
Stores Increase	801,357.34	1,770,542.15	*159,083.46	1,594,733.60
Undistributed	760,575.03	1,424,198.00	1,410,955.90	584,940.49
Institutional District Credits	*298,064.93	*364,787.29	*405,264.44	*117,050.64
TOTAL GENERAL FUND INCLUDING $48,870,240 REDEMPTION OF GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY BONDS—1945-1947	$ 596,485,228.91	$ 709,002,470.82	$ 888,382,270.94	$ 465,386,005.61

*Indicates Deduction.

Note—Appropriations from Motor License Fund (subsidies) to General Fund included in above object breakdown of salaries and expenses as follows:				
State Police	$ 8,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 13,640,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00
Department of Commerce	325,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 8,325,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 13,640,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (B)

Classification	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
Salaries	$ 31,200.871.24	$ 23,897,645.79	$ 26,630,923.75	$ 15,655,584.97
Wages	24,952,978.39	51,945,115.49	59,016,928.28	32,146,452.47
Fees	1,547,374.86	2,223,807.25	4,695,814.52	2,819,235.58
Printing, Binding and Stationery	912,453.85	1,162,550.92	1,641,616.49	641,826.19
Food and Forage	563,845.77	737,066.08	866,808.39	523,967.89
Materials and Supplies	20,941,999.18	34,443,469.00	31,484,651.66	16,968,106.44
Traveling Expenses	1,958,413.95	3,296,497.89	3,932,685.60	1,955,963.57
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	2,237,555.55	3,334,594.86	5,693,990.79	3,613,521.76
Freight, Express and Cartage	142,508.56	199,389.85	138,836.92	61,048.76
Postage	758,229.65	1,058,581.12	1,314,948.23	640,008.85
Telephone and Telegraph	231,118.09	287,289.46	357,561.86	320,699.37
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	179,192.39	143,924.54	140,353.58	49,051.15
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	474,500.99	562,369.27	605,953.76	329,434.40
Contracted Repairs	7,333,242.98	10,393,180.07	14,751,053.32	7,866,561.04
Rent of Real Estate	571,041.32	583,524.23	697,907.83	408,361.57
Rent of Equipment	7,431,821.81	7,860,730.20	7,793,123.72	3,524,903.36
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	417,426.74	609,174.43	717,817.61	319,910.69
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses	151,858.28	226,090.01	230,007.74	113,556.47
Motor Vehicles	2,442,291.16	1,334,731.17	1,336,531.14	671,923.41
Live Stock	174.34	.....	48,293.56	.....
Equipment and Machinery	3,640,959.63	5,064,846.80	3,159,052.14	1,101,799.47
Land	196,582.07	119,853.52	168,722.01	29,976.15
Contracted Building and Construction	30,165,767.23	126,800,914.40	144,508,255.12	65,006.435.90
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	29,651,158.30	41,819,011.18	54,349,718.17	25,525,784.91
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	10,593,282.69	10,130,829.78	9,855,810.80	4,400,715.20
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	124,256.09	202,297.46	535,674.01	228,012.16
Advance Requisitions	30,209.00	20,462.00	19,854.00	.....
Total	$ 178,851,114.11	$ 328,257,946.77	$ 374,692,895.00	$ 184,922,841.73

* Indicates deduction.

Note—Appropriations from General Fund (subsidies included in above object breakdown of salaries and expenses as follows:				
Milk Control Fund	$ 320,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 250,000.00

(B) OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS:

Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Milk Control Fund.

GENERAL FUND

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 295,689.72	$ 329,836.92	$ 391,168.55	$ 231,297.03
Wages	1,582.23	2,168.35	2,272.70	620.45
Fees	2,400.00	420.00	375.00	442.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	22,964.79	36,842.82	49,140.85	16,039.98
Transportation, Communication and Information	31,504.83	25,522.31	31,724.72	13,308.32
Maintenance Services and Expenses	18,070.09	20,510.03	20,223.44	8,487.17
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,502.13	8,113.29	6,520.41	831.88
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	14,745.02	13,171.49	11,792.35	1,550.66
Total	$ 390,458.81	$ 436,585.21	$ 513,218.02	$ 272,577.49
PORTRAIT OF THE GOVERNOR	.....	$ 1,500.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 390,458.81	$ 438,085.21	$ 513,218.02	$ 272,577.49
During—1945-1947	$ 382,213.76	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	8,245.05	$ 426,129.32	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	11,955.89	$ 495,717.15	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	17,500.87	$ 272,577.49
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 386,000.00	$ 490,000.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 654,000.00
Portrait of the Governor	.....	#1,500.00	.....	750.00
Surveys and Studies—State Government and Agencies	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00
Pennsylvania Public Safety Commission	.....	.....	.....	48,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 396,000.00	$ 491,500.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 802,750.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 5,541.19	$ 53,414.79	$ 36,781.98	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 530,172.51

#Governors Martin and Bell.

GENERAL FUND

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES	$ 24,374.76	$ 27,333.36	$ 26,793.79	$ 16,650.99
PORTRAIT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR	.....	750.00	.....	750.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 24,374.76	$ 28,083.36	$ 26,793.79	$ 17,400.99
During—1945-1947	$ 24,225.48	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	149.28	$ 27,808.33	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	275.03	$ 23,191.07	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	3,602.72	$ 17,400.99
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 28,360.00	$ 29,250.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 47,500.00
Portrait of the Lieutenant-Governor	.....	750.00	.....	750.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 28,360.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 33,500.00	$ 48,250.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,985.24	$ 1,916.64	$ 6,706.21	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 30,849.01

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 1,454,838.69	$ 1,694,465.42	$ 1,478,647.75	$ 856,783.53
Fees	25.00	.....	2,260.30	2,333.05
Materials, Supplies and Printing	37,912.90	36,712.71	16,892.40	3,702.46
Transportation, Communication and Information	174,142.80	215,766.40	207,237.43	92,275.32
Maintenance Services and Expenses	27,629.59	30,670.48	33,597.79	17,610.57
Construction, Equipment and Land	44,451.02	22,384.99	53,661.60	2,262.23
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,739,000.00	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 1,792,297.27	$ 974,967.16
During—1945-1947	$ 1,697,456.30	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	41,543.70	$ 1,972,347.45	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	27,652.55	$ 1,755,721.75	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	36,575.52	$ 974,967.16
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,674,000.00	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,120,000.00	$ 2,295,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	65,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,739,000.00	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,120,000.00	$ 2,295,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 327,702.73	$ 1,320,032.84
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES— AUDITING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Salaries	$ 304,225.13	$ 417,696.48	$ 371,320.12	$ 219,635.98
Fees	.....	.....	796.13	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,988.46	9,847.37	4,964.26	1,161.54
Transportation, Communication and Information	49,439.83	61,430.36	89,702.09	50,765.34
Maintenance Services and Expenses	4,239.31	3,552.67	4,905.90	2,563.96
Construction, Equipment and Land	16,107.27	14,563.12	13,657.91	331.87
Total	$ #382,000.00	$ #507,090.00	$ #485,346.41	$ #274,458.69
EXPENDED FOR—				
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 500.00
Portrait of the Auditor General	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Portrait of Auditor General Rosenberg	750.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims	14,953.22	15,000.00	14,691.30	8,589.92
Fees of County Officers	847.50	846.50	66.50	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 18,300.72	$ 16,846.50	$ 16,507.80	$ 9,089.92
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 16,988.31	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 ($77.00)	1,312.41	$ 16,567.16	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	279.34	$ 16,477.81	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	29.99	$ 9,089.92
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Portrait of Auditor General	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Portrait of Auditor General Rosenberg	750.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00
Fees of County Officers	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 21,500.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,750.00	$ 22,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,199.28	$ 3,153.50	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 4,242.20	$ 12,910.08

Not Included in Totals.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES#

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	$ 50,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Federal Aid to State College	365,980.76	365,980.76	365,980.76	174,704.41
Federal Aid—National Forests	44,769.95	46,930.91	37,292.06	22,971.88
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	7,681.32	13,843.89	6,504.73	17,111.22
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	1,895,232.18	2,197,200.76	4,329,273.39	5,154,286.62
Auditing Expenses—Police Retirement Systems	.....	.....	.....	29,982.06
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,363,664.21	$ 2,653,956.32	$ 4,759,050.94	$ 5,409,056.19
BALANCES FROM PRIOR PERIODS—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	$ 40,000.00	$ 10,000.00	.....	.....
Federal Aid to State College	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Aid—National Forests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	.....	.....	.....	$ 8,328.97
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	761,018.79	555,165.67	$ 2,302,634.62	4,412,736.62
Total Balances from Prior Periods	$ 801,018.79	$ 565,165.67	$ 2,302,634.62	$ 4,421,065.59
RECEIPTS—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Federal Aid to State College	365,980.76	365,980.76	365,980.76	174,704.41
Federal Aid—National Forests	44,769.95	46,930.91	37,292.06	22,971.88
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	7,681.32	13,843.89	14,833.70	8,782.25
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	1,689,379.06	3,944,669.71	6,439,375.39	4,195,560.59
Auditing Expenses—Police Retirement Systems	.....	.....	.....	29,982.06
Total Receipts	$ 2,127,811.09	$ 4,391,425.27	$ 6,877,481.91	$ 4,442,001.19
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,928,829.88	$ 4,956,590.94	$ 9,180,116.53	$ 8,863,066.78
LESS EXPENDITURES (AS DETAILED ABOVE)	$ 2,363,664.21	$ 2,653,956.32	$ 4,759,050.94	$ 5,409,056.19
BALANCES TRANSFERRED TO NEXT PERIOD—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	$ 10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Federal Aid to State College	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Aid—National Forests	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	.....	.....	$ 8,328.97	.....
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	555,165.67	$ 2,302,634.62	4,412,736.62	$ 3,454,010.59

These were previously included in Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 727,138.97	$ 903,515.48	$ 814,795.11	$ 498,609.62
Wages	.....	.....	522.75	.....
Fees	150.00	150.00	250.00	75.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	51,017.82	44,513.40	71,844.24	7,738.46
Transportation, Communication and Information	32,498.79	31,177.88	35,816.69	12,295.66
Maintenance Services and Expenses	38,560.20	27,710.91	42,344.29	13,337.91
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,254.87	17,932.33	60,255.45	26,050.69
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	*20.65	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 858,600.00	$ 1,025,000.00	$ 1,025,828.53	$ 558,107.34
PORTRAIT OF STATE TREASURER	$ 750.00	.....	$ 750.00	.....
REPLACEMENT CHECKS	$ 8,303.46	$ 5,368.17	$ 4,919.09	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 867,653.46	$ 1,030,368.17	$ 1,031,497.62	$ 558,107.34
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 857,110.87	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 (*$420.45)	10,542.59	$ 1,013,236.51	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	17,131.66	$ 994,927.65	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	36,569.97	$ 558,107.34
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 800,000.00	$ 1,025,000.00	$ 1,190,400.00	$ 1,350,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	58,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Portrait of State Treasurer	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Replacement Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 869,350.00	$ 1,035,000.00	$ 1,201,150.00	$ 1,360,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,696.54	$ 4,631.83	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 169,652.38	$ 801,892.66

EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE				
Salaries	$ 766,020.27	$ 980,102.05	$ 766,324.03	$ 486,095.71
Materials, Supplies and Printing	30,611.99	38,157.82	69,242.73	11,813.22
Transportation, Communication and Information	195,984.29	247,051.73	312,746.57	141,144.07
Maintenance Services and Expenses	18,869.10	27,982.43	39,467.69	20,392.33
Construction, Equipment and Land	35.35	1,705.97	25,233.65	10,411.32
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	5,979.00	.....	1,174.20	.....
Total	$ †1,017,500.00	$ †1,295,000.00	$ †1,214,188.87	$ † 669,856.65

* Indicates deduction.
† Not included in totals.

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 71,418.26	$ 89,145.47	$ 97,309.45	$ 56,060.79
Wages	82.50	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,915.74	2,913.53	2,752.92	1,058.33
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,131.46	2,429.54	2,417.08	971.26
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,380.33	1,426.75	1,713.64	758.90
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,096.86	1,987.70	1,547.54	1,983.33
Total	$ 81,025.15	$ 97,902.99	$ 105,740.63	$ 60,832.61
Interest Obligations on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State College Experimental Farm Funds	$ 26,911.00	$ 24,690.00	$ 21,435.00	$ 13,120.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	17,441.23	20,000.00	19,635.96	7,326.18
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes	.....	.....	.....	391,500.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on World War I Veterans' Compensation Bonds	6,743,942.50	6,178,942.50	5,613,942.50	2,595,096.25
Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Buildings Construction Bonds	.....	5,812,500.00	4,375,000.00	2,187,500.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	.....	6,096,250.00	27,567,500.00
Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	.....	313,080.83	.....
Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	.....	12,507.26	.....
Loan and Transfer Agent	15,000.00	15,000.00	23,374.00	53.552.00
Expenses—Issuing Tax Notes	.....	.....	.....	9,385.46
Bookkeeping Adjustment Account	1,640.71	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Overpayments by Retired County Officers	4.00	152.91	272.39	67.32
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	2,266.98	263.44	380.52	9.16
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Resident	83,553.13	97,669.60	186,355.36	64.905.04
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Non Resident	7,065.99	2,793.45	2,648.66	3,777.16
Refunding Fees of Examining Boards	854.00	2,411.00	2,499.50	3,009.00
Refunding Notary Public Fees	1,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	1,600.00
Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat	99,997.13	124,998.36	224,301.03	76,841.12
Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury	983.86	783.35	1,069.41	3,700.88
Refunding Institutional Payments	49,820.08	49,887.27	42,059.64	16,428.68
Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps	.....	3,006.82	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	442.20	954.95	46.28	.....
Refunding Rents for Real Estate	1,079.75	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Motor Law Fines	635.00	1,408.00	957.50	145.00
Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits	35.00	14.00	21.00	13.00
Refunding Public Assistance Moneys	12,611.07	13,015.10	8,231.35	5,595.75
Refunding Vital Statistics Fees	14,939.50	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Oleomargarine License Fees	.....	280,007.16	.....	.....
Refunding Personal Property Tax	.....	3,698.65	77.48	121.93
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,161,748.28	$ 12,732,599.55	$ 17,053,886.30	$ 33,062,026.54
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 7,115,316.31	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 (($132.03)	46,429.47	$ 12,716,882.82	.....	.....
1949-1951	2.50	15,716.73	$ 17,022,385.05	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	31,501.25	$ 33,062,026.54

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 90,000.00	$ 95,000.00	$ 120,000.00	$ 135,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Interest on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State College Experimental Farm Funds	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on World War I Veterans' Compensation Bonds	6,743,942.50	6,178,942.50	5,613,942.50	5,048,942.50
Interest and Sinking Fund on World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	.....	6,766,730.09#	60,730,000.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Buildings Construction Bonds	.....	5,812,500.00	4,375,000.00	4,361,260.00
Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	.....	600,000.00	.....
Credit—1949-1951—Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds	.....	.....	313,080.83	.....
Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
Credits—1949-1951—Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds	.....	.....	12,507.26	.....
Loan and Transfer Agent	15,000.00	15,000.00	23,374.00	108,694.00
Expenses—Issuing Tax Notes	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
Expenses—Printing Veterans' Compensation Bonds	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Bookkeeping Adjustment Account	1,641.00	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Spirituous and Vinous Liquor Taxes	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Overpayments by Retired County Officers	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Refunding Inheritance Tax—Resident	350,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Refunding Inheritance Tax—Non-Resident	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Fees of Examining Board	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Refunding Notary Public Fees	1,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat	100,000.00	125,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury	25,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Refunding Institutional Payments	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Refunding Securities Fees	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Refunding Public Assistance Moneys	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Refunding Motor Law Fines	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Refunding Rents for Real Estate	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Vital Statistics Fees	22,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Refunding Oleomargarine License Fees	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....
Refunding Personal Property Tax	.....	25,000.00	2,500.00	1,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 7,530,623.50	$ 12,998,982.50	$ 18,515,174.68	$ 72,100,436.50
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 368,875.22	$ 266,382.95	$ 625,060.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	836,288.38	$ 39,038,409.96

Original Appropriation $7,500,000.00—Reduced by Act 84A, 1949 Session.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 1,342,361.17	$ 1,729,972.87	$ 2,026,208.10	$ 1,123,869.09
Wages	322,204.60	379,275.56	390,362.39	201,684.33
Fees	143,732.12	182,286.48	224,767.49	109,594.72
Materials, Supplies and Printing	150,124.42	210,817.41	171,818.02	95,267.78
Transportation, Communication and Information	272,684.13	349,015.95	379,911.21	187,282.97
Maintenance Services and Expenses	143,005.19	124,547.39	169,619.01	49,006.63
Construction, Equipment and Land	35,918.14	23,890.69	21,005.60	5,657.53
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	70,287.30	141,738.76	147,522.09	90,919.35
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,480,317.07	$ 3,141,545.11	$ 3,531,213.91	$ 1,863,282.40
During—1945-1947	$ 2,376,927.29	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	103,389.78	$ 3,071,341.91	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	70,203.20	$ 3,439,263.47	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	91,950.44	$ 1,863,282.40
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,641,000.00	$ 3,300,000.00	$ 3,650,000.00	$ 4,316,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,641,000.00	$ 3,300,000.00	$ 3,650,000.00	$ 4,316,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 160,682.93	$ 158,454.89	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 118,786.09	$ 2,452,717.60
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD—				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 12,444.57	.....
Wages	.....	.....	86.79	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	889.01	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	8,921.65	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	42.44	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	91.87	.....
Total	.....	.....	$ 22,476.33	‡
PROPAGATION OF NUT TREES—				
Wages	.....	.....	$ 10,232.74	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	2,911.75	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	29.75	.....
Total	.....	.....	$ 13,174.24	.....
SURVEY—OAK WILT DISEASE—				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	.....	$ 445.83
Equipment	.....	.....	.....	114.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	$ 560.33
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 35,650.57	$ 560.33
During—1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 34,619.43	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	1,031.14	$ 560.33
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Soil Conservation Board	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00	‡
Propagation of Nut Trees	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
Survey—Oak Wilt Disease	.....	.....	.....	$ 50,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	.....	$ 215,000.00	$ 50,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 179,349.43	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 49,439.67

‡ Included in appropriation for Salaries and Expenses this period.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 92,919.50	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 50,000.00
ANIMAL INDEMNITIES—				
Salaries	$ 66,443.06	$ 8,702.27	.....	$ 23,885.71
Wages	192,104.33	156,239.31	$ 13,556.12	7,249.91
Fees	18.00	114,633.30	403,530.30	216,627.10
Materials, Supplies and Printing	18,409.80	24,523.78	69,424.41	45,043.20
Transportation, Communication and Information	30,173.74	24,091.13	3,677.50	3,151.14
Maintenance Services and Expenses	795.83	410.88	95.36	112.47
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	2,204.42	2,369.77	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,215,143.54	847,515.20	552,186.55	143,268.70
Total	$ 1,523,088.30	$ 1,178,320.29	$ 1,044,840.01	$ 439,338.23
RESEARCH INTO DISEASES OF CATTLE	$ 23,738.83	$ 16,063.18	$ 18,433.07	.....
CONTROL OF STEM RUST				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	$ 22,803.08	$ 3,544.63
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,639,746.63	$ 1,294,383.47	$ 1,186,076.16	$ 492,882.86
During—1945-1947	$ 1,409,349.71	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	230,396.92	$ 1,224,673.48	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	69,709.99	$ 1,076,500.10	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	109,576.06	$ 492,882.86
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Animal Indemnities	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	2,250,000.00	2,000,000.00
Research into Diseases of Cattle	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	75,000.00
Control of Stem Rust	.....	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,825,000.00	$ 1,825,000.00	$ 2,405,000.00	$ 2,205,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 185,253.37	$ 530,616.53	$ 13,763.85	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	1,205,159.99	$ 1,712,117.14

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION—				
Salaries	$ 78,895.35	$ 98,672.54	$ 116,923.97	$ 66,260.21
Wages	3,487.16	1,628.78	2,402.16	2,276.80
Fees	253.75	100.00	305.40	105.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,514.54	4,400.21	3,377.72	638.92
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,698.33	4,765.85	5,081.83	1,322.62
Maintenance Services and Expenses	331.59	338.93	1,537.37	11,760.02
Equipment	1,073.06	1,934.60	3,385.22	4.93
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 90,253.78	$ 111,840.91	$ 133,013.67	$ 82,369.00
During—1945-1947	$ 89,686.51	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	567.27	$ 110,886.39	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	954.52	$ 131,798.81	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	1,214.86	$ 82,369.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Securities Commission	$ 110,000.00	$ 118,000.00	$ 135,000.00	$ 186,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 110,000.00	$ 118,000.00	$ 135,000.00	$ 186,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 19,746.22	$ 6,159.09	$ 1,986.33	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 103,631.00

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 179,408.69	$ 233,378.92	$ 316,029.91	$ 187,719.60
Wages	8,992.27	29,091.02	19,284.49	9,436.22
Fees	.....	1,000.00	4,597.20	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	126,087.08	113,407.69	200,295.55	22,452.87
Transportation, Communication and Information	276,805.56	529,308.56	597,028.71	116,819.89
Maintenance Services and Expenses	5,628.63	20,014.22	14,232.29	8,956.73
Construction, Equipment and Land	4,329.99	17,290.80	30,674.26	4,679.32
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	5,709.17	10,054.79	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 601,252.22	$ 949,200.38	$ 1,192,197.20	$ 350,064.63
During—1945-1947	$ 565,889.64	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	35,362.58	$ 908,441.24	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	40,759.14	$ 1,079,242.29	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	112,954.91	$ 350,064.63
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 280,000.00	$ 950,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,232,000.00
Credits—1945-1947	325,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 605,000.00	$ 950,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,232,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,747.78	$ 799.62	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 7,802.80	$ 881,935.37

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE PLANNING BOARD				
Salaries	$ 106,087.08	$ 110,893.18	$ 161,085.74	$ 88,376.85
Wages	2,762.15	3,773.71	5,705.90	1,694.93
Fees	.....	4,539.78	5,000.00	500.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,136.83	44,736.51	14,646.85	646.86
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,188.99	13,694.27	16,531.39	7,475.74
Maintenance Services and Expenses	793.07	1,517.52	1,936.52	582.41
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,124.55	5,927.81	2,458.78	.....
Subsidies	6,318.61	14,290.83	9,945.21	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 131,411.28	$ 199,373.61	$ 217,310.39	$ 99,276.79
During—1945-1947	$ 126,370.39	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	5,040.89	$ 179,269.27	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	20,104.34	$ 209,293.64	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	8,016.75	$ 99,276.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Planning Board	$ 131,500.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 225,000.00	$ 256,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 88.72	$ 626.39	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 7,689.61	$ 157,223.21
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE PLANNING BOARD—HOUSING				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 178,458.01	.....
Wages	.....	.....	10,316.21	.....
Fees	.....	.....	66,044.80	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	3,278.83	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	98,022.99	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	2,039.03	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	1,732.51	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	7,340.610.30	.....
Total	.....	.....	$ 7,700,502.68	.....
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS				
Fees	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,903.46
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 7,700,502.68	$ 2,903.46
During—1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 6,903,235.61	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	797,267.07	$ 2,903.46
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Planning Board—Housing	.....	.....	$ 15,000,000.00	.....
Aid to Local Governments	.....	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00
BALANCE—				
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 7,299,497.32	$ 197,096.54

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION †	$ 2,265,794.41	$ 942,786.00	$ 225,770.87	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 43,811.57	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	1,377,013.12	$ 159,817.70	.....	.....
1949-1951	822,902.21	757,042.27	$ 67,273.05	.....
1951-1952	22,067.51	25,926.03	158,497.82	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	$ 2,725,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 750,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue	$ 459,205.59	$ 57,214.00	$ 524,229.13	.....

† See also allocation from Motor License Fund for "Salaries and Expenses."

EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE BOARD OF HOUSING				
Salaries	$ 18,041.67	$ 15,726.00	.....	.....
Wages	1,016.48	.....	.....	.....
Fees	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	231.42	642.68	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,730.01	660.80	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	239.15	95.89	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	185.81	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 21,444.54	$ 17,135.37	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 21,240.06	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	204.48	$ 16,505.01	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	630.36	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 75,000.00	$ 25,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 53,555.46	$ 7,864.63	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
FEDERAL GRANTS—AIRPORT PROGRAM	.....	$ 1,384,691.43	$ 2,321,104.46	$ 1,301,693.55
FEDERAL AIRPORT PROJECT	.....	$ 418,766.65	$ 133,914.77	$ 314,518.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 1,803,458.08	$ 2,455,019.23	$ 1,616,212.36
During—1947-1949	.....	$ 1,803,458.08	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 2,455,019.23	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,616,212.36
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Period	.....	.....	$ 8,840.76	$ 137,622.97
Credits—1947-1949	.....	$ 1,812,298.84	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	(A) 2,583,801.44	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	(B) 1,582,325.75
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 1,812,298.84	$ 2,592,642.20	$ 1,719,948.72
BALANCES—				
Transferred to next period	.....	$ 8,840.76	$ 137,622.97	$ 103,736.36

(A) $175,000.00
(B) 98,000.00

These amounts already charged on Departmental and Summary Expenditure Sheets. They are duplicated here for balancing purposes only.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 1,056,702.31	$ 1,445,338.75	$ 2,207,265.74	$ 1,267,508.65
Wages	570,267.86	653,134.78	163,208.69	677,135.76
Fees	531.60	4,227.72	1,655.83	794.08
Materials, Supplies and Printing	80,448.79	155,371.76	153,463.20	98,221.25
Transportation, Communication and Information	203,353.34	246,883.05	323,930.95	168,630.01
Maintenance Services and Expenses	107,975.74	142,769.62	129,447.01	91,628.56
Construction, Equipment and Land	13,677.33	37,111.48	20,798.35	21,074.49
Total	$ 2,032,956.97	$ 2,684,832.16	$ 2,999,769.77	$ 2,324,992.80
ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FEDERAL AND STATE FOREST LANDS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 210,747.45	$ 220,079.76	$ 238,000.00	$ 212,419.09
ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FLOOD LANDS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 12,796.77	$ 13,104.27	$ 12,442.62	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,256,501.19	$ 2,918,016.19	$ 3,250,212.39	$ 2,537,411.89
During—1945-1947	$ 2,218,064.41	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	38,436.78	$ 2,907,042.52	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	10,973.67	$ 3,201,180.93	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	49,031.46	$ 2,537,411.89
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,978,000.00	$ 2,600,000.00	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 5,955,500.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	55,000.00	85,000.00	.....	.....
Annual Fixed Charges—Federal and State Forest Lands	218,500.00	224,500.00	238,000.00	394,000.00
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	14,000.00	14,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,265,500.00	$ 2,923,500.00	$ 3,254,000.00	$ 6,365,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 8,998.81	$ 5,483.81	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 3,787.61	$ 3,828,088.11

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONTROL OF FOREST FIRES				
Wages	$ 119,810.81	$ 151,232.12	$ 126,326.34	$ 30,434.96
Transportation, Communication and Information	13,790.25	16,776.54	11,513.25	2,179.17
Maintenance Services and Expenses	4,801.01	9,601.87	7,971.74	1,551.79
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 138,402.07	$ 177,610.53	$ 145,811.33	$ 34,165.92
During—1945-1947	$ 118,403.13	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	19,998.94	$ 134,545.21	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	43,065.32	$ 106,784.83	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	39,026.50	$ 34,165.92
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Control of Forest Fires	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 61,597.93	$ 22,389.47	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 54,188.67	$ 165,834.08
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—REPAIRS	.....	$ 200,000.00	$ 94,995.59	.....
DYKES ALONG DARBY CREEK—MAINTENANCE	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	.....	.....
COMMITTEE TO STUDY WATER RESOURCES OF DELAWARE RIVER BASIN, INCLUDING INCODEL PLAN				
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,812.50
Fees	.....	.....	.....	15,965.77
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	.....	21.07
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	10.23
Total	.....	.....	.....	$ 18,809.57
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 20,000.00	$ 220,000.00	$ 94,995.59	$ 18,809.57
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 ($ 5,766.93)	.....	$ 117,982.12	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($13,382.69)	$ 20,000.00	102,017.88	$ 92,056.44	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	2,939.15	$ 18,809.57
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rehabilitation of Presque Isle Peninsula	.....	.....	.....	$ 500,000.00
Philadelphia Independence Mall	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000.00
Point Park—Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000.00
Committee to Study Water Resources of Delaware River Basin, Including Incodel Plan	.....	.....	.....	350,000.00
Dykes along Darby Creek—Maintenance	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Canal—Repairs	.....	200,000.00	$ 95,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 20,000.00	$ 220,000.00	$ 95,000.00	$ 4,350,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 4.41	$ 4,331,190.43

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 11,654.74	$ 14,835.00	$ 15,577.00	$ 9,389.25
Wages	54,504.03	80,181.05	104,593.94	47,088.85
Fees	268.50	6,001.97	1,818.50	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,391.61	20,334.70	20,084.10	3,099.57
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,343.95	4,688.71	6,017.42	2,961.73
Maintenance Services and Expenses	5,241.59	5,710.17	9,088.33	4,682.56
Construction, Equipment and Land	28,178.37	7,957.21	4,481.04	1,666.13
Subsidies	175.25	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 109,758.04	$ 139,708.81	$ 161,660.33	$ 68,888.09
During—1945-1947	$ 95,841.21	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	13,916.83	$ 117,249.74	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	22,459.07	$ 152,231.33	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	9,429.00	$ 68,888.09
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Washington Crossing Park Commission	$ 100,000.00	$ 140,000.00	$ 165,000.00	$ 180,000.00
Washington Crossing Park Commission—Deficiency	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 110,000.00	$ 140,000.00	$ 165,000.00	$ 180,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 241.96	$ 291.19	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 3,339.67	$ 111,111.91
EXPENDED FOR—				
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 17,586.25	$ 29,898.00	$ 33,932.00	$ 21,033.00
Wages	68,392.04	93,698.93	104,851.16	58,452.22
Fees	59.00	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,796.93	8,214.69	13,159.83	7,299.63
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,727.38	5,270.25	7,231.85	4,163.71
Maintenance Services and Expenses	8,657.67	9,979.13	19,699.56	4,311.49
Construction, Equipment and Land	11,732.94	2,939.00	3,114.37	3,597.33
Total	$ 118,952.21	$ 150,000.00	$ 181,988.77	$ 98,857.38
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION—LAND				
Construction, Equipment and Land	$ 72,424.14	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 191,376.35	$ 150,000.00	$ 181,988.77	$ 98,857.38
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 175,819.55	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 ($ 355.78)	15,549.40	$ 148,409.94	.....	.....
1949-1951	7.40	1,590.06	$ 176,749.36	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	5,239.41	98,857.38
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Valley Forge Park Commission	$ 107,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 182,000.00	$ 231,200.00
Valley Forge Park Commission—Deficiency	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Valley Forge Park Commission—Land	72,500.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 191,500.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 182,000.00	$ 231,200.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 123.65	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 11.23	$ 132,342.62

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 6,504.75	$ 7,493.00	$ 7,920.00	$ 4,306.50
Wages	70,397.61	85,752.49	95,839.60	55,993.18
Fees	.....	.....	42.47	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,625.15	3,592.44	7,657.03	1,989.44
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,714.77	3,814.40	4,921.27	2,096.16
Maintenance Services and Expenses	4,117.33	7,858.92	7,628.41	1,912.67
Construction, Equipment and Land	637.32	1,488.75	5,716.75	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 88,996.93	$ 110,000.00	$ 129,725.53	$ 66,297.95
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 84,170.95	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	4,825.98	$ 107,426.73	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	2,573.27	$ 120,565.51	.....
1951-1952 (\$4,405.15)	.....	.....	9,160.02	$ 66,297.95
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	$ 78,000.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 142,000.00
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission—Deficiency	13,763.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 91,763.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 142,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,766.07	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 274.47	$ 75,702.05

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
NAVIGATION COMMISSION FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER				
Salaries	$ 25,615.50	$ 32,736.25	$ 36,067.50	$ 20,598.75
Wages	27,283.99	22,081.72	22,647.12	12,134.37
Fees	150.00	172.00	60.00	11.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	5,605.34	8,617.62	8,203.80	5,216.79
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,743.69	1,730.37	1,682.71	849.72
Maintenance Services and Expenses	13,467.81	16,187.74	13,322.09	7,206.14
Construction, Equipment and Land	150.00	.....	11,960.27	.....
Total	$ 75,016.33	$ 81,525.70	$ 93,943.49	$ 46,016.77
NAVIGATION COMMISSION—REMOVAL OF WRECKS	$ 10,000.00	.....	.....	$ 1,850.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 85,016.33	$ 81,525.70	$ 93,943.49	$ 47,866.77
During—1945-1947	$ 82,213.28	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	2,803.05	$ 78,010.85	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	3,514.85	$ 92,987.42	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	956.07	$ 47,866.77
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River	$ 75,000.00	$ 90,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 101,500.00
Navigation Commission—Deficiency	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Navigation Commission for Delaware River—Removal of Wrecks	10,000.00	.....	.....	20,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 91,000.00	$ 90,000.00	$ 94,000.00	$ 121,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 5,983.67	$ 8,474.30	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 56.51	$ 73,633.23
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA NAUTICAL SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 162,179.30	$ 4,883.32	.....	.....
Wages	22,226.61	.....	.....	.....
Fees	2,035.34	4,270.04	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	139,782.17	2,331.95	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,413,80	51.70	.....	.....
Maintenance, Services and Expenses	65,543.98	414.26	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	7,725.41	73.20	.....	.....
Subsidies	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Advance Requisitions	*4,707.94	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 404,198.67	$ 12,024.47	.....	.....
NAUTICAL SCHOOL—IMPROVEMENTS	$ 505,999.40	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 910,198.07	$ 12,024.47	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 747,513.70	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	162,684.37	$ 12,004.47	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	20.00	.....	.....

*Indicates deductions.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Nautical School	$ 205,000.00	$ 65,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Nautical School—Deficiency	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Nautical School—Improvements	2,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947	136,362.14	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	2,264.73	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,413,626.87	$ 65,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,503,428.80	$ 52,975.53	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
DESILTING SCHUYLKILL RIVER				
Salaries	$ 192,254.63	.....	$ 129,281.65	.....
Wages	81,843.20	.....	124,385.02	.....
Fees	860,030.41	.....	173,057.60	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	28,362.04	.....	10,486.80	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	26,124.65	.....	30,727.49	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	89,938.31	.....	235,776.58	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,751,089.09	.....	15,344,931.39	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 5,029,642.33	‡	$ 16,048,646.53	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 216,432.23	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	4,628,457.21	.....	$ 451,083.70	.....
1949-1951	184,752.89	.....	14,875,692.05	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	721,870.78	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Desilting Schuylkill River	$ 5,000,000.00	.....	$ †17,000,000.00	$ 1,065,000.00
Credits—1947-1949	27,108.53	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	2,533.80	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 5,029,642.33	.....	$ †17,000,000.00	$ 1,065,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 951,353.47	$ 1,065,000.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
STREAM CLEARANCE, CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL				
Salaries	.....	$ 95,017.24	.....	.....
Wages	.....	3,826,055.28	.....	$ 46,871.61
Fees	.....	390,613.96	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	747,804.44	.....	12,940.57
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	182,793.09	.....	2,813.06
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	594,764.56	.....	27,425.40
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	2,280,132.13	.....	475.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 8,117,180.70	.....	$ 90,525.64
During—1947-1949	.....	$ 2,442,639.23	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	4,726,158.63	.....	.....
1951-1952	.....	948,382.84	.....	$ 90,525.64
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Stream Clearance, Conservation and Flood Control	.....	$ #9,000,000.00	.....	.....
Flood Control and Stream Channel Work	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,350,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	$ 882,819.30	.....	$ 2,259,474.36

This appropriation was originally $10,000,000.00—Reduced by Act 84A, 1949 session.
† $5,000,000.00 of this amount was appropriated and available prior to May 31, 1949.
‡ $5,000,000.00 Appropriation to Public Buildings Construction Fund, $4,999,999.70 spent to May 31, 1952.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
ACQUISITION OF RICKETT'S GLEN STATE PARK PAYMENT INTO FLOOD CONTROL FUND				
Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—				
During—1949-1951 ..... ($516,152.00)	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
PORTS—IMPROVEMENTS				
Salaries	$ 16,157.15	.....	.....	.....
Wages	89,263.21	.....	.....	.....
Fees	17,810.42	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,029.29	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communications and Information	8,005.01	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	435,985.92	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	151,390.40	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 719,641.40	.....	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 32,192.33	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	647,750.66	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	39,182.32	.....	.....	.....
1951-1952	516.09	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Ports—Improvements	$ 1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue	$ 280,358.60	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND—POST WAR				
Salaries	$ 81,789.71	.....	.....	.....
Wages	1,344,489.84	.....	.....	.....
Fees	304,600.13	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	421,367.04	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	59,926.50	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,241,414.40	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,408,689.59	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 12,862,277.21	.....	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 1,193,316.52	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	3,676,548.50	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	6,818,323.83	.....	.....	.....
1951-1952	1,174,088.36	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Construction and Land—Post War	$ 16,500,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue	$ 3,637,722.79	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD—MAINTENANCE				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 4,111.50	$ 2,532.75
Wages	.....	.....	11,466.83	3,338.77
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	1,766.05	566.46
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	729.42	298.24
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	1,322.08	733.02
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	2,531.84	184.99
Total	.....	.....	$ 21,927.72	$ 7,654.23
ACQUIRE TWO TRACTS—SOMERSET AND BEDFORD COUNTIES	.....	.....	$ 132,286.55	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 154,214.27	$ 7,654.23
During—1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 153,555.50	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	658.77	$ 7,654.23

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Bushy Run Battlefield—Maintenance	.....	.....	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00
Acquire Two Tracts—Somerset and Bedford Counties	.....	.....	170,000.00	.....
Flood Control and Stream Channel Work—McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties	.....	.....	300,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	.....	$ 495,000.00	$ 25,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 340,785.73	$ 17,345.77
EXPENDED FOR—				
GENERAL FOREST AND FLOOD PURPOSES PAID FROM PRIVATE AND FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	$ 345,635.40	$ 508,230.11	$ 350,183.04	$ 75,038.51
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	9,591.67	3,801.05	.....	.....
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Guage Stations	.....	.....	568.15	7.02
Boy Scouts Contribution for Rehabilitation of Valley Forge Park	.....	.....	19,655.96	.....
Delaware County for Dyke	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	.....	.....	134,430.79	59,121.49
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 355,227.07	$ 512,031.16	$ 504,837.94	$ 134,167.02
BALANCES FROM PRIOR PERIODS—				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	$ 111,373.05	$ 176,400.54	$ 139,478.32	$ 111,169.96
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	7,640.67	5,220.00	9,546.95	27,311.35
Delaware County for Dyke	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware County for Darby Creek	73.75	73.75	73.75	73.75
Contributions—Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	49.98	49.98	49.98	49.98
Contribution for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations	.....	.....	800.00	231.85
Federal Allotment for Potomac River Water Shed	.....	.....	2,143.00	3,129.54
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	.....	.....	45,000.00	70,527.46
Total Balances from Prior Periods	$ 119,137.45	$ 181,744.27	$ 197,092.00	$ 212,493.89
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	$ 410,662.89	$ 471,307.89	$ 321,874.68	$ 264,091.78
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	7,171.00	8,128.00	17,764.40	19,207.34
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations	.....	800.00	.....	.....
Federal Allotment for Potomac River Water Shed	.....	2,143.00	986.54	.....
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	.....	45,000.00	159,958.25	27,480.00
Boy Scouts Contribution for Rehabilitation of Valley Forge Park	.....	.....	19,655.96	.....
Total Receipts	$ 417,833.89	$ 527,378.89	$ 520,239.83	$ 310,779.12
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 536,971.34	$ 709,123.16	$ 717,331.83	$ 523,273.01
LESS EXPENDITURES (AS DETAILED ABOVE)	$ 355,227.07	$ 512,031.16	$ 504,837.94	$ 134,167.02
BALANCES TRANSFERRED TO NEXT PERIOD—				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	$ 176,400.54	$ 139,478.32	$ 111,169.96	$ 300,223.23
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	5,220.00	9,546.95	27,311.35	46,518.69
Delaware County for Darby Creek	73.75	73.75	73.75	73.75
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	49.98	49.98	49.98	49.98
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations	.....	800.00	231.85	224.83
Federal Allotment for Potomac River Water Shed	.....	2,143.00	3,129.54	3,129.54
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects	.....	45,000.00	70,527.46	38,885.97

See Department of Public Instruction for Contributions—John Morton's Birthplace, Previously in Department of Forests & Waters.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 2,771,738.74	$ 3,164,142.54	$ 3,683,852.41	$ 2,317,542.01
Wages	36,467.99	32,334.21	78,054.49	22,270.75
Fees	274,955.40	450,313.09	675,503.09	295,609.41
Materials, Supplies and Printing	80,007.44	122,416.15	245,427.74	122,180.21
Transportation, Communication and Information	313,727.09	399,650.31	546,144.90	281,199.75
Maintenance Services and Expenses	144,640.38	145,961.49	257,978.92	133,554.63
Equipment	18,462.96	34,879.10	135,629.42	19,832.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,640,000.00	$ 4,349,696.89	$ 5,622,590.97	$ 3,192,189.57
During—1945-1947	$ 3,583,872.06	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	56,127.94	$ 4,115,169.06	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	234,527.83	$ 5,398,785.60	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	223,805.37	$ 3,192,189.57
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,406,000.00	$ 4,350,000.00	$ 5,950,000.00	$ 7,184,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	234,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,640,000.00	$ 4,350,000.00	$ 5,950,000.00	$ 7,184,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 303.11	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 327,409.03	$ 3,991,810.43
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL HEALTH EXAMINATIONS				
Salaries	$ 67,884.38	$ 420,446.67	$ 425,957.96	$ 231,728.47
Wages	194,085.79	156,449.01	39,196.43	17,322.39
Fees	2,925,626.80	6,219,773.25	5,803,805.70	2,516,166.92
Materials, Supplies and Printing	53,223.34	33,140.51	35,767.48	22,700.77
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,821.08	33,144.56	78,736.90	30,404.45
Maintenance Services and Expenses	38.65	1,493.49	4,207.10	2,185.82
Equipment	2,440.75	5,595.36	12,328.26	41.23
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,251,120.79	$ 6,870,042.85	$ 6,399,999.83	$ 2,820,550.05
During—1945-1947	$ 2,901,940.92	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	349,179.87	$ 5,377,333.32	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	1,492,709.53	$ 6,392,240.50	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	7,759.33	$ 2,820,550.05
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
School Health Examinations	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 7,000,000.00	$ 6,400,000.00	$ 6,446,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 748,879.21	$ 129,957.15	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ .17	$ 3,625,449.95

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
NUTRITION STUDY—STATE COLLEGE				
Salaries	$ 41,531.25	$ 46,753.96	$ 66,105.67	$ 22,308.00
Wages	28,969.94	26,012.19	35,115.30	12,337.25
Fees	.....	2,128.00	2,362.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	14,576.07	10,933.60	10,967.69	233.70
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,590.97	4,538.39	6,772.55	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	5,401.91	687.17	3,256.24	.....
Equipment	1,929.86	8,946.69	420.55	.....
Total	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 34,878.95
CANCER RESEARCH LABORATORY—FOX CHASE, PHILADELPHIA	.....	.....	$ 199,999.98	$ 102,923.69
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 324,999.98	$ 137,802.64
During—1945-1947	$ 74,490.66	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	25,509.34	$ 80,409.95	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	19,590.05	$ 302,743.60	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	22,256.38	$ 137,802.64
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Cancer Research Laboratory—Fox Chase, Philadelphia	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00	$ 350,000.00
Nutrition Study—State College	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Health Programs	529,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 629,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 325,000.00	$ 475,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 529,000.00	.....	$ .02	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 337,197.36
EXPENDED FOR—				
RHEUMATIC FEVER TREATMENT				
Salaries	.....	$ 9,771.10	$ 40,618.15	$ 22,531.10
Wages	$ 8,475.75	25,691.65	29,445.38	12,853.72
Fees	21,645.92	128,858.34	155,126.86	64,100.29
Materials, Supplies and Printing	136.63	1,658.91	877.06	97.50
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,722.28	8,333.47	6,357.51	1,086.74
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	58.62	135.03	104.75
Construction, Equipment and Land	973.83	5,590.37	2,221.20	22.54
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 38,954.41	$ 179,962.46	$ 234,781.19	$ 100,796.64
During—1945-1947	$ 34,116.13	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	4,838.28	$ 168,001.20	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	11,961.26	$ 223,552.45	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	11,228.74	$ 100,796.64
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rheumatic Fever Treatment	$ 120,000.00	$ 240,000.00	$ 240,000.00	$ 246,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 81,045.59	$ 60,037.54	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 5,218.81	$ 145,203.36

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
CANCER RESEARCH				
Salaries	$ 15,954.09	$ 41,871.11	$ 41,800.05	$ 22,258.19
Wages	535.68	4,210.15	8,108.23	2,676.89
Fees	3,257.54	30,413.47	156,648.26	70,832.01
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,208.10	10,923.43	5,374.86	152.89
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,804.01	11,230.97	11,764.58	1,501.28
Maintenance Services and Expenses	211.33	4,376.94	303.62	161.02
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,316.32	25,273.70	17,201.67	515.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 29,287.07	$ 128,299.77	$ 241,201.27	$ 98,098.09
During—1945-1947	$ 23,521.04	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	5,766.03	$ 100,616.20	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	27,683.57	$ 229,466.57	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	11,734.70	$ 98,098.09
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Cancer Research	$ 100,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 254,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 70,712.93	$ 121,700.23	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 8,798.73	$ 155,901.91
EXPENDED FOR—				
RABIES VACCINE				
Materials and Supplies	.....	$ 47.31	.....	.....
During—1947-1949	.....	$ 47.31	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rabies Vaccine	.....	$ 8,500.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 8,452.69	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SANATORIA, HOSPITALS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS				
Salaries	$ 1,744,483.17	$ 2,610,297.28	$ 3,866,937.32	$ 2,471,577.05
Wages	866,320.40	1,187,781.98	1,666,534.43	1,178,224.22
Fees	272,641.20	795,343.74	1,096,904.48	450,050.07
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,806,132.83	2,785,936.29	3,009,219.47	1,635,954.93
Transportation, Communication and Information	51,949.86	96,138.04	129,538.53	66,129.20
Maintenance Services and Expenses	444,377.13	556,946.77	630,604.10	358,587.72
Construction, Equipment and Land	66,747.58	208,883.67	244,747.73	80,934.17
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 5,252,652.17	$ 8,241,327.77	$ 10,644,486.06	$ 6,241,457.36
During—1945-1947	$ 4,975,552.48	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	276,920.09	$ 7,798,843.65	.....	.....
1949-1951	179.60	442,484.12	$ 10,192,525.38	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	451,960.68	$ 6,241,457.36
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Sanatoria, Hospital for Crippled Children, and Tuberculosis Clinics	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,738,000.00
Sanatoria—Deficiency	300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 5,300,000.00	$ 8,300,000.00	$ 10,650,000.00	$ 12,738,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 47,347.83	$ 58,672.23	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 5,513.94	$ 6,496,542.64
EXPENDED FOR—				
SANATORIA, HOSPITALS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS				
MAINTENANCE				
Mt. Alto Sanatorium	$ 1,901,348.31	$ 2,758,036.78	$ 3,154,292.70	$ 1,757,230.40
Cresson Sanatorium	1,347,102.81	1,939,429.89	2,749,484.63	1,670,195.10
Hamburg Sanatorium	1,026,528.89	1,752,567.38	2,176,230.19	1,430,592.89
Hospital for Crippled Children	537,514.42	766,014.66	1,125,930.27	624,709.59
Tuberculosis Clinics	440,157.74	1,025,279.06	1,438,548.27	758,729.38
Total Maintenance	$ 5,252,652.17	$ 8,241,327.77	$ 10,644,486.06	$ 6,241,457.36
EXPENDED FOR—				
INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND STREAM PURIFICATION				
Salaries	$ 1,479,067.86	.....	.....	.....
Wages	40,110.44	.....	.....	.....
Fees	413,025.14	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	191,310.10	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	236,685.32	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	38,347.18	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,337,771.73	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,613,293.39	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,349,611.16	.....	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 497,224.38	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	2,409,453.60	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	3,845,326.80	.....	.....	.....
1951-1952	597,606.38	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Institutional Construction	$ #9,235,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue	$ 1,885,388.84	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND STREAM PURIFICATION, BY PROJECTS				
Institutional Construction	$ 3,483,668.45	.....	.....	.....
Preparation of Plans	1,597,172.09	.....	.....	.....
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	48,074.22	.....	.....	.....
Acid Mine Water Diversion and Silt Control	1,790,179.43	.....	.....	.....
Research and Experimentation	430,516.97	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 7,349,611.16	.....	.....	.....

This appropriation was originally $10,325,000—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
WM. F. REINOLD TRUST FUND				
Expenses of Tubercular Patients	.....	$ 1,878.85	$ 11,936.92	$ 2,007.75
During—1947-1949	.....	$ 1,878.85	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 11,936.92	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,007.75
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Transferred from Prior Period	.....	.....	$ 6,011.69	$ 824.77
Credits—1947-1949	.....	$ 7,890.54	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	6,750.00	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	3,450.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 7,890.54	$ 12,761.69	$ 4,274.77
BALANCES—				
Transferred to next period	.....	$ 6,011.69	$ 824.77	$ 2,267.02

GENERAL FUND

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 521,582.50	$ 676,588.91	$ 820,648.08	$ 485,471.78
Fees	2,513.25	9,129.30	15,357.25	11,966.99
Materials, Supplies anl Printing	28,812.02	32,100.45	47,875.64	9,567.43
Transportation, Communication and Information	123,121.69	144,479.52	199,462.20	107,781.68
Maintenance Services and Expenses	32,459.04	52,953.47	50,168.85	27,224.53
Equipment	10,409.46	12,819.03	14,021.95	1,280.32
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 718,897.96	$ 928,070.68	$ 1,147,533.97	$ 643,292.73
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 700,629.82			
1947-1949 ($10,000.00)	18,268.14	$ 920,719.93		
1949-1951		7,350.75	$ 1,130,507.02	
1951-1952			17,026.95	$ 643,292.73
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 670,000.00	$ 930,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,445,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	50,000.00			
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 720,000.00	$ 930,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,445,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,102.04	$ 1,929.32	$ 52,466.03	
To Continue				$ 801,707.27

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 645,905.24	$ 770,886.12	$ 834,183.68	$ 451,564.52
Wages	24,647.81	42,729.23	40,549.76	22,728.73
Fees	76,832.76	82,615.69	72,410.50	23,118.42
Materials, Supplies and Printing	96,143.30	112,643.28	135,202.34	21,671.06
Transportation, Communication and Information	122,756.52	157,544.07	172,238.87	71,805.25
Maintenance Services and Expenses	18,803.55	20,455.60	20,524.94	9,447.42
Equipment	64,910.82	26,038.47	13,055.62	5,470.82
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,050,000.00	$ 1,212,912.46	$ 1,288,165.71	$ 605,806.22
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 948,872.56	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 ($21,631.17)	101,127.44	$ 1,142,408.17	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	70,402.97	$ 1,198,328.47	.....
1951-1952	.....	101.32	89,837.24	$ 605,806.22
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,050,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,050,000.00	$ 1,225,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00	$ 1,332,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	$ 12,087.54	$ 43,834.29	$ 726,193.78

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHMASTERS LICENSE FEES	$ 30,175.00	$ 32,500.00	$ 34,875.00	$ 16,875.00
During—1945-1947	$ 30,175.00	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	$ 32,500.00	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 34,875.00	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 16,875.00
CREDITS—				
Balances Transferred from Prior Periods	$ 14,432.50	$ 16,002.50	$ 17,255.00	$ 16,675.00
Credits—1945-1947	31,745.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	.....	33,752.50	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	34,295.00	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	16,232.50
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 46,177.50	$ 49,755.00	$ 51,550.00	$ 32,907.50
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 16,002.50	$ 17,255.00	$ 16,675.00	$ 16,032.50

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 548,807.58	$ 662,602.51	$ 741,902.22	$ 413,090.88
Wages	948.39	.....	.....	.....
Fees	120,283.31	124,268.55	349,461.46	119,270.92
Materials, Supplies and Printing	21,431.50	25,284.80	29,095.01	13,688.91
Transportation, Communication and Information	32,037.35	45,696.01	50,325.43	22,822.16
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,432.89	4,082.94	11,923.21	8,968.11
Equipment	26,548.59	13,055.86	14,018.60	5,699.17
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 752,489.61	$ 874,990.67	$ 1,196,725.93	$ 583,540.15
During—1945-1947	$ 720,940.20	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	31,549.41	$ 869,984.54	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	5,006.13	$ 1,145,161.01	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	51,564.92	$ 583,540.15
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 752,500.00	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	.....	200,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 752,500.00	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 10.39	$ 9.33	$ .61	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	3,273.46	$ 888,459.85

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 2,418,771.21	$ 2,771,859.22	$ 3,215,881.43	$ 1,866,631.71
Wages	10,676.69	8,883.67	3,876.04	3,567.99
Fees	1,107.35	1,167.31	1,684.30	887.80
Materials, Supplies and Printing	42,641.95	112,455.44	73,151.10	29,355.34
Transportation, Communication and Information	233,136.83	274,595.30	290,093.00	144,875.81
Maintenance Services and Expenses	205,082.48	269,895.16	292,817.27	161,898.33
Equipment	8,582.21	26,143.90	34,397.44	8,598.09
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,919,998.72	$ 3,465,000.00	$ 3,911,900.58	$ 2,215,815.07
During—1945-1947	$ 2,888,709.53	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	31,289.19	$ 3,404,262.28	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	60,737.72	$ 3,860,249.42	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	51,651.16	$ 2,215,815.07
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,820,000.00	$ 3,400,000.00	$ 3,660,000.00	$ 4,575,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	100,000.00	65,000.00	271,700.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,920,000.00	$ 3,465,000.00	$ 3,931,700.00	$ 4,575,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1.28	.....	$ 19,799.42	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,359,184.93

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Employment Service	$ 466,600.00	$ 214,000.00	$ 466,600.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 466,600.00	$ 214,000.00	$ 466,600.00	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
REHABILITATION—				
Appropriation to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund ‡	#	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 700,000.00
During—1945-1947	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	$ 1,100,000.00	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 1,500,000.00	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 700,000.00
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rehabilitation	.....	$ 800,000.00	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,800,000.00
Rehabilitation—Deficiency	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....
Credits 1949-1951 (Vocational Rehabilitation Fund)	.....	165,610.12	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 1,265,610.12	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 1,800,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 165,610.12	$ 300,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,100,000.00

‡ See Vocational Rehabilitation Fund for detail.

Appropriation made to Department of Public Instruction this period.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE COMPENSATION ACT				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 350,627.01	$ 541,907.90	$ 598,628.84	$ 234,450.55
During—1945-1947	$ 341,310.50	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	9,316.51	$ 518,890.01	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	23,017.89	$ 563,375.85	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	35,252.99	$ 234,450.55
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Occupational Disease Compensation Act	$ 1,250,000.00	$ 750,000.00	$ 1,150,000.00	$ 1,650,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 899,372.99	$ 208,092.10	$ 551,371.16	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,415,549.45
EXPENDED FOR—				
COMPENSATION TO INJURED EMPLOYES—SECOND INJURY	.....	$ 447.96	$ 5,414.83	$ 3,663.20
PAYMENT OF CLAIMS	$ 1,350.52	.....	.....	.....
STATE AGENCY—ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION FUND				
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	$ 5,339.52
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	.....	453.92
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	.....	555.97
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	699.98
Equipment	.....	.....	.....	175.29
Total	.....	.....	.....	$ 7,224.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,350.52	$ 447.96	$ 5,414.83	$ 10,887.88
During—1945-1947	$ 1,350.52	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	$ 437.19	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	10.77	$ 5,175.22	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	239.61	$ 10,887.88
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Compensation to Injured Employes	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 25,000.00
Payment of Claims	1,351.00	.....	.....	.....
Social Security Contribution Fund	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00
State Agency—Administration of Social Security Contribution Fund	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 101,351.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 165,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 100,000.48	$ 99,552.04	$ 94,585.17	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 154,112.12

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 281,350.71	$ 475,255.29	$ 460,606.58	$ 224,255.21
Wages	733,885.09	1,090,417.70	1,976,919.94	551,459.31
Fees	18,041.32	43,559.84	97,954.29	8,032.59
Materials, Supplies and Printing	176,176.91	447,444.98	591,621.62	115,411.67
Transportation, Communication and Information	149,797.78	163,272.00	326,474.43	67,388.00
Maintenance Services and Expenses	449,075.60	782,122.16	1,032,508.73	250,151.69
Construction, Equipment and Land	157,080.65	304,031.01	67,251.75	9,420.85
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	2,434.26	1,749.90	18.75	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,967,842.32	$ 3,307,852.88	$ 4,553,356.09	$ 1,226,119.32
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 1,679,209.86	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 ($2,604.95)	286,882.46	$ 2,729,311.61	.....	.....
1949-1951	1,750.00	573,541.27	$ 4,306,194.87	.....
1951-1952	.....	5,000.00	247,161.22	$ 1,226,119.32
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ ‡1,873,000.00	$ 3,250,000.00	$ 4,188,556.00	$ 4,689,000.00
Credits—1945-1947	225,291.57	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	.....	305,148.14	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	4,685.25	585,645.45	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	*30.00	215,725.64
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,098,291.57	$ 3,559,833.39	$ 4,774,171.45	$ 4,904,725.64
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 130,449.25	$ 251,980.51	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 220,815.36	$ 3,678,606.32
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONSTRUCTION—POST WAR				
Salaries	$ 672.90	.....	.....	.....
Wages	936.80	.....	.....	.....
Fees	12,720.44	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	875.09	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	98.30	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	131,653.68	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	92,919.34	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 239,876.55	.....	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 110,231.51	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	100,917.69	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	28,727.35	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Construction—Post War	$ †450,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue	$ 210,123.45	.....	.....	.....

‡ This appropriation amounted to $1,948,000.00 but to May 31, 1947 $75,000.00 had been allocated to State Council of Defense according to law. See Council of Defense.

* Indicates deduction.

† This appropriation was originally $2,450,000.00—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION—ADMINISTRATION AND ASSISTANCE				
Salaries	$ 78,119.98	$ 89,558.71	$ 97,128.65	$ 54,385.05
Wages	3,299.54	3,255.24	2,827.64	1,108.55
Fees	.....	100.00	220.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,489.70	2,378.07	1,869.68	90.23
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,039.76	16,847.77	13,921.48	6,595.18
Maintenance Services and Expenses	888.63	1,003.57	1,449.82	468.73
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	185.16	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	779,294.14	1,255,127.92	1,072,384.47	455,918.51
Total	$ 873,131.75	$ 1,368,456.44	$ 1,189,801.74	$ 518,566.25
EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 12,117.16	$ 9,562.42	$ 12,669.48	$ 6,047.32
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 885,248.91	$ 1,378,018.86	$ 1,202,471.22	$ 524,613.57
During—1945-1947	$ 846,498.91	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	38,750.00	$ 1,276,274.31	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	101,744.55	$ 1,131,243.16	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	71,228.06	$ 524,613.57
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Veterans' Commission	$ 890,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,300,000.00
Education of Soldiers' Orphans	20,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 910,000.00	$ 1,540,000.00	$ 1,540,000.00	$ 1,340,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 24,751.09	$ 161,981.14	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 337,528.78	$ 815,386.43
EXPENDED FOR—				
MORAL CLAIMS	$ 25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Preserving War Records—Post War	‡	.....	.....	.....
Moral Claims	$ 25,000.00	.....	.....	$ 4,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 25,000.00	.....	.....	$ 4,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 4,000.00

‡This appropriation originally $150,000.00—Abolished by 1947 General Assembly.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
INDIANTOWN CAMP FOR CHILDREN				
Wages	.....	.....	$ 40,253.17	.....
Fees	.....	.....	393.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	127,309.61	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	28,978.47	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	3,608.61	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	15.00	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	224.10	.....
Total	.....	.....	$ 200,781.96	.....
VETERANS BONUS—EXPENSES—INFORMATION AND FORMS				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	$ 93,405.11	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	24,543.16	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	47,486.35	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	34,565.38	.....
Total	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00	.....
RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND DROUGHT CONDITIONS	.....	.....	$ 106,681.59	.....
PURCHASE OF LAND FOR ARMORY BOARD, PHILADELPHIA				
Fees	.....	$ 101.75	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	21.12	.....	.....
Land	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 7,622.87	.....	.....
CIVIL DEFENSE COMMISSION				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 71,980.41	.....
Wages	.....	.....	8,572.62	.....
Fees	.....	.....	4,155.23	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	18,912.13	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	28,602.74	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	8,757.71	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	10,194.50	.....
Total	.....	.....	$ 151,175.34	#
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 7,622.87	$ 658,638.89	.....
During—1947-1949	.....	$ 7,622.87	$ 143.83	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	621,596.45	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	36,898.61	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Indiantown Camp for Children	.....	.....	$ ‡600,000.00	.....
Veterans Bonus—Expenses—Information and Forms	.....	.....	200,000.00	.....
Credit from World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund —Repayment of Advancement	.....	.....	200,000.00	.....
Relief of Unemployment and Drought Conditions	.....	.....	†250,000.00	$ 500,000.00
Civil Defense Commission	.....	.....	250,000.00	#
Construction of Auditorium	$ 125,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of Land for Armory Board, Phila.—Additional	.....	$ 8,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 125,000.00	$ 8,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 500,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 125,000.00	$ 377.13	$ 599,218.04	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	242,143.07	$ 500,000.00

‡ Appropriated and Available Prior to June 1, 1949.
† This appropriation originally $500,000.00—$250,000.00 Allocated to Civil Defense Commission.
# See State Council of Civil Defense, Page 111, this Period.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AT ERIE				
Salaries	$ 85,869.49	$ 95,737.42	$ 103,509.07	$ 55,378.35
Wages	34,637.03	46,680.09	57,355.54	33,941.40
Fees	408.52	706.19	777.70	338.76
Materials, Supplies and Printing	93,229.74	91,315.58	94,433.22	47,259.71
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,457.53	3,483.99	2,899.54	1,510.04
Maintenance Services and Expenses	43,749.53	39,216.17	29,228.49	10,695.91
Construction, Equipment and Land	468.87	900.97	4,833.82	45.60
Stores	2,604.60	65,959.59	83,922.14	33,871.89
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 264,425.31	$ 344,000.00	$ 376,959.52	$ 183,041.66
During—1945-1947	$ 256,621.42	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	7,803.89	$ 337,574.48	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	6,425.52	$ 354,467.96	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	22,491.56	$ 183,041.66
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 250,000.00	$ 275,000.00	$ 379,000.00	$ 425,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	14,440.00	69,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 264,440.00	$ 344,000.00	$ 379,000.00	$ 425,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 14.69	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 2,040.48	$ 241,958.34

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
PURCHASE AND ERECTION OF ARMORIES				
CREDITS—				
Balances Transferred from Prior Bienniums	$ 53,445.63	$ 53,445.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63
Credits—1947-1949	.....	7,926.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 53,445.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 53,445.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63	$ 61,371.63

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 616,900.98	$ 655,576.52	$ 832,396.85	$ 448,204.23
Wages	6,906.00	8,971.10	18,455.60	5,872.19
Fees	1,062.88	3.50	1,034.20	424.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	8,538.66	16,975.13	28,012.11	1,366.53
Transportation, Communication and Information	84,325.42	108,931.92	119,564.17	52,057.19
Maintenance Services and Expenses	21,987.42	22,853.06	24,719.08	10,845.28
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,412.67	4,545.25	5,252.52	2,683.19
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	.....	289.40	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 743,134.03	$ 817,856.48	$ 1,029,723.93	$ 521,452.61
During—1945-1947	$ 730,078.31	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	13,055.72	$ 802,459.41	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	15,397.07	$ 1,003,859.17	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	25,864.76	$ 521,452.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 794,700.00	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,194,000.00	$ 1,226,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 51,565.97	$ 57,143.52	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 164,276.07	$ 704,547.39
EXPENDED FOR—				
BITUMINOUS COAL OPEN PIT MINING ACT	$ 22,127.76	$ 48,538.35	$ 71,571.72	$ 36,546.86
CARE OF INJURED MINE WORKERS	$ 45,336.34	$ 64,097.76	$ 80,853.62	$ 39,632.17
SEALING ABANDONED COAL MINES	.....	$ 1,070,634.33	$ 1,405,398.79	$ 550,793.02
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 67,464.10	$ 1,183,270.44	$ 1,557,824.13	$ 626,972.05
During—1945-1947	$ 56,085.19	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	11,378.91	$ 1,072,738.29	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	110,532.15	$ 1,481,851.60	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	75,972.53	$ 626,972.05
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 80,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Care of Injured Mine Workers	75,000.00	75,000.00	87,000.00	97,000.00
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	.....	1,090,000.00	1,407,000.00	1,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 125,000.00	$ 1,215,000.00	$ 1,574,000.00	$ 1,197,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 57,535.90	$ 31,729.56	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 16,175.87	$ 570,027.95

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR SEALING ABANDONED COAL MINES—MOUNTAIN WATER SUPPLY COMPANY	.....	.....	.....	$ 43,570.52
CREDITS—				
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 54,195.02
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	.....	.....	.....	$ 10,624.50

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 2,148,020.24	$ 2,558,909.13	$ 3,056,305.36	$ 1,958,806.78
Wages	111,178.14	143,378.97	98,105.85	86,690.88
Fees	597.15	43.00	87.00	.....
Material, Supplies and Printing	92,136.42	148,190.93	132,272.68	32,117.66
Transportation, Communication and Information	226,415.51	248,924.55	307,259.98	158,550.25
Maintenance Services and Expenses	55,753.69	66,438.83	68,992.52	30,065.23
Equipment	23,996.94	54,149.23	30,632.40	7,461.84
Advance Requisitions	1,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,659,098.09	$ 3,220,034.64	$ 3,693,655.79	$ 2,275,692.64
During—1945-1947	$ 2,623,613.62	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	35,484.47	$ 3,157,355.27	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	62,679.37	$ 3,639,529.99	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	54,125.80	$ 2,275,692.64
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,520,000.00	$ 3,175,000.00	$ 3,702,086.00	$ 4,793,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	143,887.00	68,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,663,887.00	$ 3,243,000.00	$ 3,702,086.00	$ 4,793,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 4,788.91	$ 22,965.36	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 8,430.21	$ 2,517,307.36

EXPENDED FOR—				
UTILITY SERVICE, MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO CAPITOL BUILDINGS				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 89,728.25	$ 28,192.66
Wages	.....	.....	27,707.12	6,871.05
Fees	$ 24,940.12	$ 22,074.02	53,790.52	8,002.00
Material, Supplies and Printing	42,141.78	72,613.83	132,711.57	37,684.59
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	101.42	9,318.66	137.15
Maintenance Services and Expenses	395,834.33	449,590.29	614,392.62	347,108.32
Construction, Equipment and Land	191,930.65	258,711.07	962,443.47	32,389.91
Stores	36,811.70	61,335.68	83,796.86	28,778.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 691,658.58	$ 864,426.31	$ 1,973,889.07	$ 489,164.58
During—1945-1947	$ 592,444.62	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	97,883.41	$ 647,649.63	.....	.....
1949-1951	1,330.55	216,776.68	$ 1,618,940.82	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	354,948.25	$ 489,164.58
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Utility Service, Rentals and General Maintenance	$ 850,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 2,517,124.00	$ 2,639,000.00
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	143,285.76
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 158,341.42	$ 135,573.69	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 543,234.93	$ 2,293,121.18

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	$ 1,156.44	$ 1,349.61	$ 820.07	$ 514.17
Transportation, Communication and Information	58,704.97	77,283.45	85,021.56	41,165.69
Maintenance Services and Expenses	12.76	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	523,079.85	733,561.76	690,963.05	19,675.08
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	5,868.97	.....	.....
Stores	9,924.15	6,782.13	8,889.54	1,063.74
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 592,878.17	$ 824,845.92	$ 785,694.22	$ 62,418.68
During—1945-1947	$ 412,667.69	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	180,210.48	$ 668,345.96	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	156,499.96	$ 646,974.44	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	138,719.78	$ 62,418.68
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Automotive Supplies and Equipment	$ 736,400.00	$ 960,000.00	$ 1,154,790.00	$ 875,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 143,521.83	$ 135,154.08	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 369,095.78	$ 812,581.32
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
EQUIPMENT ASSIGNED PERMANENTLY				
Governor's Office	$ 6,447.10	$ 4,825.00	$ 5,374.05	$ 4,420.00
Lieutenant Governor's Office	4,775.10	2,095.00	3,900.00	.....
Department of Agriculture	37,728.63	56,300.46	21,772.89	.....
Department of Forests and Waters	82,058.76	176,755.70	154,749.68	.....
Department of Health	86,579.73	85,908.27	117,841.19	.....
Insurance Department	3,064.52	800.00	6,118.90	.....
Department of Internal Affairs	5,723.00	.....	8,619.93	.....
Department of Justice	4,652.79	4,844.00	3,558.00	.....
Department of Labor and Industry	17,544.97	33,093.55	43,071.78	2,338.76
Department of Military Affairs	4,700.10	13,085.08	15,175.90	.....
Department of Mines	1,587.00	3,808.80	.....	.....
Department of Property and Supplies	857.00	11,248.68	2,109.65	1,346.35
Department of Public Instruction	6,034.96	18,434.07	17,304.06	.....
Public Utility Commission	10,768.08	13,582.80	8,519.32	.....
Department of Revenue	3,708.46	725.00	1,136.34	.....
Department of State	2,987.00	.....	3,554.80	.....
Department of Welfare	89,699.48	138,916.49	194,730.74	6,350.61
Department of Commerce	.....	1,759.40	2,338.85	.....
Department of Public Assistance	.....	2,443.70	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	21,316.92	43,932.67	14,599.00	5,166.76
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	.....	2,964.15	1,600.00	.....
Total	$ 390,233.60	$ 615,522.82	$ 626,075.08	$ 19,622.48
PURCHASE AND OPERATION OF CARS FOR TEMPORARY FLEET				
Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Operating Automotive Equipment Temporarily Assigned	$ 70,109.69	$ 90,966.28	$ 99,850.48	$ 42,796.20
Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Purchase of Cars for Temporary Fleet	132,534.88	118,356.82	59,768.66	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 592,878.17	$ 824,845.92	$ 785,694.22	$ 62,418.68

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	$ 523.563.99	$ 665,032.65	$ 809,072.88	$ 204,569.79
Transportation, Communication and Information	22,631.93	25,144.23	33,121.30	19,672.72
Maintenance Services and Expenses	16,754.05	12,180.73	38,398.29	6,216.08
Construction, Equipment and Land	37,050.03	47,642.39	82,057.53	42,117.76
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 600,000.00	$ 750,000.00	$ 962,650.00	$ 272,576.35
During—1945-1947	$ 424,789.30	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	175,210.70	$ 690,674.91	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	59,325.09	$ 650,622.87	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	312,027.13	$ 272,576.35
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Legislative and Judicial	$ 350,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 650,000.00	$ 1,200,000.00
Legislative and Judicial—Deficiency	250,000.00	250,000.00	312,650.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 600,000.00	$ 750,000.00	$ 962,650.00	$ 1,200,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 927,423.65
EXPENDED FOR—				
PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CONVENTION REPORTS				
Printing	$ 13,721.22	$ 24,873.60	$ 28,155.39	$ 8,222.37
Postage	296.83	1,084.46	700.00	800.00
Total	$ 14,018.05	$ 25,958.06	$ 28,855.39	$ 9,022.37
PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CAPITOL NEWS AND STATE MANUAL				
Printing	$ 34,946.67	$ 76,179.45	$ 86,326.52	$ 3,528.75
Transportation and Postage	1,553.33	2,794.66	2,158.99	585.29
Total	$ 36,500.00	$ 78,974.11	$ 88,485.51	$ 4,114.04
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 50,518.05	$ 104,932.17	$ 117,340.90	$ 13,136.41
During—1945-1947	$ 41,548.37	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	8,969.68	$ 88,712.25	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	16,219.92	$ 92,851.97	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	24,488.93	$ 13,136.41
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	$ 11,200.00	$ 14,500.00	$ 31,000.00	$ 46,000.00
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports—Deficiency	3,640.00	14,000.00	7,275.00	.....
Printing and Distributing Capitol News and State Manual	36,500.00	50,000.00	95,000.00	88,000.00
Printing and Distributing Capitol News and State Manual —Deficiency	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 51,340.00	$ 108,500.00	$ 133,275.00	$ 134,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 821.95	$ 3,567.83	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 15,934.10	$ 120,863.59

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND OUTSIDE OF CAPITOL GROUP—				
FOR DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS				
Brandywine Battlefield Park		$ 49,977.72		
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
California State Teachers College—Land	$ 12,500.00			
Edinboro State Teachers College—Land			$ 1,754.25	
Indiana State Teachers College—Land			12,094.45	
Mansfield State Teachers College—Land			2,813.98	
Slippery Rock State Teachers College—Land			5,578.00	
Millersville State Teachers College—Land	14,143.00			
West Chester State Teachers College—Land			11,507.50	
FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Warren State Hospital—Land				$ 15,155.00
Woodville State Hospital—Land		14,100.00		
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' BRIDGE—LAND			14,943.50	
PURCHASE OF OFFICE BUILDING AND WAREHOUSE, NORTH CAMERON STREET, HARRISBURG		520,000.00		
FOR HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION				
Daniel Boone Homestead—Land			5,000.00	
Pottsgrove Memorial—Acquisition			5,900.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 26,643.00	$ 584,077.72	$ 59,591.68	$ 15,155.00
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 26,643.00			
1947-1949 (($5,752.50))		$ 536,530.19		
1949-1951 (($14,932.00))		47,477.44	$ 59,585.20	
1951-1952		70.09	6.48	$ 15,155.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
FOR DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS				
Brandywine Battlefield Park		$ 50,000.00		
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
California State Teachers College—Land	$ 12,500.00			
Cheyney State Teachers College—Land			$ 40,000.00	
Edinboro State Teachers College—Land			4,000.00	
Indiana State Teachers College—Land			12,500.00	
Mansfield State Teachers College—Land			10,000.00	
Millersville State Teachers College—Land	15,000.00			
Slippery Rock State Teachers College—Land			25,000.00	
West Chester State Teachers College—Land			20,000.00	
Scotland School for Veterans' Children—Land				$ 2,800.00
Shippensburg State Teachers College—Land				6,750.00
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School—Land				140,000.00
Clarion State Teachers College—Land				19,700.00
FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Warren State Hospital—Land				16,000.00
Harrisburg State Hospital—Land				21,000.00
Woodville State Hospital—Land		14,700.00		
Hazleton State Hospital—Land				11,500.00
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents, Huntingdon—Utilities				150,000.00
Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza—Utilities				40,000.00
Somerset State Hospital—Utilities				600,000.00
Norristown State Hospital—Utilities				425,000.00
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' BRIDGE—LAND			15,000.00	

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
PURCHASE OF OFFICE BUILDING AND WAREHOUSE, NORTH CAMERON STREET, HARRISBURG	.....	520,000.00	.....	.....
FOR HISTORICAL AND MUSUEM COMMISSION				
Daniel Boone Homestead—Land	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
Pottsgrove Memorial—Acquisition	.....	.....	5,900.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 27,500.00	$ 584,700.00	$ 137,400.00	$ 1,432,750.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 857.00	$ 600.00	$ 462.05	.....
To Continue	.....	22.28	77,346.27	$ 1,417,595.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—BARRACKS AND TRAINING SCHOOL—POST WAR	$ 1,844,789.80	.....	.....	.....
CONSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—POST WAR	6,868,231.91	.....	.....	.....
CONSTRUCTION—WELFARE—POST WAR	10,359,470.89	$ 7,960,040.99	.....	.....
MICROFILMING STATE RECORDS	.....	80,606.18	.....	$ 11,890.73
CAPITOL PARK EXTENSION—POST WAR	360,000.00	.....	.....	.....
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME IMPROVEMENTS	49,978.40	.....	.....	.....
ROLL CALL SYSTEM—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	21,399.47	.....	.....	.....
PROPERTY DAMAGE—SOMERSET COUNTY	14,975.00	.....	.....	.....
INSPECTION OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY	.....	.....	.....	10,971.86
COMPROMISED CLAIMS OF ARCHITECTS OR ENGINEERS	.....	.....	$ 44,349.94	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 19,518,845.47	$ 8,040,647.17	$ 44,349.94	$ 22,862.59
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 2,005,039.63	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 ($3,847,931.56)	10,661,533.12	$ 1,208,488.97	.....	.....
1949-1951 ($1,460,887.38)	6,503,608.65	6,440,675.28	$ 44,349.94	.....
1951-1952 ($175,849.32)	348,664.07	391,482.92	.....	$ 22,862.59
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Governor's Mansion—Construction and Land	$ 250,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania State Police—Barracks and Training School	1,850,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Office Buildings—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	†	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Improvements	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction—Public Instruction	7,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction—Welfare	#10,899,800.54	$ @8,155,061.09	.....	.....
Capitol Park Extension	‡360,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Roll Call System—House of Representatives	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Property Damage—Somerset County	14,975.00	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitate Water Lines and Sewer Connections—Capitol Park Extension	.....	.....	.....	$ 100,000.00
Inspection of Construction Projects—General State Authority	.....	.....	.....	400,000.00
Compromised Claims of Architects or Engineers	.....	.....	$ 44,349.94	.....
Microfilming State Records	.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Credits—Microfilming State Records—1947-1949	.....	14,480.00	.....	.....
Credits—Microfilming State Records—1949-1951	.....	10,553.18	.....	.....
Credits—Microfilming State Records—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	2,452.01
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 20,499,775.54	$ 8,280,094.27	$ 44,349.94	$ 602,452.01
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 21.60	$ 44,427.00	.....	.....
To Continue	980,908.47	195,020.10	.....	$ 579,589.42

‡ Appropriation originally $6,000,000.00—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

† Appropriation of $1,500,000.00 for construction of Office Buildings at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—Repealed by 1947 General Assembly.

Appropriation originally $16,485,000.00—Reduced by 84A, 1949 Session.

@ Appropriation originally $25,290,000.00—Reduced by 84A, 1949 Session.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
MISCELLANEOUS				
Purchasing Fund—Working Capital	$ 15,000.00	.....	$ 310,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 15,000.00	.....	$ 310,000.00	.....
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 ($26,256.71)				
1949-1951 ($13,486.46)	.....	.....	$ 310,000.00	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Purchasing Fund	$ 15,000.00	.....	$ 310,000.00	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS ‡				
Leases	.....	.....	$ 2,160,597.92	$ 3,017,599.71
Redemption of Bonds	$ 48,870,240.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 48,870,240.00	.....	$ 2,160,597.92	$ 3,017,599.71
During—1945-1947	$ 48,870,240.00	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 2,007,454.14	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	153,143.78	$ 3,017,599.71
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
General State Authority—Leases—General	.....	.....	$ 3,750,000.00	$ 11,694,000.00
Redemption of Bonds	$ 48,870,240.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 48,870,240.00	.....	$ 3,750,000.00	$ 11,694,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 1,589,402.08	$ 8,676,400.29

‡For operating cost of the General State Authority, see Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
LIQUIDATION BALANCE—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY	$ 29,052.08	$ 13.00	.....	.....
CREDITS—				
Balance from Prior Period	.....	$ 152,254.90	$ 152,245.42	$ 152,246.76
Credits—1945-1947	$ 181,306.98	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	.....	3.52	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	1.34	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 181,306.98	$ 152,258.42	$ 152,246.76	$ 152,246.76
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 152,254.90	$ 152,245.42	$ 152,246.76	$ 152,246.76

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	$ 1,122,482.76	$ 1,473,313.04	$ 1,739,085.50	$ 1,050,641.97
Wages	.....	638.51	10,992.25	59,504.14
Fees	103,367.04	146,406.18	195,516.27	107,272.42
Materials, Supplies and Printing	9,443.38	14,507.92	16,173.43	7,788.40
Transportation, Communication and Information	114,254.36	149,962.64	196,313.25	110,285.84
Maintenance Services and Expenses	35,515.79	38,874.50	41,525.42	22,185.94
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,488.83	16,268.18	15,392.24	6,952.37
Total	$ 1,394,552.16	$ 1,839,970.97	$ 2,214,998.36	$ 1,364,631.08
PAYMENT OF CLAIMS	.....	$ 3,000.00	.....	.....
COUNTY AND STATE-WIDE ADMINISTRATION (except headquarters)				
Salaries	$ 11,555,717.31	$ 15,713,729.96	$ 19,939,100.57	$ 10,474,876.61
Wages	12,463.81	8,523.72	3,571.58	451.64
Fees	257,919.70	228,827.51	308,347.65	167,695.19
Materials, Supplies and Printing	183,693.08	246,684.32	367,465.25	87,395.14
Transportation, Communication and Information	595,930.99	708,941.86	875,214.75	398,789.98
Maintenance Services and Expenses	887,067.71	1,105,479.78	1,441,567.91	713,000.63
Construction, Equipment and Land	173,514.80	75,842.85	175,291.55	20,736.22
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	*75,305.13	*65,123.09	*53,914.09	*13,748.48
Total	$ 13,591,002.27	$ 18,022,906.91	$ 23,056,645.17	$ 11,849,196.93

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUDITOR GENERAL—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUDITS				
Salaries	$ 304,225.13	$ 417,696.48	$ 371,320.12	$ 219,635.98
Fees	.....	.....	796.13	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,988.46	9,847.37	4,964.26	1,161.54
Transportation, Communication and Information	49,439.83	61,430.36	89,702.09	50,765.34
Maintenance Services and Expenses	4,239.31	3,552.67	4,905.90	2,563.96
Construction, Equipment and Land	16,107.27	14,563.12	13,657.91	331.87
Total	$ 382,000.00	$ 507,090.00	$ 485,346.41	$ 274,458.69
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries	$ 766,020.27	$ 980,102.05	$ 766,324.03	$ 486,095.71
Materials, Supplies and Printing	30,611.99	38,157.82	69,242.73	11,813.22
Transportation, Communication and Information	195,984.29	247,051.73	312,746.57	141,144.07
Maintenance Services and Expenses	18,869.10	27,982.43	39,467.69	20,392.33
Construction, Equipment and Land	35.35	1,705.97	25,233.65	10,411.32
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	5,979.00	.....	1,174.20	.....
Total	$ 1,017,500.00	$ 1,295,000.00	$ 1,214,188.87	$ 669,856.65
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	$ 20,449,267.35	$ 32,708,659.77	$ 59,095,432.24	$ 11,909,013.54
EMERGENCY GRANTS, BURIALS, MEDICAL PROGRAM, W.P.A. SPONSORSHIP AND MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS	$ 4,467,098.60	$ 6,561,888.32	.....	.....
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	49,901,702.80	79,107,527.05	$ 104,328,884.51	$ 35,815,569.50
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE	65,952,654.60	77,596,084.46	81,975,119.27	35,592,382.76
PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND	12,460,597.20	14,076,685.20	14,733,715.10	8,101,625.10
MILK PROGRAM	49.65	.....	.....	.....
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE ADVANCEMENTS	36,204.59	47,664.66	77,771.31	58,444.64
WAR EMERGENCY PROGRAM	*1,673.60	*18.00	.....	.....
RESTITUTIONS PAID TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	.....	290.27	.....	.....
SCHOOL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	.....	85,756.99	314,582.88	68,901.33
MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE	.....	.....	13,323,306.36	4,161,375.45
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	.....	.....	1,119,109.64	431,025.00
FOSTER CARE	.....	.....	108,825.56	129,098.57
AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED	.....	.....	1,281,703.70	5,705,440.94
SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDIES RELATIVE TO THE MORE EFFICIENT ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LAWS	.....	.....	.....	5,645.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 169,650,955.62	$ 231,852,506.60	$ 303,329,629.38	$ 116,136,665.18
During—1945-1947	$ 168,919,198.84	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	731,756.78	$ 231,364,966.93	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	487,539.67	$ 301,731,943.43	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	1,597,685.95	$ 116,136,665.18

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses—Headquarters Administration	$ 720,000.00	$ 875,000.00	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,414,500.00
Payment of Claims	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Auditor General—Administration Treasury Department—Administration Local Administration Administrative Expense Advancements State-Wide Administration Miscellaneous Assistance Emergency Assistance School Medical Assistance Payments to Federal Government General Assistance Aid to Dependent Children Old Age Assistance Pensions for the Blind Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled Surveys, Investigations and Studies relative to the more efficient enforcement of Public Assistance Laws	87,500,000.00	135,000,000.00	160,000,000.00	132,100,000.00
General Operations—Deficiency	23,400,000.00	10,600,000.00	10,000,000.00	.....
General Operations—Additional	.....	.....	‡25,000,000.00	.....
FEDERAL CREDITS—				
1945-1947:				
Headquarters Administration	$ 700,000.00	.....	.....	.....
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	52,544,809.96	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949:				
Headquarters Administration	.....	$ 965,000.00	.....	.....
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	.....	78,053,832.51	.....	.....
1949-1951:				
Headquarters Administration	.....	$ *29.03	$ 1,115,000.00	.....
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	.....	*25,568.62	100,346,815.79	.....
1951-1952:				
Headquarters Administration	.....	.....	.....	$ 285,000.00
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	.....	.....	*1,164,182.56	52,051,177.46
OTHER CREDITS (Restitutions and Gifts)—				
All Types—1945-1947	$ 6,082,018.03	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	$ 6,381,271.74	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 6,975,320.38	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,792,308.17
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 170,946,827.99	$ 231,864,506.60	$ 303,372,953.61	$ 189,642,985.63
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,295,872.37	$ 12,000.00	$ 1.64	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	43,322.59	$ 73,506,320.45

*Indicates Deduction.
‡In accordance with Act 84A, 1949 Session.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 528,665.74	$ 636,579.97	$ 742,062.44	$ 419,876.54
Wages	31,812.17	54,131.01	56,828.01	33,661.82
Fees	1,507.36	440.00	3,615.20	1,200.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	58,473.52	92,852.46	108,453.86	19,288.56
Transportation, Communication and Information	46,120.38	49,741.22	65,950.60	27,556.83
Maintenance Services and Expenses	8,599.69	11,842.25	13,822.09	7,697.27
Construction, Equipment and Land	12,839.99	6,413.09	9,267.80	2,135.27
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 688,018.85	$ 852,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 511,416.29
During—1945-1947	$ 656,943.85	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	31,075.00	$ 851,325.15	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	674.85	$ 955,016.43	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	44,983.57	$ 511,416.29
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 674,000.00	$ 805,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,406,500.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	14,019.00	47,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 688,019.00	$ 852,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,406,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .15	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 895,083.71
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE LIBRARY				
Salaries	$ 126,278.21	$ 165,932.81	$ 172,715.75	$ 97,180.33
Wages	10,011.09	16,988.86	26,015.28	11,659.39
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,057.11	17,701.53	19,621.11	11,895.33
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,092.89	4,610.70	3,618.60	1,471.14
Maintenance Services and Expenses	449.05	972.98	1,067.69	291.86
Construction, Equipment and Land	55,111.65	63,293.12	76,961.57	33,941.95
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 196,000.00	$ 269,500.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 156,440.00
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 189,362.76	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	6,637.24	$ 261,558.57	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	7,941.43	$ 289,678.48	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	10,321.52	$ 156,440.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Library—Salaries and Expenses	$ † 196,000.00	$ 269,500.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 390,500.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 234,060.00

† This appropriation was originally $255,000.00. $59,000.00 of which was transferred to the Historical and Museum Commission to be expended by that commission for expenses of the State Museum.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS	$ 124,999,906.90	$ 169,869,924.43	$ 206,499,808.40	$ 131,093,728.33
AID TO FINANCIALLY HANDICAPPED SCHOOL DISTRICTS	$ 1,173,493.92	$ 1,232,657.80	$ 981,373.28	$ 58,736.72
SALARIES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, ASSISTANT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, AND SUPERVISORS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION	$ 1,306,209.89	$ 1,444,021.08	$ 1,783,111.47	$ 1,092,006.61
EXPENSES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, ASSISTANT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, AND SUPERVISORS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION	$ 148,953.37	$ 228,332.36	$ 243,897.91	$ 114,357.00
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF COUNTY BOARDS	$ 33,630.00	$ 34,932.13	$ 34,515.80	$ 14,805.34
TRANSPORTATION	$ 10,019,544.56	$ 13,358,948.82	$ 17,164,184.43	$ 9,493,191.00
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY—ADMINISTRATION	.....	$ 62,798.11	#	#
MISCELLANEOUS SUBSIDIES	$ 343,914.72	$ 386,200.00	$ 427,962.39	$ 73,027.48
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 138,025,653.36	$ 186,617,814.73	$ 227,134,853.68	$ 141,939,852.48
During—1945-1947	$ 135,134,462.87	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	2,891,190.49	$ 185,552,020.78	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	1,065,793.95	$ 222,689,994.94	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	4,444,858.74	$ 141,939,852.48
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Support of Public Schools	$ 125,000,000.00	$ 173,000,000.00	$ 203,000,000.00	$ 286,700,000.00
Support of Public Schools—Deficiency	.....	.....	3,500,000.00	.....
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	1,000,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	1,000,000.00
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts—Deficiency	175,000.00	500,000.00	270,000.00	.....
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education	1,414,000.00	1,629,000.00	1,769,000.00	2,239,000.00
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents and Supervisors of Special Education—Deficiency	.....	.....	26,500.00	.....
Expenses of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education	156,400.00	263,000.00	265,000.00	274,400.00
Salaries and Expenses of County Boards	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00
Transportation	9,900,000.00	13,000,000.00	16,100,000.00	20,500,000.00
Transportation—Deficiency	120,000.00	359,000.00	1,066,320.00	.....
Public School Building Authority—Administration	.....	100,000.00	#	#
Public School Building Authority—Annual Payments	.....	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00
Annual Payments to Municipalities and Public School Building Authority	.....	.....	.....	400,000.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies	405,800.00	360,200.00	428,000.00	450,000.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies—Deficiency	.....	26,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 138,224,000.00	$ 190,040,000.00	$ 227,727,620.00	$ 312,116,200.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 198,346.64	$ 3,422,185.27	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 592,766.32	$ 170,176,347.52
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONDUCTING AUDITORY EXAMINATIONS OF PUPILS				
Salaries	$ 6,516.70	$ 13,110.25	$ 14,022.50	$ 7,610.25
Materials, Supplies and Printing	74.65	2.00	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,215.96	3,031.06	2,575.63	1,124.56
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,138.19	1,217.67	1,553.43	382.92
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,937.00	2,639.02	147.44	1,645.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 10,882.50	$ 20,000.00	$ 18,299.00	$ 10,762.73
During—1945-1947	$ 9,336.31	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	1,546.19	$ 19,809.72	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	190.28	$ 18,072.98	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	226.02	$ 10,762.73
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Conducting Auditory Examinations of Pupils	$ 15,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 26,200.00

See Public School Building Authority, Page 107.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 4,117.50	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 1,701.00	$ 15,437.27
EXPENDED FOR—				
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION				
Salaries	$ 596,548.47	$ 663,864.51	$ 697,194.26	$ 353,757.80
Wages	120,379.82	53,319.05	74,177.15	5,844.68
Fees	.....	.....	1,250.00	300.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,131.94	215,830.03	154,735.05	9,194.28
Transportation, Communication and Information	130,387.43	128,025.31	136,438.52	47,817.54
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,691.74	4,898.46	2,839.24	1,449.15
Equipment	.....	80,078.62	311,326.32	6,627.70
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	3,633,282.18	3,783,168.92	3,984,596.20	2,040,398.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,488,421.58	$ 4,929,184.90	$ 5,362,556.74	$ 2,465,389.83
During—1945-1947	$ 4,518,265.49	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	*29,843.91	$ 4,858,086.04	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	71,098.86	$ 5,290,756.71	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	71,800.03	$ 2,465,389.83
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Vocational Education	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,300,000.00	$ 2,500,000.00	$ 2,865,000.00
Vocational Education—Deficiency	225,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947	2,502,167.33	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	66,014.31	2,843,270.66	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	54,113.48	3,071,407.97	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	60,971.96	1,471,766.04
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 4,793,181.64	$ 5,197,384.14	$ 5,632,379.93	$ 4,336,766.04
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 304,760.06	$ 268,199.24	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 269,823.19	$ 1,871,376.21
EXPENDED FOR—				
JUNIOR HISTORIANS				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 12,918.72	$ 7,242.61
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	1,364.76	1,129.81
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	1,670.91	738.81
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	45.61	47.94
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 16,000.00	$ 9,159.17
During—1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 15,927.92	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	72.08	$ 9,159.17
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Junior Historians	.....	.....	$ 16,000.00	$ 17,200.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 8,040.83

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS	$ 25,349.14	$ 54,437.90	$ 64,130.02	$ 35,530.07
REHABILITATION	825,000.00	‡	‡	‡
BOOKS FOR PARTIALLY SIGHTED	19,327.13	23,101.26	23,617.92	2,315.37
ACCREDITMENT OF VETERANS TRAINING FACILITIES	.....	22,940.05	477,392.57	151,457.32
LICENSING BUSINESS SCHOOLS	.....	12,785.91		
LICENSING CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS	.....	13,277.28	173,052.62	81,628.11
LICENSING PRIVATE SCHOOLS	.....	19,565.36		
LICENSING PRIVATE TRADE SCHOOLS	16,281.72	24,996.45		
FARM AND HOME SAFETY EDUCATION	.....	24,242.59	24,999.91	10,885.86
REVISING THE SCHOOL CURRICULA	.....	88,000.00	152,816.25	32,121.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 885,957.99	$ 283,346.80	$ 916,009.29	$ 313,938.45
During—1945-1947	$ 869,669.66	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	16,288.33	$ 264,396.86	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	18,949.94	$ 840,514.44	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	75,494.85	$ 313,938.45
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Examinations for High School Diplomas	$ 30,000.00	$ 66,000.00	$ 66,000.00	$ 79,000.00
Rehabilitation	825,000.00	‡	‡	‡
Books for Partially Sighted	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Accreditment of Veterans Training Facilities	.....	70,000.00	150,000.00	157,500.00
Licensing Business Schools	.....	15,000.00		
Licensing Correspondence Schools	.....	15,000.00	200,000.00	212,000.00
Licensing Private Schools	.....	25,000.00		
Licensing Private Trade Schools	25,000.00	25,000.00		
Farm and Home Safety Education	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	26,300.00
Revising the School Curricula	.....	100,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00
Credits—1947-1949—Rehabilitation	324,875.72	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1951—Accreditment of Veterans Training Facilities	.....	.....	389,956.62	.....
Credits—1951-1952—Accreditment of Veterans Training Facilities	.....	.....	38,183.08	98,868.16
Credits—1949-1951—Revising the School Curricula	.....	.....	2,816.25	.....
Credits—1951-1952—Revising the School Curricula	.....	.....	.....	2,690.80
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,244,875.72	$ 381,000.00	$ 1,061,955.95	$ 716,358.96
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 358,917.73	$ 97,653.20	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 145,946.66	$ 402,420.51

‡ See Department of Labor and Industry These Periods.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
ACQUISITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR SCHOOLS—				
Salaries	.....	$ 46,892.83	$ 62,839.06	$ 38,000.25
Wages	.....	33,965.47	25,456.25	1,471.76
Fees	.....	3,213.92	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	385.08	438.10	154.21
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	63,272.17	58,581.92	14,835.06
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	210.94	187.31	228.17
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	1,072.45	1,964.30	4,183.17
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 149,012.86	$ 149,466.94	$ 58,872.62
During—1947-1949	.....	$ 144,895.08	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	4,117.78	$ 148,032.22	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	1,434.72	$ 58,872.62
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools	.....	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 157,300.00
Credits—1947-1949	.....	64,915.77	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	1,434.68	212,030.19	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	61,936.97
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 216,350.45	$ 362,030.19	$ 219,236.97
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 67,337.59	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 212,563.25	$ 160,364.35
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM—				
Salaries	.....	$ 54,535.57	$ 78,553.42	$ 44,393.45
Wages	.....	4,550.08	3,392.60	3,234.16
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	1,383.68	1,962.38	241.87
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	10,676.52	11,170.84	6,533.34
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	361.42	171.09	88.85
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	2,205.76	.....	.....
Subsidies	.....	1,501.50	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 75,214.53	$ 95,250.33	$ 54,491.67
During—1947-1949	.....	$ 73,759.41	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	1,455.12	$ 94,173.42	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	1,076.91	$ 54,491.67
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
School Lunch Program	.....	$ 90,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 149,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 14,785.47	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 4,749.67	$ 94,508.33

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES—MAINTENANCE				
Salaries	$ 6,597,882.24	$ 10,109,290.18	$ 11,113,545.72	$ 5,712,924.50
Wages	1,090,469.57	1,840,855.93	2,223,088.50	1,115,000.68
Fees	33,077.68	31,245.34	36,503.83	12,751.74
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,076,397.36	3,581,607.72	3,349,320.87	1,630,819.30
Transportation, Communication and Information	157,469.48	184,396.07	214,721.01	96,809.93
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,186,058.77	1,753,904.28	1,728,683.48	718,287.78
Construction, Equipment and Land	359,926.39	737,557.29	658,486.25	167,592.09
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	160,927.29	250,336.29	226,024.57	101,009.88
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	10,077.00	10,950.75	3,140.00
Stores	61,786.20	163,955.74	*54,265.66	90,453.35
Advance Requisitions	721.57	9,178.45	*9,174.05	17,800.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 11,724,716.55	$ 18,672,404.29	$ 19,497,885.27	$ 9,666,589.25
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 10,947,625.00	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 ($2,492.55)	770,891.52	$ 17,831,478.34	.....	.....
1949-1951	6,200.03	835,141.78	$ 18,887,780.59	.....
1951-1952	.....	5,784.17	610,104.68	$ 9,666,589.25
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 4,800,000.00	$ 6,500,000.00	$ 8,600,000.00	$ 11,600,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	248,246.00	517,281.00	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947	6,708,347.28	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	.....	11,673,303.34	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	10,908,569.13	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	4,491,083.64
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 11,756,593.28	$ 18,690,584.34	$ 19,508,569.13	$ 16,091,083.64
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 31,876.73	$ 18,180.05	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 10,683.86	$ 6,424,494.39
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES				
MAINTENANCE				
Bloomsburg	$ 772,365.56	$ 1,201,830.25	$ 1,295,974.17	$ 603,121.42
California	785,424.10	1,263,869.51	1,344,043.02	603,371.83
Cheyney	434,840.98	607,252.82	651,250.87	332,207.84
Clarion	575,523.87	1,121,226.44	1,137,016.06	521,367.31
East Stroudsburg	874,107.07	1,317,555.32	1,458,444.31	679,470.94
Edinboro	722,224.92	1,217,335.97	1,154,875.26	521,043.31
Indiana	1,483,899.01	2,089,855.80	2,236,283.50	1,244,866.22
Kutztown	752,323.50	1,258,667.24	1,458,674.42	655,463.11
Lock Haven	682,853.26	1,091,080.73	1,003,656.16	464,139.61
Mansfield	721,778.59	1,270,730.42	1,282,501.44	694,739.29
Millersville	734,645.15	1,292,955.50	1,403,097.24	649,715.70
Shippensburg	638,589.75	1,090,877.08	1,157,523.74	556,560.41
Slippery Rock	890,833.62	1,382,895.52	1,471,938.98	775,034.41
West Chester	1,655,307.17	2,466,271.69	2,442,606.10	1,365,487.85
Total Maintenance	$ 11,724,716.55	$ 18,672,404.29	$ 19,497,885.27	$ 9,666,589.25

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AREA COLLEGE CENTERS				
Salaries	$ 204,876.44	$ 309,856.41	$ 12,921.31	.....
Wages	444,911.00	616,816.44	3,543.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	43,900.50	46,126.29	226.81	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,910.57	19,038.22	160.59	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	89,861.66	218,292.15	9,819.38	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	71,656.58	24,749.97	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	490.42	5,821.51	1,113.52	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 870,607.17	$ 1,240,700.99	$ 27,784.61	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 714,491.65	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	156,115.52	$ 1,211,227.72	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	29,473.27	$ 27,784.61	.....
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Area College Centers—Deficiency	$ 750,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Area College Centers—Additional	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Area College Centers	.....	$ 1,800,000.00	$ 100,000.00	.....
Credits—1945-1947	885,296.55	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	.....	1,149,870.11	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	57,846.93	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,835,296.55	$ 2,949,870.11	$ 157,846.93	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 964,689.38	$ 1,709,169.12	$ 130,062.32	.....

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTE				
Salaries				$ 37,016.81
Wages				26,609.97
Fees				375.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing				1,734.22
Transportation, Communication and Information				16,023.52
Maintenance Services and Expenses				3,184.11
Construction, Equipment and Land				145.25
Total				$ 85,088.88
SCHOOL FACILITIES SURVEY				
Salaries				$ 5,939.81
Wages				2,266.71
Materials, Supplies and Printing				487.31
Transportation, Communication and Information				840.25
Maintenance Services and Expenses				21.16
Construction, Equipment and Land				1,065.60
Total				$ 10,620.84
ADMINISTRATION OF SOLICITATON FEES ACT				
Salaries				$ 4,468.75
Wages				86.90
Materials, Supplies and Printing				180.25
Transportation, Communication and Information				203.01
Maintenance Services and Expenses				1,105.08
Construction, Equipment and Land				2,388.14
Total				$ 8,432.13
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 104,141.85
During—1951-1952				$ 104,141.85
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Public Service Institute				$ 124,000.00
School Facilities Survey				60,000.00
Administration of Solictation Fees Act				20,000.00
Speech and Hearing Rehabilitation Centers				150,000.00
Day Care Training Centers				50,000.00
Credits—1951-1952—School Facilities Survey				139,094.00
Credits—1951-1952—Public Service Institute				25,301.39
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS				$ 568,395.39
BALANCES—				
To Continue				$ 464,253.54

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXAMINING BOARDS				
Salaries	$ 317,499.07	$ 362,789.62	$ 402,341.26	$ 222,364.71
Wages	128,218.08	130,546.48	132,474.60	57,390.87
Fees	16,015.36	25,540.93	32,170.66	19,006.05
Materials, Supplies and Printing	27,807.00	50,445.86	44,262.91	10,972.79
Transportation, Communication and Information	118,884.18	128,266.44	143,417.18	66,619.34
Maintenance Services and Expenses	16,822.72	16,261.33	30,730.81	11,731.72
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,072.45	3,365.85	3,564.04	1,785.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 627,318.86	$ 717,216.51	$ 788,961.46	$ 389,871.29
During—1945-1947	$ 604,780.59	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	22,538.27	$ 695,979.28	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	21,237.23	$ 770,809.62	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	18,151.84	$ 389,871.29
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Examining Boards	$ 600,000.00	$ 700,000.00	$ 800,000.00	$ 981,000.00
Examining Boards—Deficiency	30,096.00	20,940.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,777.14	$ 3,723.49	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 11,038.54	$ 591,128.71
EXAMINING BOARDS (BY BOARDS)				
State Board of Anthracite Examiners	$ 1,849.79	.....	.....	.....
State Board of Examiners of Architects	6,823.65	$ 8,153.30	$ 10,022.50	$ 3,355.38
State Dental Council and Examining Board	22,576.90	24,260.11	30,939.96	13,687.77
State Registration Board of Professional Engineers	36,299.00	50,091.42	54,586.72	18,806.00
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure	33,843.47	44,918.23	41,306.27	20,237.23
State Board of Examination for Registration of Nurses	94,337.54	115,667.32	121,565.07	57,513.24
State Board of Optometrical Examiners	11,317.11	10,461.58	12,567.32	6,352.96
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	7,029.57	7,269.26	8,503.22	4,307.69
Osteopathic Surgeons Examining Board	460.80	291.57	223.18	162.92
State Board of Pharmacy and Laboratory	35,477.27	38,085.82	45,393.27	23,047.63
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants	12,985.73	17,930.07	24,751.90	12,950.15
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	3,985.32	3,412.20	4,946.40	1,904.02
Real Estate Licensing Section	22,809.64	30,248.70	34,922.25	20,580.13
State Administrative Section	34,247.53	38,849.52	43,916.09	23,800.28
Law Enforcement Section	149,567.14	170,556.85	187,007.51	102,854.95
Registration and Renewals Section	51,703.98	60,652.65	65,177.84	31,140.73
State Board of Barber Examiners	15,030.27	19,269.10	21,406.09	9,800.03
Bituminous Mine Inspectors Examining Board	4,499.85	.....	.....	.....
Beauty Culture Licensing	45,261.11	56,894.40	60,807.73	28,768.82
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	.....	.....	.....	4,980.90
Pre-Professional Credentials and Examinations	37,213.19	20,204.41	20,918.14	5,620.46
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 627,318.86	$ 717,216.51	$ 788,961.46	$ 389,871.29

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND DEAF				
Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Edgewood	$ 351,663.78	$ 534,825.78	$ 618,756.51	$ 224,542.42
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt. Airy	787,167.28	935,765.14	999,062.07	185,467.27
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pittsburgh	174,739.02	259,027.04	320,011.36	120,113.54
Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind—Overbrook	240,152.95	381,334.74	464,085.48	171,987.94
Royer-Greaves School for Blind	16,381.72	52,285.21	74,680.13	29,660.50
Perkins Institution for Blind	60.00	595.26	.....	300.00
T. D. Watson School for Crippled Children	.....	31,678.42	90,664.88	36,122.86
Mothers and Blind Babies	.....	.....	4,260.00	2,160.00
New York Institute for Education of Blind	.....	.....	450.00	1,050.00
Readers, Aids, etc., for Blind in Public Schools	.....	.....	313.60	93.16
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	24,090.09	18,641.39
Nursery School for Hearing Handicapped	.....	.....	11,112.26	4,702.06
Total	$ 1,570,164.75	$ 2,195,511.59	$ 2,607,486.38	$ 794,841.14
AID TO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES	$ 79,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 110,000.00	$ 68,856.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,649,164.75	$ 2,295,511.59	$ 2,717,486.38	$ 863,697.82
During—1945-1947	$ 1,248,332.12	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	400,832.63	$ 1,917,513.06	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	377,998.53	$ 2,280,613.93	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	436,872.45	$ 863,697.82
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Education of Blind and Deaf	$ 1,450,000.00	$ 2,500,000.00	$ 2,727,500.00	$ 3,275,000.00
Education of Deaf and Blind-Deficiency	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt. Airy —Deficiency	68,305.00	.....	.....	.....
Aid to Free Public Libraries	79,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	130,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,697,305.00	$ 2,600,000.00	$ 2,837,500.00	$ 3,405,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 48,140.25	$ 304,488.41	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 120,013.62	$ 2,541,302.18
EXPENDED FOR—				
BOARD OF CENSORS				
Salaries	$ 104,534.92	$ 119,444.44	$ 133,956.92	$ 72,406.53
Wages	2,985.57	1,792.79	1,826.43	1,385.87
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,491.24	6,167.85	6,854.41	3,508.04
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,163.55	10,744.52	10,575.56	5,662.28
Maintenance Services and Expenses	12,678.70	14,422.05	20,426.86	10,964.39
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,581.73	5,916.83	1,359.82	454.87
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 139,435.71	$ 158,488.48	$ 175,000.00	$ 94,381.98
During—1945-1947	$ 135,499.93	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	3,935.78	$ 151,813.07	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	6,675.41	$ 173,902.81	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	1,097.19	$ 94,381.98
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Board of Censors	$ 140,000.00	$ 161,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$ 202,600.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 564.29	$ 2,511.52	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 108,218.02

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 12,297.75	$ 225,250.51	$ 241,840.91	$ 121,595.78
Wages	1,585.92	19,906.15	48,004.31	18,628.81
Fees	1,093.08	9,825.00	23,232.25	2,506.52
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,367.57	7,638.56	13,918.53	7,176.44
Transportation, Communication and Information	866.77	11,271.53	13,118.19	6,178.12
Maintenance Services and Expenses	353.70	2,446.52	10,594.43	8,640.42
Construction, Equipment and Land	4,150.44	11,789.19	12,959.07	157.58
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 21,715.23	$ 288,127.46	$ 363,667.69	$ 164,883.67
During—1945-1947	$ 15,213.25	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	6,501.98	$ 279,208.11	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	8,919.35	$ 350,671.32	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	12,996.37	$ 164,883.67
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
SCHOOL EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARDS—				
Salaries and Expenses	.....	$ 300,000.00	$ 460,000.00	$ 462,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	$ 33,398.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 11,682.77	$ 11,872.54	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 96,332.31	$ 297,116.33
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 5,024,000.00	$ 8,811,400.00	$ 13,576,903.91	$ 10,735,019.50
Contingent Reserve Account	3,168,000.00	4,480,000.00	7,638,884.00	6,879,654.39
Former Teacher Account	199,339.15	172,573.68	262,877.02	122,189.28
Increased Retirement Allowances	.....	.....	2,800,000.00	1,000,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 8,391,339.15	$ 13,463,973.68	$ 24,278,664.93	$ 18,736,863.17
During—1945-1947	$ 7,961,076.25	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	430,262.90	$ 13,464,023.68	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	*50.00	$ 23,664,943.92	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	613,721.01	$ 18,736,863.17
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 5,024,000.00	$ 8,811,400.00	$ 15,861,116.00	$ 15,731,141.00
Contingent Reserve Account	3,168,000.00	4,480,000.00	7,638,884.00	18,403,846.00
Former Teacher Account	220,000.00	195,000.00	340,000.00	310,000.00
Increased Retirement Allowances	.....	.....	2,800,000.00	3,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 8,412,000.00	$ 13,486,400.00	$ 26,640,000.00	$ 37,444,987.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 20,660.85	$ 22,426.32	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 2,361,335.07	$ 18,708,123.83

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF				
Salaries	$ 140,206.18	$ 182,302.07	$ 178,696.80	$ 102,275.20
Wages	9,721.08	8,405.91	5,326.07	6,930.50
Fees	3,474.90	2,629.69	1,320.25	447.15
Materials, Supplies and Printing	41,970.04	43,469.39	55,693.48	23,727.84
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,128.45	2,691.14	3,862.15	1,828.97
Maintenance Services and Expenses	24,293.90	20,078.48	31,053.00	12,548.00
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,117.78	3,063.41	4,019.76	2,585.28
Stores	*930.69	*1,761.06	82.46	1,635.77
Advance Requisitions	.....	53.97	*53.97	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 226,981.64	$ 260,933.00	$ 280,000.00	$ 152,178.71
During—1945-1947	$ 217,236.46	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	9,745.18	$ 259,236.75	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	1,696.25	$ 272,391.10	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	7,608.90	$ 152,178.71
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf	$ 227,000.00	$ 240,000.00	$ 280,000.00	$ 316,500.00
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf—Deficiency	.....	20,933.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 18.36	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 164,321.29
EXPENDED FOR—				
THADDEUS STEVENS TRADE SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 118,236.60	$ 166,573.69	$ 205,419.80	$ 131,234.11
Wages	12,138.45	45,240.01	32,407.87	28,207.08
Fees	740.98	3,105.28	2,739.81	1,459.01
Materials, Supplies and Printing	52,049.72	97,415.82	121,264.90	61,482.80
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,784.84	5,701.71	4,289.83	2,446.31
Maintenance Services and Expenses	22,611.70	36,547.55	36,172.87	19,014.65
Construction, Equipment and Land	14,188.03	43,908.23	87,686.37	15,655.44
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	208.44	761.20	290.94	.....
Stores	5,517.39	17,839.50	7,301.06	8,716.87
Advance Requisitions	.....	150.00	*150.00	300.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 229,476.15	$ 417,242.99	$ 497,423.45	$ 268,516.27
During—1945-1947	$ 226,952.44	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	2,523.71	$ 385,211.37	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	32,031.62	$ 436,082.82	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	61,340.63	$ 268,516.27
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School— Installation of Heating System	.....	.....	.....	$ 20,000.00
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	$ 172,000.00	$ 300,000.00	$ 400,000.00	618,000.00
Credits—1945-1947	57,476.54	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	.....	117,276.25	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	97,423.45	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	34,896.92
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 229,476.54	$ 417,276.25	$ 497,423.45	$ 672,896.92
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .39	$ 33.26	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 404,380.65

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCOTLAND SCHOOL FOR VETERANS' CHILDREN				
Salaries	$ 249,156.61	$ 316,074.94	$ 364,200.59	$ 221,938.53
Wages	28,858.23	29,598.75	46,421.63	25,165.25
Fees	3,935.65	4,607.44	6,922.56	2,574.75
Materials, Supplies and Printing	128,752.25	169,631.22	179,235.67	106,566.99
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,667.34	8,877.86	8,598.98	4,958.03
Maintenance Services and Expenses	58,331.59	93,180.83	101,677.51	47,754.93
Construction, Equipment and Land	13,008.20	2,263.97	16,511.63	12,576.54
Stores	*8,710.59	2,728.29	6,344.40	2,847.92
Advance Requisition	.....	128.41	*128.41	400.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 479,999.28	$ 627,091.71	$ 729,784.56	$ 424,782.94
During—1945-1947	$ 478,551.82	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	1,447.46	$ 625,994.71	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	1,097.00	$ 728,728.19	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	1,056.37	$ 424,782.94
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Scotland School for Veterans' Children	$ 480,000.00	$ 610,000.00	$ 730,000.00	$ 881,000.00
Scotland School for Veterans' Children—Deficiency	.....	17,092.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 480,000.00	$ 627,092.00	$ 730,000.00	$ 881,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .72	$ .29	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 215.44	$ 456,217.06

* Indicates Deduction.
# Name changed from Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans School by Acts 75, 76, 77 of the 1951 Session.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE (LAND GRANT)				
Maintenance	$ 5,669,000.00	$ 8,355,000.00	$ 10,491,000.00	$ 6,434,372.96
School of Mineral Industries	195,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	54,892.09
School of Agriculture—Crop Study	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	50,012.91
Petroleum Industries	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	8,294.00
Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....
Livestock Industry	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Burning Gob Piles	.....	.....	22,500.00	.....
Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes	.....	95,000.00	.....	.....
Buildings	.....	750,000.00	.....	.....
Total Pennsylvania State College	$ 6,014,000.00	$ 9,930,000.00	$ 11,043,500.00	$ 6,547,571.96
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—STATE AIDED				
University of Pennsylvania				
Maintenance	$ 1,980,000.00	$ 2,675,000.00	$ 3,025,960.00	$ 1,540,293.75
School of Veterinary Medicine	350,000.00	400,000.00	448,000.00	184,500.00
University of Pittsburgh				
Maintenance	1,651,200.00	2,225,000.00	2,516,920.00	1,273,500.00
Western State Psychiatric Institute	.....	.....	1,750,000.00	903,387.32
Women's Medical College	132,000.00	165,000.00	250,000.00	124,500.00
Jefferson Medical College	181,500.00	588,000.00	876,000.00	562,500.00
Temple University				
Maintenance	1,500,000.00	2,075,000.00	2,350,000.00	193,025.05
Medical School				171,875.00
Hahnemann Medical College	181,500.00	415,500.00	680,000.00	210,816.22
Lincoln University	110,000.00	154,000.00	225,000.00	81,787.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 12,100,200.00	$ 18,627,500.00	$ 23,165,380.00	$ 11,793,756.98
During—1945-1947	$ 10,313,686.01	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	1,786,513.99	$ 16,675,030.88	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	1,952,469.12	$ 20,803,668.68	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	2,361,711.32	$ 11,793,756.98
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State College				
Maintenance	$ 5,669,000.00	$ 8,355,000.00	$ 10,491,000.00	$ 17,105,000.00
School of Mineral Industries	195,000.00	195,000.00	195,000.00	195,000.00
Credits—1947-1949—School of Mineral Industries	.....	35,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951—School of Mineral Industries	.....	.....	35,000.00	.....
Burning Gob Piles	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
Credits—1949-1951—Burning Gob Piles	.....	.....	11,250.00	.....
School of Agriculture—Crop Study	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Petroleum Industries	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....
Livestock Industry	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
Animal and Poultry Disease Laboratory	.....	.....	.....	137,500.00
Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes	.....	95,000.00	.....	.....
Buildings	.....	750,000.00	.....	.....
University of Pennsylvania				
Maintenance	1,980,000.00	2,675,000.00	3,025,960.00	4,107,450.00
School of Veterinary Medicine	350,000.00	400,000.00	448,000.00	492,000.00
University of Pittsburgh				
Maintenance	1,651,200.00	2,225,000.00	2,516,920.00	3,396,000.00
Western State Psychiatric Institute	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00
Women's Medical College	132,000.00	165,000.00	250,000.00	332,000.00
Jefferson Medical College	181,500.00	588,000.00	876,000.00	1,500,000.00
Temple University				
Maintenance	1,500,000.00	2,075,000.00	2,350,000.00	1,887,000.00
Medical School				1,375,000.00
Hahnemann Medical College	181,500.00	415,500.00	680,000.00	1,000,000.00
Lincoln University	110,000.00	154,000.00	225,000.00	331,000.00
Washington and Jefferson	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 12,100,200.00	$ 18,627,500.00	$ 23,469,130.00	$ 34,557,950.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 303,750.00	$ 22,764,193.02

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE AIDED				
Philadelphia Museum	$ 32,997.57	$ 40,999.64	$ 45,825.89	$ 17,131.85
Philadelphia Museum School of Art	165,000.00	206,000.00	230,000.00	47,437.50
Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry	36,300.00	45,500.00	45,500.00	.....
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	72,600.00	91,000.00	100,000.00	34,557.85
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Buildings	.....	.....	150,000.00	10,941.00
National Farm School	38,500.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	15,500.00
Johnson Industrial School	38,500.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	22,275.00
Franklin Institute	55,000.00	69,000.00	77,000.00	31,762.50
Berean Training School	.....	33,846.57	16,004.45	16,087.50
Williamson Trade School	.....	.....	40,000.00	11,000.00
Philadelphia Textile Institute	.....	80,000.00	.....	47,437.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 438,897.57	$ 662,346.21	$ 812,330.34	$ 254,130.70
During—1945-1947	$ 361,817.13	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	77,080.44	$ 572,975.26	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	89,370.95	$ 608,138.17	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	204,192.17	$ 254,130.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Philadelphia Museum	$ 33,000.00	$ 41,000.00	$ 46,000.00	$ 46,000.00
Philadelphia Museum School of Art	165,000.00	206,000.00	230,000.00	126,500.00
Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry	36,300.00	45,500.00	45,500.00	50,050.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	72,600.00	91,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Buildings	.....	.....	150,000.00	75,000.00
National Farm School	38,500.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	62,000.00
Johnson Industrial School	38,500.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	59,400.00
Franklin Institute	55,000.00	69,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00
Berean Training School	.....	35,000.00	39,000.00	42,900.00
Philadelphia Textile Institute	.....	80,000.00	.....	126,500.00
Williamson Trade School	.....	.....	40,000.00	44,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 438,900.00	$ 663,500.00	$ 835,500.00	$ 827,050.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2.43	$ 1,153.79	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 23,169.66	$ 572,919.30

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
TUBERCULAR REHABILITATION	$ 13,824.62	.....	.....	.....
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE	670,737.78	.....	.....	.....
FEDERAL AID FOR TRAINING OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH	148,315.05	$ 9,062.99	.....	.....
FEDERAL AID FOR TRAINING N. Y. A. YOUTH	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM	1,267,827.80	4,425,046.64	$ 5,489,844.87	$ 3,181,036.17
PURCHASE OF ORGAN BY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE	.....	15,030.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,100,705.25	$ 4,449,139.63	$ 5,489,844.87	$ 3,181,036.17
CREDITS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium	$ 732,923.05	$ 887,830.06	$ 641,850.08	$ 565,713.85
Credits—1945-1947	2,255,612.26	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	.....	4,203,159.65	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	5,413,708.64	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	3,064,355.50
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,988,535.31	$ 5,090,989.71	$ 6,055,558.72	$ 3,630,069.35
BALANCES—				
Transferred	$ 887,830.06	$ 641,850.08	$ 565,713.85	$ 449,033.18

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 1,670,132.67	$ 2,164,585.16	$ 2,424,585.40	$ 1,306,880.36
Fees	58,448.34	78,983,90	80,428.90	34,535.84
Materials, Supplies and Printing	39,426.15	82,648.20	78,643.69	26,924.83
Transportation, Communication and Information	102,409.50	171,677.47	192,571.88	75,072.25
Maintenance Services and Expenses	15,056.28	20,143.46	26,067.86	11,820.08
Construction, Equipment and Land	91,388.86	30,276.82	21,470.62	5,781.38
Advance Requisitions	23,138.20	.....	.....	4,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,548,315.01	$ 2,823.768.35	$ 1,465,514.74
During—1945-1947	$ 1,908,883.14	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	91,116.86	$ 2,514,565.09	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	33,749.92	$ 2,797,459.46	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	26,308.89	$ 1,465,514.74
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,000.000.00	$ 2,580,000.00	$ 3,466,000.00	$ 3,649,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 31,684.99	$ 642,231.65	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 2,183,485.26
EXPENDED FOR—				
GRADE CROSSING PROTECTION—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 14,925.49	$ 19,283.19	$ 10,000.00	.....
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1947-1949 ($1,200.00)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	$ 14,925.49	$ 15,383.19	.....	.....
1951-1952	.....	3,900.00	$ 10,000.00	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Grade Crossing Protection	$ 15,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	$ 35,000.00
BALANCE—				
Lapsed	$ 74.51	$ 5,716.81	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 15,000.00	$ 35,000.00

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 2,442,875.69	$ 3,075,117.77	$ 3,550,123.37	$ 1,893,941.33
Wages	35,755.01	105,549.44	77,498.95	34,593.32
Fees	35,733.79	20,440.41	44,163.39	30,957.78
Materials, Supplies and Printing	373,802.36	360,312.47	323,444.52	74,961.39
Transportation, Communication and Information	366,589.91	474,481.08	703,185.12	173,111.31
Maintenance Services and Expenses	76,733.55	96,395.57	102,766.88	53,992.99
Construction, Equipment and Land	24,518.80	111,106.87	34,224.52	15,266.05
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,356,009.11	$ 4,243,403.61	$ 4,835,406.75	$ 2,276,824.17
During—1945-1947	$ 3,180,319.78	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	175,689.33	$ 4,109,702.71	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	133,700.90	$ 4,714,386.15	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	121,020.60	$ 2,276,824.17
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,081,000.00	$ 4,360,000.00	$ 4,870,000.00	$ 5,834,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	350,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,431,000.00	$ 4,360,000.00	$ 4,870,000.00	$ 5,834,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 74,990.89	$ 116,596.39	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 34,593.25	$ 3,557,175.83

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 48,168.33	$ 56,421.31	$ 61,952.06	$ 39,062.43
Wages	2,601.25	4,539.25	7,280.60	3,446.93
Fees	30,864.24	30,115.00	34,439.35	11,275.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	531.93	1,249.47	1,375.66	392.54
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,204.61	11,480.82	14,967.29	7,139.79
Maintenance Services and Expenses	11,210.00	18,193.00	18,491.52	8,736.55
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	2,060.38	674.28
Subsidies	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....
Advance Requisitions	19.64	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 104,600.00	$ 121,998.85	$ 143,566.86	$ 70,727.52
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—GARRETT ESTATE				
Salaries	$ 18,626.00	$ 19,024.00	$ 9,854.00	$ 4,500.00
Fees	15,000.00	15,004.00	15,000.00	6,875.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	4.80	10.40	3.20	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	28.56	14.49	68.64	77.13
Maintenance Services and Expenses	40.83	22.81	40.21	20.37
Construction, Equipment and Land	14.44	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 33,714.63	$ 34,075.70	$ 24,966.05	$ 11,472.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 138,314.63	$ 156,074.55	$ 168,532.91	$ 82,200.02
During—1945-1947	$ 136,361.96	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	1,952.67	$ 154,995.93	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	1,078.62	$ 160,353.89	.....
1951-1952	$ 138,314.63	$ 156,074.55	$ 168,532.91	$ 82,200.02
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	.....	.....	.....	$ 365,000.00
State Athletic Commission	$ 90,000.00	$ 122,000.00	$ 150,000.00	165,000.00
State Athletic Commission—Deficiency	14,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Garrett Estate	35,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00	24,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 139,600.00	$ 157,000.00	$ 180,000.00	$ 554,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,285.37	$ 925.45	$ 5,033.95	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	6,433.14	$ 471,799.98

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
CASH SECURITY DEPOSITS—MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ACT	.....	.....	$ 19,425.00	$ 200,210.00
CREDITS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium	.....	.....	.....	$ 245,993.65
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 265,418.65	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	302,520.99
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	.....	$ 265,418.65	$ 548,514.64
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	.....	.....	$ 245,993.65	$ 348,304.64

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 253,309.52	$ 329,109.74	$ 373,365.43	$ 210,961.13
Wages	11,876.40	5,653.38	3,595.18	3,783.17
Fees	74.75	100.00	1,100.00	200.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	17,224.64	23,072.45	13,715.06	14,503.89
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,799.86	14,872.44	29,508.99	7,871.57
Maintenance Services and Expenses	3,678.02	13,008.49	2,233.76	982.83
Construction, Equipment and Land	15,912.73	11,926.71	11,463.03	8,235.11
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 313,875.92	$ 397,743.21	$ 434,981.45	$ 246,537.70
During—1945-1947	$ 303,176.88	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	10,699.04	$ 385,960.02	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	11,783.19	$ 434,485.12	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	496.33	$ 246,537.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 285,000.00	$ 410,000.00	$ 435,000.00	$ 576,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	28,996.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 313,996.00	$ 410,000.00	$ 435,000.00	$ 576,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 120.08	$ 12,256.79	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 18.55	$ 329,462.30
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLISHING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS				
Transportation, Communication and Information	$ 22,062.37	$ 23,090.18	$ 29,999.65	$ 18,146.64
PAYMENTS OF PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 8,587.68	$ 7,075.25	$ 5,056.48	$ 2,377.92
EXPENSES—VOTING CITIZENS IN MILITARY SERVICE				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 34,516.77	.....	.....	$ 6,028.71
FILING FEE—EXAMINATION OF VOTING MACHINES IN PHILADELPHIA (Receipts for Special Purposes)	$ 900.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 66,066.82	$ 30,165.43	$ 35,056.13	$ 26,553.27
During—1945-1947	$ 65,628.17	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	438.65	$ 30,165.43	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 35,056.13	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 26,553.27
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 50,000.00
Payments of Pension and Gratuities	9,670.00	9,670.00	6,430.00	4,840.00
Expenses—Voting Citizens in Military Service	750,000.00	.....	.....	383,000.00
Filing Fee for Examination of Voting Machines in Philadelphia—Credits—1945-1947 (Receipts for Special Purpose)	900.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 790,570.00	$ 39,670.00	$ 36,430.00	$ 437,840.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 724,503.18	$ 9,504.57	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 1,373.87	$ 411,286.73

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD—SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 102,340.96	$ 135,596.05	$ 160,289.40	$ 98,717.24
Wages	7,406.90	13,099.23	17,023.12	3,846.47
Fees	12,177.13	9,757.01	19,953.94	11,413.87
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,066.09	7,330.12	8,344.53	1,011.97
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,774.21	4,578.82	5,310.84	1,995.83
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,728.78	2,398.01	3,222.38	3,207.54
Construction, Equipment and Land	8,895.82	7,139.26	9,870.71	156.87
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	29.03	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 139,389.89	$ 179,927.53	$ 224,014.92	$ 120,349.79
During—1945-1947	$ 130,145.41	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	9,244.48	$ 174,369.46	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	5,558.07	$ 208,490.75	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	15,524.17	$ 120,349.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 160,000.00	$ 183,000.00	$ 225,000.00	$ 255,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 20,610.11	$ 3,072.47	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 985.08	$ 135,150.21
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 1,185,000.00	$ 1,381,678.00	$ 1,380,946.00	$ 809,580.00
Contingent Reserve Account	1,309,000.00	1,698,891.00	2,276,203.00	1,729,520.00
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	537,750.00	696,000.00	929,029.00	1,622,800.00
Employes of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid From State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account	.....	75,000.00	.....	.....
Total	$ 3,081,750.00	$ 3,901,569.00	$ 4,636,178.00	$ 4,186,900.00
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM				
Expenses	$ 3,361.34	$ 5,962.64	$ 10,097.10	$ 8,798.85
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,085,111.34	$ 3,907,531.64	$ 4,646,275.10	$ 4,195,698.85
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	$ 3,084,483.84	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 (($*19.66)	627.50	$ 3,906,729.39	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	802.25	$ 4,645,569.32	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	705.78	$ 4,195,698.85
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 1,185,000.00	$ 1,381,678.00	$ 1,380,946.00	$ 1,619,160.00
Contingent Reserve Account	1,309,000.00	1,698,891.00	2,276,203.00	3,459,047.00
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	537,750.00	696,000.00	929,029.00	1,622,800.00
Municipal Employes' Retirement System	25,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Employes of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid From State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account	.....	75,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 3,106,750.00	$ 3,931,569.00	$ 4,656,178.00	$ 6,771,007.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 21,638.66	$ 24,037.36	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 9,902.90	$ 2,575,308.15

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 7,180,534.50	$ 9,589,915.65	$ 11,406,334.01	$ 6,562,254.57
Wages	1,551.20	.....	21.47	.....
Fees	11,558.90	11,053.65	11,649.38	5,069.61
Materials, Supplies and Printing	465,649.98	528,560.94	642,030.16	107,585.29
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,268,222.40	3,328,707.39	3,888,583.07	1,942,081.10
Maintenance Services and Expenses	704,167.74	898,912.07	964,124.44	294,374.69
Equipment	329,130.04	313,800.61	560,444.72	123,996.38
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Subsidies	.....	21.56	.....	5.67
Return to Motor Fund of Unused Appropriation	41,958.32	224,743.19	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 11,002,773.08	$ 14,895,715.06	$ 17,473,187.25	$ 9,055,367.31
During—1945-1947	$ 10,408,269.64	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	594,503.44	$ 14,105,795.14	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	789,919.92	$ 16,730,812.82	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	742,374.43	$ 9,055,367.31
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 3,000,000.00	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 5,800,000.00	$ 6,330,000.00
Credits—1945-1947	†8,002,773.08	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	.....	†10,008,086.66	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	†13,642,040.00	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	†9,001,200.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 11,002,773.08	$ 15,008,086.66	$ 19,442,040.00	$ 15,331,200.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 112,371.60	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 1,968,852.75	$ 6,275,832.69

† Allocation from the Motor License Fund. As required this money is transferred to the credit of this appropriation in the General Fund.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 491,540.32	$ 585,546.83	$ 769,385.29	$ 472,802.17
Wages	18,347.41	14,341.65	22,104.95	20,741.46
Fees	276.75	1,007.39	572.51	247.42
Materials, Supplies and Printing	30,740.17	24,635.58	21,769.68	9,142.70
Transportation, Communication and Information	63,321.01	79,177.05	77,185.75	50,762.95
Maintenance Services and Expenses	23,384.83	31,538.93	35,620.83	19,828.55
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,808.96	12,844.36	6,298.51	1,789.83
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 637,419.45	$ 749,091.79	$ 932,997.52	$ 575,315.08
During—1945-1947	$ 622,789.82	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	14,629.63	$ 735,990.61	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	13,101.18	$ 932,708.51	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	289.01	$ 575,315.08
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 620,000.00	$ 900,000.00	$ 933,000.00	$ 1,122,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	21,290.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 641,290.00	$ 900,000.00	$ 933,000.00	$ 1,122,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,870.55	$ 150,908.21	$ 2.48	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 546,684.92
EXPENDED FOR—				
COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND—ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	$ 134,554.49	$ 164,885.66	$ 186,994.99	$ 99,329.61
Wages	5,933.13	2,972.69	3,676.76	8,453.26
Fees	100,340.21	111,179.22	77,393.59	34,050.86
Materials, Supplies and Printing	5,264.88	2,666.89	5,692.92	454.65
Transportation, Communication and Information	30,347.32	26,664.14	29,776.57	17,449.24
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,730.20	1,221.26	2,735.90	1,165.04
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,120.99	410.14	10,757.80	3,670.26
Total	$ 281,291.22	$ 310,000.00	$ 317,028.53	$ 164,572.92
REHABILITATION OF THE BLIND	$ 7,997.14	$ 474,277.57	$ 537,750.86	$ 242,415.49
EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND	.....	.....	$ 30,000.00	.....
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION ACT	.....	$ 44,118.20	$ 68,808.25	$ 44,014.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 289,288.36	$ 828,395.77	$ 953,587.64	$ 451,002.91
During—1945-1947	$ 263,613.82	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	25,674.54	$ 812,653.33	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	15,742.44	$ 903,222.44	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	50,365.20	$ 451,002.91
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Council for the Blind	$ 288,700.00	$ 310,000.00	$ 425,000.00	$ 435,000.00
Rehabilitation of the Blind	100,000.00	110,000.00	150,000.00	233,300.00
Employment Fund for the Blind	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Treatment of Drug Addicts	.....	.....	.....	45,000.00
Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	.....	60,000.00	78,610.00	78,610.00
Credits—1947-1949—Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	.....	19,026.78	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949—Home Instruction for the Blind	.....	353,350.51	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951—Rehabilitation of the Blind	.....	19,041.54	373,765.50	.....
Credits—1951-1952—Rehabilitation of the Blind	.....	.....	27,095.74	173,374.78
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 388,700.00	$ 871,418.83	$ 1,084,471.24	$ 965,284.78
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 99,411.64	$ 43,023.06	$ 130,883.60	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 514,281.87

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 275,572.95	$ 390,813.04	$ 497,722.73	$ 283,286.90
Wages	33,285.34	49,585.28	49,432.55	30,279.75
Fees	751.00	1,741.00	2,241.59	1,219.36
Materials, Supplies and Printing	179,823.89	275,176.61	293,231.91	141,822.26
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,844.97	6,247.57	7,647.31	3,662.20
Maintenance Services and Expenses	53,189.21	60,981.71	72,243.44	34,705.27
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,210.31	21,776.70	39,287.92	7,222.64
Stores	*382.46	16,474.69	*12,102.87	16,062.83
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Nurse Cadet Corps—Federal Reimbursement	*11,095.34	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 541,199.87	$ 822,796.60	$ 949,704.58	$ 518,461.21
During—1945-1947	$ 530,964.79	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	10,235.08	$ 800,349.86	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	22,446.74	$ 918,733.74	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	30,970.84	$ 518,461.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡455,000.00	$ ‡721,800.00	$ ‡950,000.00	$ ‡700,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡86,200.00	‡101,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .13	$ 3.40	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 295.42	$ 181,538.79
EXPENDED FOR—				
BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 197,514.53	$ 285,712.73	$ 362,660.60	$ 196,144.85
Wages	34,844.16	69,107.99	78,474.49	48,731.04
Fees	50.00	330.00	8,395.35	5,068.26
Materials, Supplies and Printing	92,895.09	134,759.14	147,967.33	74,221.64
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,570.65	5,516.76	6,071.38	2,774.67
Maintenance Services and Expenses	34,150.45	36,653.55	26,767.92	13,674.89
Construction, Equipment and Land	7,995.57	21,150.99	28,035.20	7,460.36
Stores	7,909.21	6,261.83	6,076.39	4,969.69
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 378,929.66	$ 559,492.99	$ 664,448.66	$ 353,245.40
During—1945-1947	$ 351,857.78	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	27,071.88	$ 537,308.98	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	22,184.01	$ 640,656.56	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	23,792.10	$ 353,245.40
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡302,550.00	$ ‡489,800.00	$ ‡665,000.00	$ ‡450,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡78,350.00	‡70,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,970.34	$ 307.01	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 551.34	$ 96,754.60

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State-Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 276,287.96	$ 437,635.59	$ 476,844.46	$ 271,918.31
Wages	62,769.84	41,417.24	49,102.36	31,884.05
Fees	110.00	305.00	305.80	4,664.92
Materials, Supplies and Printing	145,461.46	205,122.54	223,092.84	111,451.14
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,252.55	5,257.81	5,468.42	2,552.87
Maintenance Services and Expenses	29,550.09	39,383.56	52,531.76	27,411.18
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,313.56	17,879.64	33,184.53	12,042.36
Stores	11,008.55	7,538.55	*10,076.13	7,188.21
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	689.94	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 539,754.01	$ 754,539.93	$ 831,143.98	$ 469,313.04
During—1945-1947	$ 527,327.61	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	12,426.40	$ 736,231.48	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	18,308.45	$ 794,248.00	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	36,895.98	$ 469,313.04
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡453,000.00	$ ‡675,600.00	$ ‡832,000.00	$ ‡500,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡86,800.00	‡81,300.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 45.99	$ 2,360.07	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 856.02	$ 30,686.96
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 191,715.28	$ 290,021.94	$ 453,260.49	$ 262,957.10
Wages	27,287.88	51,952.81	59,821.32	50,115.76
Fees	85.00	592.50	525.38	4,834.68
Materials, Supplies and Printing	89,393.96	160,695.73	190,568.45	108,901.40
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,322.77	4,068.76	5,530.16	3,219.33
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20,834.04	28,634.46	37,469.98	25,354.83
Construction, Equipment and Land	12,613.40	10,440.83	11,536.27	4,876.10
Stores	4,417.76	22,956.68	*4,076.84	31,384.41
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 349,670.09	$ 569,363.71	$ 754,635.21	$ 491,843.61
During—1945-1947	$ 329,586.07	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	20,084.02	$ 559,148.99	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	10,214.72	$ 742,102.04	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	12,533.17	$ 491,843.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡288,000.00	$ ‡507,100.00	$ ‡755,000.00	$ ‡550,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡61,700.00	‡63,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 29.91	$ 736.29	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 364.79	$ 58,156.39

* Indicates Deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State-Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 335,099.74	$ 506,733.12	$ 655,271.79	$ 389,887.63
Wages	48,702.43	46,635.44	83,452.62	68,319.70
Fees	299.45	1,567.54	461.65	6,073.89
Materials, Supplies and Printing	253,806.03	325,878.02	417,129.87	234,146.71
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,236.07	5,354.38	7,785.86	4,590.55
Maintenance Services and Expenses	68,828.91	84,787.37	100,260.28	46,705.10
Construction, Equipment and Land	13,596.63	26,107.99	70,762.76	12,434.70
Stores	* 1,095.67	18,631.94	4,635.04	32,257.99
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	2.60	288.87
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 724,473.59	$ 1,015,695.80	$ 1,339,762.47	$ 794,705.14
During—1945-1947	$ 702,484.99	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	21,988.60	$ 997,075.17	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	18,620.63	$ 1,319,747.75	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	20,014.72	$ 794,705.14
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡608,500.00	$ ‡879,700.00	$ ‡1,340,000.00	$ ‡900,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡116,500.00	‡136,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 526.41	$ 4.20	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 237.53	$ 105,294.86
EXPENDED FOR—				
LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 194,926.53	$ 274,141.65	$ 319,176.38	$ 187,134.88
Wages	17,259.23	25,314.10	25,926.92	12,474.40
Fees	110.00	457.50	955.80	660.03
Materials, Supplies and Printing	76,738.30	119,675.99	125,941.85	55,446.90
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,938.56	3,614.21	3,921.15	1,678.73
Maintenance Services and Expenses	28,093.61	37,682.80	46,434.68	17,117.29
Construction, Equipment and Land	6,171.78	8,349.99	10,363.16	2,952.94
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Stores	2,753.88	3,964.87	971.09	4,837.43
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 328,991.89	$ 473,201.11	$ 533,691.03	$ 282,502.60
During—1945-1947	$ 305,666.88	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	23,325.01	$ 457,167.10	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	16,034.01	$ 512,619.23	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	21,071.80	$ 282,502.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡272,600.00	$ ‡419,200.00	$ ‡540,000.00	$ ‡450,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡56,450.00	‡60,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 58.11	$ 5,998.89	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 6,308.97	$ 167,497.40

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 268,228.83	$ 412,710.46	$ 458,733.69	$ 258,470.44
Wages	34,178.65	37,291.00	41,746.41	30,507.52
Fees	899.00	972.00	3,155.80	339.68
Materials, Supplies and Printing	133,075.21	189,191.87	241,526.98	129,623.17
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,782.92	4,323.31	5,502.57	2,514.29
Maintenance Services and Expenses	27,205.46	32,053.05	36,301.45	24,969.33
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,110.14	24,728.23	18,165.43	6,722.48
Stores	7,437.06	13,063.51	*7,336.15	8,298.02
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 483,917.27	$ 714,333.43	$ 797,796.18	$ 461,644.93
During—1945-1947	$ 472,220.74	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	11,696.53	$ 697,948.70	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	16,384.73	$ 767,998.55	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	29,797.63	$ 461,644.93
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡404,000.00	$ ‡624,400.00	$ ‡798,000.00	$ ‡700,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡80,000.00	‡90,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 82.73	$ 66.57	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 203.82	$ 238,355.07
EXPENDED FOR—				
PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 241,407.61	$ 329,007.01	$ 376,964.48	$ 223,525.74
Wages	20,812.04	45,067.98	52,127.74	40,111.82
Fees	2,805.32	423.95	991.25	304.68
Materials, Supplies and Printing	140,802.35	216,623.52	253,325.92	125,377.40
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,962.64	4,612.47	5,616.10	2,985.14
Maintenance Services and Expenses	45,118.70	42,638.40	41,396.79	18,954.92
Construction, Equipment and Land	15,925.10	11,562.65	25,099.31	1,251.14
Stores	3,358.48	10,056.68	*3,637.60	8,706.54
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Nurse Cadet Corps—Federal Reimbursement	*11,596.02	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 463,596.22	$ 659,992.66	$ 751,883.99	$ 421,417.38
During—1945-1947	$ 440,819.49	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	22,776.73	$ 632,086.50	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	27,906.16	$ 711,749.89	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	40,134.10	$ 421,417.38
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡385,350.00	$ ‡572,600.00	$ ‡753,000.00	$ ‡500,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡78,300.00	‡90,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 53.78	$ 2,607.34	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 1,116.01	$ 78,582.62

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State-Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 444,414.67	$ 640,622.52	$ 792,040.32	$ 476,201.24
Wages	34,301.28	58,047.20	62,026.18	46,597.96
Fees	286.00	743.00	1,204.25	311.02
Materials, Supplies and Printing	344,603.60	487,222.37	554,833.94	342,732.21
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,487.81	7,649.33	8,445.72	4,770.35
Maintenance Services and Expenses	66,029.32	75,580.32	83,756.07	52,729.45
Construction, Equipment and Land	10,602.43	18,102.42	30,874.49	7,333.68
Stores	8,919.46	15,226.10	*18,382.35	4,217.43
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Nurse Cadet Corps—Federal Reimbursement	*8,864.50	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 907,780.07	$ 1,303,193.26	$ 1,514,798.62	$ 935,093.34
During—1945-1947	$ 879,816.51	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	27,963.56	$ 1,273,709.58	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	29,483.68	$ 1,478,051.32	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	36,747.30	$ 935,093.34
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡758,000.00	$ ‡1,126,200.00	$ ‡1,515,000.00	$ ‡1,100,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡149,800.00	‡177,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 19.93	$ 6.74	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 201.38	$ 164,906.66
EXPENDED FOR—				
SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 207,030.48	$ 308,929.71	$ 345,498.67	$ 227,616.09
Wages	36,498.93	47,048.42	50,858.13	24,443.51
Fees	1,287.00	934.54	1,172.90	2,725.85
Materials, Supplies and Printing	100,091.54	127,547.16	154,473.37	87,129.15
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,170.03	2,978.67	3,721.48	1,701.71
Maintenance Services and Expenses	37,056.07	37,544.82	47,370.87	15,739.08
Construction, Equipment and Land	6,688.40	11,853.64	26,509.24	3,583.84
Stores	3,959.37	6,732.66	*595.39	1,964.15
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 395,781.82	$ 543,569.62	$ 629,009.27	$ 365,103.38
During—1945-1947	$ 378,124.80	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	17,657.02	$ 529,464.93	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	14,104.69	$ 593,132.59	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	35,876.68	$ 365,103.38
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡323,000.00	$ ‡483,600.00	$ ‡632,000.00	$ ‡450,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡72,800.00	‡60,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 18.18	$ 30.38	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 2,990.73	$ 84,896.62

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State-Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE OWNED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS				
Ashland State Hospital	$ 541,200.00	$ 822,800.00	$ 950,000.00	$ 700,000.00
Blossburg State Hospital	380,900.00	559,800.00	665,000.00	450,000.00
Coaldale State Hospital	539,800.00	756,900.00	832,000.00	500,000.00
Connellsville State Hospital	349,700.00	570,100.00	755,000.00	550,000.00
Hazleton State Hospital	725,000.00	1,015,700.00	1,340,000.00	900,000.00
Locust Mountain State Hospital	329,050.00	479,200.00	540,000.00	450,000.00
Nanticoke State Hospital	484,000.00	714,400.00	798,000.00	700,000.00
Philipsburg State Hospital	463,650.00	662,600.00	753,000.00	500,000.00
Scranton State Hospital	907,800.00	1,303,200.00	1,515,000.00	1,100,000.00
Shamokin State Hospital	395,800.00	543,600.00	632,000.00	450,000.00
Reserve	.....	.....	.....	3,745,000.00
Total Appropriation	$ †5,116,900.00	$ §7,428,300.00	$ 8,780,000.00	$ 10,045,000.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS—HUNTINGDON				
Salaries	$ 669,086.15	$ 784,943.45	$ 869,922.50	$ 540,899.28
Wages	15,791.34	3,305.52	26,034.12	3,302.94
Fees	4,257.07	6,476.21	6,871.41	3,405.84
Materials, Supplies and Printing	248,867.13	292,260.86	372,326.36	184,494.64
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,120.99	7,938.83	7,680.57	3,423.90
Maintenance Services and Expenses	100,491.92	126,349.94	134,282.25	53,861.60
Construction, Equipment and Land	39,522.92	45,396.65	79,250.77	16,763.03
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	56,309.11	60,214.47	65,028.69	28,362.15
Stores	8,426.88	25,670.87	7,201.88	13,597.27
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,200.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,150,873.51	$ 1,352,556.80	$ 1,568,598.55	$ 851,311.16
During—1945-1947	$ 1,113,123.94	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	37,749.57	$ 1,310,750.21	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	41,806.59	$ 1,538,320.08	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	30,278.47	$ 851,311.16
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,100,000.00	$ ‡1,238,000.00	$ ‡1,590,000.00	$ ‡1,828,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡51,000.00	‡124,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 126.49	$ 9,443.20	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 21,401.45	$ 976,688.84

† Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $866,900.00.
§ Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $928,300.00.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL—MORGANZA				
Salaries	$ 480,742.39	$ 493,150.78	$ 534,828.93	$ 337,167.65
Wages	92,013.22	88,815.41	84,939.41	51,560.61
Fees	7,715.12	7,248.59	10,965.99	4,621.53
Materials, Supplies and Printing	326,137.68	278,897.76	278,733.88	143,391.95
Transportation, Communication and Information	23,055.73	20,659.79	19,378.40	8,033.73
Maintenance Services and Expenses	104,246.53	107,818.02	141,475.06	52,759.80
Construction, Equipment and Land	73,506.33	26,238.90	72,364.32	14,291.10
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	5,751.15	.....
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Stores	39,522.51	25,181.75	*21,708.62	6,572.62
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,146,939.51	$ 1,048,011.00	$ 1,126,728.52	$ 619,398.99
During—1945-1947	$ 1,077,867.26	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	69,072.25	$ 1,032,212.99	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	15,798.01	$ 1,103,110.82	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	23,617.70	$ 619,398.99
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,127,000.00	$ ‡961,000.00	$ ‡1,200,000.00	$ ‡1,280,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡21,000.00	‡87,500.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,060.49	$ 489.00	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 73,271.48	$ 660,601.01
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN—MUNCY				
Salaries	$ 261,388.49	$ 319,262.85	$ 364,139.33	$ 208,557.21
Wages	41,498.80	82,289.86	92,894.68	52,114.20
Fees	514.10	1,623.86	1,483.50	1,155.20
Materials, Supplies and Printing	146,192.97	212,001.98	183,317.79	84,516.72
Transportation, Communication and Information	12,826.93	16,608.15	15,090.13	7,280.07
Maintenance Services and Expenses	65,446.03	61,693.48	79,332.00	34,819.43
Construction, Equipment and Land	13,327.52	36,538.73	49,406.01	5,813.60
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	17,676.47	18,142.91	17,104.60	7,318.45
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	1,055.76	.....	.....
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	*77.05	500.00
Stores	*220.27	*6,124.28	*5,426.05	*1,272.59
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 558,651.04	$ 743,093.30	$ 797,264.94	$ 400,802.29
During—1945-1947	$ 540,229.24	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	18,421.80	$ 709,889.79	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	33,203.51	$ 757,855.94	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	39,409.00	$ 400,802.29
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡529,500.00	$ ‡671,000.00	$ ‡845,000.00	$ ‡910,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡41,000.00	‡79,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 11,848.96	$ 6,906.70	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 47,735.06	$ 509,197.71

* Indicates deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries	$ 1,749,772.62	$ 2,082,460.02	$ 2,383,494.08	$ 1,308,266.50
Wages	40,143.33	68,975.37	74,711.11	100,875.72
Fees	14,102.72	14,011.82	13,806.65	5,755.70
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,048,145.76	1,565,058.30	1,584,541.44	807,854.59
Transportation, Communication and Information	41,102.02	53,659.46	54,305.52	21,993.66
Maintenance Services and Expenses	298,596.31	433,523.63	430,494.21	210,597.01
Construction, Equipment and Land	69,233.59	82,467.53	119,246.41	30,813.88
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	158,903.85	172,555.35	187,917.80	103,512.35
Stores	10,739.41	26,092.04	30,223.55	49,055.04
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,386.24
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,430,739.61	$ 4,498,803.52	$ 4,878,740.77	$ 2,640,110.69
During—1945-1947	$ 3,357,418.37	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	73,321.24	$ 4,427,712.58	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	71,090.94	$ 4,795,209.17	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	83,531.60	$ 2,640,110.69
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡3,185,500.00	$ ‡4,154,000.00	$ ‡4,945,000.00	$ ‡5,320,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡270,500.00	‡386,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 25,260.39	$ 41,196.48	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 66,259.23	$ 2,679,889.31
EXPENDED FOR—				
WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries	$ 1,279,358.06	$ 1,479,349.76	$ 1,559,344.08	$ 860,319.14
Wages	34,749.27	66,271.91	94,696.25	49,349.95
Fees	10,773.11	15,332.09	18,420.69	8,594.38
Materials, Supplies and Printing	797,636.17	1,083,596.46	1,210,150.59	588,555.50
Transportation, Communication and Information	36,963.17	36,387.05	47,208.95	25,155.62
Maintenance Services and Expenses	213,238.79	262,273.46	256,848.61	127,498.76
Construction, Equipment and Land	63,208.33	42,980.35	69,693.78	21,748.25
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	89,787.60	98,874.17	114,140.81	52,569.40
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	.....	.....	*167.25	.....
Stores	12,321.52	68,268.10	8,390.59	*6,649.88
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,538,036.02	$ 3,153,333.35	$ 3,378,727.10	$ 1,730,141.12
During—1945-1947	$ 2,460,728.92	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	77,307.10	$ 3,119,844.80	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	33,488.55	$ 3,235,516.47	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	143,210.63	$ 1,730,141.12
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡2,397,000.00	$ ‡2,845,000.00	$ ‡3,410,000.00	$ ‡3,640,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡146,500.00	‡310,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 5,463.98	$ 1,666.65	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 31,272.90	$ 1,909,858.88

* Indicates Deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT WHITE HILL				
Salaries	$ 1,010,959.49	$ 1,309,250.21	$ 1,544,300.37	$ 887,708.42
Wages	58,612.90	11,562.85	19,996.71	38,487.31
Fees	6,868.81	5,921.49	10,928.25	10,168.76
Materials, Supplies and Printing	494,949.06	659,105.40	762,500.80	396,416.90
Transportation, Communication and Information	15,865.00	15,880.25	20,396.21	12,439.42
Maintenance Services and Expenses	130,551.25	150,132.36	158,613.70	73,831.69
Construction, Equipment and Land	40,006.40	39,396.97	43,513.82	45,137.02
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	82,355.78	90,123.30	97,687.35	38,654.90
Stores	38,121.99	37,460.66	17,049.95	104,632.57
Advance Requisitions	*1,167.66	.....	*4.50	1,469.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,877,123.02	$ 2,318,833.49	$ 2,674,982.66	$ 1,608,946.06
During—1945-1947	$ 1,832,562.81	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	44,560.21	$ 2,311,909.31	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	6,924.18	$ 2,645,562.66	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	29,420.00	$ 1,608,946.06
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,761,000.00	$ ‡2,131,000.00	$ ‡2,675,000.00	$ ‡3,085,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡158,000.00	‡192,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 41,876.98	$ 4,166.51	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 17.34	$ 1,476,053.94
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE OWNED PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS				
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents—Huntingdon	$ 1,151,000.00	$ 1,362,000.00	$ 1,590,000.00	$ 1,828,000.00
Pennsylvania Training School—Morganza	1,148,000.00	1,048,500.00	1,200,000.00	1,280,000.00
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy	570,500.00	750,000.00	845,000.00	910,000.00
Eastern State Penitentiary	3,456,000.00	4,540,000.00	4,945,000.00	5,320,000.00
Western State Penitentiary	2,543,500.00	3,155,000.00	3,410,000.00	3,640,000.00
Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill	1,919,000.00	2,323,000.00	2,675,000.00	3,085,000.00
Reserve	.....	.....	108,000.00	100,000.00
Total Appropriation	$B 10,788,000.00	$C 13,178,500.00	$ 14,773,000.00	$ 16,163,000.00

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

B—Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $688,000.00.

C—Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $1,178,500.00.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
THE GLEN MILLS SCHOOL				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 314,600.00	$ 434,233.76	$ 473,908.00	$ 162,141.47
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 314,600.00	$ 434,233.76	$ 473,908.00	$ 162,141.47
During—1945-1947	$ 277,093.36	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	37,506.64	$ 371,468.05	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	62,765.71	$ 403,493.35	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	70,414.65	$ 162,141.47
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 310,000.00	$ 435,000.00	$ 473,908.00	$ 495,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	4,600.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 766.24	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 332,858.53
EXPENDED FOR—				
SLEIGHTON FARMS SCHOOL				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 293,643.94	$ 380,327.66	$ 420,000.00	$ 174,063.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 293,643.94	$ 380,327.66	$ 420,000.00	$ 174,063.88
During—1945-1947	$ 252,503.98	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	41,139.96	$ 332,729.07	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	47,598.59	$ 367,496.15	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	52,503.85	$ 174,063.88
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 275,000.00	$ 380,327.82	$ 420,000.00	$ 521,904.56
Maintenance—Deficiency	18,644.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .06	$ .16	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 347,840.68

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 886,425.27	$ 1,223,040.09	$ 1,494,817.11	$ 840,440.69
Wages	15,342.08	41,318.49	72,723.32	17,724.97
Fees	11,269.10	11,880.78	12,266.21	5,487.69
Materials, Supplies and Printing	584,398.27	853,316.37	896,675.61	496,080.56
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,210.13	14,572.96	16,820.62	8,057.35
Maintenance Services and Expenses	187,624.88	223,284.06	261,969.85	142,393.41
Construction, Equipment and Land	89,068.43	53,689.52	123,048.10	17,209.68
Stores	19,606.99	66,434.34	22,681.36	67,551.26
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,807,945.15	$ 2,487,536.61	$ 2,901,002.18	$ 1,596,945.61
During—1945-1947	$ 1,682,366.48	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	125,578.67	$ 2,409,045.48	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	78,491.13	$ 2,742,865.43	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	158,136.75	$ 1,596,945.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,625,000.00	$ ‡2,220,400.00	$ ‡2,950,000.00	$ ‡3,475,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡183,000.00	‡267,300.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 54.85	$ 163.39	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 48,997.82	$ 1,878,054.39
EXPENDED FOR—				
DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,312,312.70	$ 2,092,353.28	$ 2,462,684.20	$ 1,400,461.63
Wages	47,498.57	20,963.81	8,804.22	6,000.84
Fees	4,135.31	12,161.47	21,331.83	8,978.61
Materials, Supplies and Printing	712,274.00	1,063,177.93	1,063,039.55	565,086.52
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,989.15	14,080.76	14,271.19	7,900.10
Maintenance Services and Expenses	123,858.54	174,438.91	222,915.11	98,665.94
Construction, Equipment and Land	75,556.38	29,810.34	123,990.11	9,468.37
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	2,355.49	.....	.....
Stores	10,033.88	80,289.93	*18,744.69	66,356.07
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,296,658.53	$ 3,489,631.92	$ 3,898,291.52	$ 2,163,918.08
During—1945-1947	$ 2,191,348.66	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	105,309.87	$ 3,443,736.46	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	45,895.46	$ 3,729,085.10	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	169,206.42	$ 2,163,918.08
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡2,016,000.00	$ ‡3,136,900.00	$ ‡3,915,000.00	$ ‡4,575,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡280,850.00	‡353,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 191.47	$ 268.08	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 16,708.48	$ 2,411,081.92

* Indicates deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

GENERAL FUND

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 824,367.23	$ 1,180,863.51	$ 1,323,858.03	$ 755,968.36
Wages	40,618.75	7,348.89	9,388.78	6,562.37
Fees	3,004.24	3,482.06	7,077.68	2,737.21
Materials, Supplies and Printing	371,847.09	468,143.37	615,257.53	263,809.53
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,432.51	8,643.83	15,107.48	4,274.13
Maintenance Services and Expenses	117,961.90	135,897.50	156,119.11	75,953.11
Construction, Equipment and Land	8,376.15	24,966.29	69,499.92	1,461.96
Stores	15,656.79	45,804.09	*46,933.35	61,205.28
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,392,264.66	$ 1,875,149.54	$ 2,149,375.18	$ 1,172,971.95
During—1945-1947	$ 1,353,846.52	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	38,418.14	$ 1,829,866.58	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	45,282.96	$ 2,037,796.51	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	111,578.67	$ 1,172,971.95
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,229,000.00	$ ‡1,712,100.00	$ ‡2,150,000.00	$ ‡2,550,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡163,600.00	‡188,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 335.34	$ 24,950.46	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 624.82	$ 1,377,028.05
EXPENDED FOR—				
HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 859,108.47	$ 1,220,104.44	$ 1,836,677.27	$ 1,050,957.44
Wages	72,926.53	133,007.57	91,061.15	74,715.50
Fees	2,163.73	5,124.24	8,379.65	3,610.32
Materials, Supplies and Printing	772,419.23	1,153,749.30	1,264,121.05	619,347.75
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,071.97	15,512.89	19,008.36	9,072.30
Maintenance Services and Expenses	146,746.28	194,343.96	219,494.33	96,443.37
Construction, Equipment and Land	109,677.85	133,888.34	110,717.46	42,140.25
Stores	12,854.44	53,769.15	38,491.62	25,765.80
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,989,968.50	$ 2,909,499.89	$ 3,587,950.89	$ 1,925,052.73
During—1945-1947	$ 1,891,602.38	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	98,366.12	$ 2,743,234.89	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	166,265.00	$ 3,367,227.36	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	220,723.53	$ 1,925,052.73
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,819,000.00	$ ‡2,579,500.00	$ ‡3,625,000.00	$ ‡4,450,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡171,000.00	‡330,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 31.50	$ .11	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 37,049.11	$ 2,524,947.27

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,224,904.19	$ 2,052,091.35	$ 3,069,897.33	$ 1,954,121.64
Wages	99,967.51	306,164.26	217,750.04	96,854.37
Fees	11,914.15	17,981.93	29,117.33	17,007.92
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,463,173.77	2,032,012.10	2,188,975.07	1,121,055.67
Transportation, Communication and Information	33,450.38	31,464.13	63,909.58	24,193.10
Maintenance Services and Expenses	387,870.45	525,247.79	662,535.00	299,591.73
Construction, Equipment and Land	117,971.90	172,538.19	161,707.88	24,126.27
Stores	103,745.54	108,700.23	11.30	147,562.86
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,442,997.89	$ 5,246,199.98	$ 6,393,903.53	$ 3,687,513.56
During—1945-1947	$ 3,280,839.52	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	162,158.37	$ 5,023,434.09	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	222,765.89	$ 6,070,034.05	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	323,869.48	$ 3,687,513.56
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡3,209,000.00	$ ‡4,706,200.00	$ ‡6,420,000.00	$ ‡8,025,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡234,000.00	‡540,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2.11	$ .02	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 26,096.47	$ 4,337,486.44
EXPENDED FOR—				
TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 932,465.82	$ 1,543,914.65	$ 2,045,495.81	$ 1,199,286.08
Wages	52,514.67	27,614.52	45,950.84	55,122.35
Fees	8,929.85	14,173.45	14,404.72	9,045.08
Materials, Supplies and Printing	874,378.46	1,172,538.26	1,279,729.95	803,388.28
Transportation, Communication and Information	25,933.71	27,999.04	36,458.79	17,744.18
Maintenance Services and Expenses	225,393.04	277,555.83	278,097.64	112,783.94
Construction, Equipment and Land	46,944.22	90,956.47	145,749.89	26,811.06
Stores	*23,621.89	*58,290.68	*22,072.59	42,948.74
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and other Items	55.00	*12.54	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,142,992.88	$ 3,096,449.00	$ 3,823,815.05	$ 2,263,129.71
During—1945-1947	$ 2,062,247.89	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	80,744.99	$ 3,018,991.55	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	77,457.45	$ 3,678,856.86	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	144,958.19	$ 2,263,129.71
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,843,000.00	$ ‡2,772,500.00	$ ‡3,825,000.00	$ ‡4,875,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡300,000.00	‡325,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 7.12	$ 1,051.00	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 1,184.95	$ 2,611,870.29

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
WARREN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,215,834.90	$ 1,784,813.79	$ 2,163,136.89	$ 1,304,287.80
Wages	51,361.45	40,704.82	84,408.29	85,727.41
Fees	4,850.72	12,143.96	14,030.80	6,681.61
Materials, Supplies and Printing	870,426.09	1,277,270.65	1,408,020.89	700,019.02
Transportation, Communication and Information	12,420.35	17,487.86	21,311.85	9,735.58
Maintenance Services and Expenses	207,272.66	256,115.84	298,266.45	140,825.71
Construction, Equipment and Land	36,516.66	60,650.62	113,718.96	19,486.63
Stores	33,324.43	106,412.45	12,090.55	74,125.79
Advance Requisitions	*.67	.....	.....	2,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	*6,006.71	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,425,999.88	$ 3,555,599.99	$ 4,114,984.68	$ 2,342,889.55
During—1945-1947	$ 2,355,728.88	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	70,271.00	$ 3,507,685.94	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	47,914.05	$ 3,973,959.98	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	141,024.70	$ 2,342,889.55
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡2,169,000.00	$ ‡3,183,600.00	$ ‡4,115,000.00	$ ‡5,450,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡257,006.00	‡372,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .12	$ .01	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 15.32	$ 3,107,110.45
EXPENDED FOR—				
WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 642,810.80	$ 1,047,825.48	$ 1,375,725.86	$ 893,777.13
Wages	115,411.49	80,472.08	185,032.88	72,499.97
Fees	1,594.61	3,493.34	5,933.00	4,319.81
Materials, Supplies and Printing	618,636.17	952,561.87	1,034,645.22	472,275.24
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,694.71	17,979.71	20,072.23	11,101.11
Maintenance Services and Expenses	124,758.05	143,444.52	273,829.35	94,933.57
Construction, Equipment and Land	82,238.77	134,526.98	152,374.61	54,929.48
Stores	52,578.43	67,696.02	*108,391.37	40,161.48
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	17.50	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,649,723.03	$ 2,448,000.00	$ 2,939,239.28	$ 1,644,997.79
During—1945-1947	$ 1,610,506.94	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	39,216.09	$ 2,383,093.97	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	64,906.03	$ 2,867,250.76	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	71,988.52	$ 1,644,997.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,509,000.00	$ ‡2,170,000.00	$ ‡2,950,000.00	$ ‡3,400,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡141,000.00	‡278,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 276.97	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 10,760.72	$ 1,755,002.21

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 2,020,503.15	$ 3,166,231.89	$ 4,601,488.07	$ 2,891,007.12
Wages	146,465.13	106,111.94	83,096.02	79,190.20
Fees	5,292.20	8,472.95	14,146.42	8,146.92
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,124,707.13	2,753,677.02	3,006,441.39	1,589,894.72
Transportation, Communication and Information	46,043.09	52,953.18	59,818.22	34,438.59
Maintenance Services and Expenses	486,551.09	652,191.11	634,458.10	347,095.28
Construction, Equipment and Land	99,589.89	159,092.96	166,048.65	58,074.45
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Stores	86,361.93	*35,817.85	152,461.07	127,961.58
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 5,015,513.61	$ 6,862,913.20	$ 8,717,957.94	$ 5,138,808.86
During—1945-1947	$ 4,846,703.60	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	168,810.01	$ 6,677,577.22	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	185,335.98	$ 8,414,938.93	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	303,019.01	$ 5,138,808.86
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡4,470,000.00	$ ‡6,336,600.00	$ ‡8,720,000.00	$ ‡10,600,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡546,000.00	‡654,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 486.39	$ 127,686.80	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 2,042.06	$ 5,461,191.14
EXPENDED FOR—				
WESTERN STATE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 676,157.51	$ 1,038,105.72	$ 153,859.73	.....
Wages	11,525.24	36,313.44	6,936.03	.....
Fees	23,647.67	24,659.36	2,822.07	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	222,665.37	267,276.16	25,649.11	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,147.44	18,185.04	3,103.81	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	92,845.85	97,867.74	7,874.61	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	57,610.11	50,567.47	917.64	.....
Stores	8,106.63	13,841.29	*3,462.83	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,103,705.82	$ 1,546,816.22	$ 197,700.17	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 1,052,062.45	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	51,643.37	$ 1,501,631.97	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	45,184.25	$ 197,700.17	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,027,000.00	$ ‡1,405,700.00	$ ‡500,000.00	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡77,000.00	‡163,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 294.18	$ 21,883.78	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 302,299.83	.....

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
BLAKELY STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 28,324.52	$ 6,097.42	.....	.....
Wages	1,592.72	85.42	.....	.....
Fees	76.25	38.80	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	11,018.54	4,749.61	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	835.61	127.60	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	7,457.48	775.50	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	264.98	*6.59	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	*15.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 49,555.10	$ 11,867.76	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 39,264.88	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	10,290.22	$ 11,867.76	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡45,000.00	$ ‡12,000.00	.....	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡5,200.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 644.90	$ 132.24	.....	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
CLARKS SUMMIT STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 645,872.18	$ 784,784.56	$ 1,063,160.10	$ 684,764.55
Wages	8,334.83	7,905.99	37,050.60	34,187.32
Fees	7,939.02	12,206.73	10,045.15	5,530.31
Materials, Supplies and Printing	411,020.45	534,241.20	497,011.07	264,643.95
Transportation, Communication and Information	16,152.38	20,049.91	17,824.65	9,655.28
Maintenance Services and Expenses	130,675.54	130,501.16	183,942.37	99,158.60
Construction, Equipment and Land	62,377.34	67,712.17	77,599.21	24,244.01
Stores	*2,975.60	14,099.24	*4,466.62	44,791.29
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	.....	.....
County Billing	*29,477.18	*722.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,249,918.96	$ 1,570,778.96	$ 1,882,166.53	$ 1,167,975.31
During—1945-1947	$ 1,190,605.65	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	59,313.31	$ 1,521,553.30	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	49,225.66	$ 1,791,565.14	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	90,601.39	$ 1,167,975.31
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,149,000.00	$ ‡1,465,400.00	$ ‡1,900,000.00	$ ‡2,525,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡116,600.00	‡118,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 15,081.04	$ 12,621.04	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 17,833.47	$ 1,357,024.69

* Indicates Deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 163,180.88	$ 237,198.17	$ 355,068.26	$ 410,131.98
Wages	7,377.96	17,028.95	11,577.46	27,911.20
Fees	9,369.91	8,178.42	10,362.90	3,040.30
Materials, Supplies and Printing	87,139.68	129,041.82	225,121.20	128,910.82
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,724.43	5,564.01	9,781.28	10,610.17
Maintenance Services and Expenses	73,410.57	78,341.61	101,382.13	72,474.18
Construction, Equipment and Land	15,340.53	41,696.83	28,551.06	17,351.75
Stores	4,498.19	4,884.59	15,356.12	13,972.50
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
County Billing	*21,087.60	*22,405.43	*23,720.19	*6,859.66
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	*8,111.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 336,843.55	$ 499,528.97	$ 733,480.22	$ 678,543.24
During—1945-1947	$ 321,041.38	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	15,802.17	$ 483,132.16	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	16,396.81	$ 695,462.57	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	38,017.65	$ 678,543.24
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡331,000.00	$ ‡453,000.00	$ ‡800,000.00	$ ‡1,425,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡9,000.00	‡56,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,156.45	$ 9,471.03	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 66,519.78	$ 746,456.76
EXPENDED FOR—				
HOLLIDAYSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 117,384.82	$ 195,377.03	$ 261,824.83	$ 189,040.54
Wages	8,087.99	16,909.31	20,802.29	26,159.64
Fees	738.13	1,875.15	1,726.90	1,003.02
Materials, Supplies and Printing	91,018.09	119,041.85	162,817.53	75,985.37
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,792.92	5,399.81	4,924.97	2,946.06
Maintenance Services and Expenses	31,460.19	48,074.63	84,060.89	41,712.88
Construction, Equipment and Land	29,873.76	35,920.81	65,351.55	15,136.19
Stores	1,886.45	35,149.07	*10,913.63	70,507.98
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
County Billing	*2,242.47	*3,573.74	*15,595.33	*13,602.09
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 281,999.88	$ 454,173.92	$ 575,000.00	$ 409,889.59
During—1945-1947	$ 275,042.83	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	6,957.05	$ 442,990.24	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	11,183.68	$ 512,870.27	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	62,129.73	$ 409,889.59
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡251,000.00	$ ‡417,300.00	$ ‡575,000.00	$ ‡925,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡31,000.00	‡51,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ .12	$ 14,126.08	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 515,110.41

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,432,490.13	$ 2,050,282.56	$ 2,388,805.17	$ 1,296,288.32
Wages	386,347.04	540,209.67	664,536.39	399,963.87
Fees	23,897.05	37,665.70	55,736.25	27,234.79
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,112,950.94	1,655,928.22	1,605,404.82	817,735.40
Transportation, Communication and Information	26,158.66	30,792.95	41,439.19	20,849.46
Maintenance Services and Expenses	146,873.74	157,946.23	177,640.89	93,017.31
Construction, Equipment and Land	60,296.18	114,302.10	150,349.75	26,729.17
Stores	42,511.04	48,085.95	*4,014.62	127,999.38
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
County Billings	*135,624.24	*160,423.30	*157,119.17	*69,109.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 3,095,900.54	$ 4,474,790.08	$ 4,922,778.67	$ 2,744,707.82
During—1945-1947	$ 2,977,394.12	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	118,506.42	$ 4,358,854.48	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	115,935.60	$ 4,756,911.44	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	165,867.23	$ 2,744,707.82
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡2,740,000.00	$ ‡4,076,000.00	$ ‡4,925,000.00	$ ‡5,900,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡355,950.00	‡402,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 49.46	$ 3,209.92	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 2,221.33	$ 3,155,292.18
EXPENDED FOR—				
RAMSOM STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 132,888.93	$ 7,076.19	.....	.....
Wages	2,239.47	97.43	.....	.....
Fees	2,050.33	159.00	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	101,315.65	3,025.65	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,379.46	229.00	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	34,890.40	1,353.69	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,353.17	*100.97	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 280,117.41	$ 11,839.99	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 238,271.71	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	41,845.70	$ 11,839.99	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡262,000.00	$ ‡12,000.00	.....	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡20,200.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,082.59	$ 160.01	.....	.....

* Indicates deduction.
‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.
Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 539,202.90	$ 747,634.85	$ 906,990.91	$ 592,059.71
Wages	25,519.44	28,720.27	27,438.72	16,640.64
Fees	4,465.20	3,876.88	4,361.32	2,719.44
Materials, Supplies and Printing	453,322.45	558,956.42	611,097.01	324,365.57
Transportation, Communication and Information	13,420.00	14,603.58	16,960.00	9,272.43
Maintenance Services and Expenses	111,308.73	148,107.95	196,292.59	98,774.76
Construction, Equipment and Land	53,335.84	58,918.07	64,479.39	27,157.59
Stores	24,293.58	*747.94	944.18	26,305.58
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,224,868.14	$ 1,560,070.08	$ 1,828,564.12	$ 1,098,295.72
During—1945-1947	$ 1,175,615.77	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	49,252.37	$ 1,498,905.61	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	61,164.47	$ 1,752,942.50	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	75,621.62	$ 1,098,295.72
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,137,000.00	$ ‡1,409,700.00	$ ‡1,865,000.00	$ ‡2,275,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡88,000.00	‡206,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 131.86	$ 55,629.92	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 36,435.88	$ 1,176,704.28
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 166,862.27	$ 226,418.95	$ 316,370.52	$ 222,519.20
Wages	12,804.26	24,778.26	33,755.67	18,387.10
Fees	372.07	4,512.10	15,909.50	2,814.29
Materials, Supplies and Printing	181,926.94	263,620.07	253,294.50	141,533.93
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,112.79	9,462.16	10,225.63	5,677.48
Maintenance Services and Expenses	15,728.80	20,790.21	28,624.10	13,004.61
Construction, Equipment and Land	10,935.84	8,852.39	44,317.58	1,217.65
Stores	2,686.07	28,656.14	*9,590.62	12,422.26
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.00
County Billings	*27,547.35	*46,700.33	*55,985.73	*27,479.01
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 371,881.69	$ 540,389.95	$ 636,921.15	$ 390,597.51
During —1945-1947	$ 360,497.83	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	11,383.86	$ 523,388.80	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	17,001.15	$ 608,639.54	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	28,281.61	$ 390,597.51
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡334,000.00	$ ‡500,500.00	$ ‡663,000.00	$ ‡975,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡41,000.00	‡62,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 3,118.31	$ 22,110.05	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 26,078.85	$ 584,402.49

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
DIXMONT STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 426,295.37	$ 679,965.45	$ 834,739.35	$ 476,342.25
Wages	51,727.90	45,598.31	51,491.86	21,456.49
Fees	1,746.18	2,419.68	4,336.45	2,335.46
Materials, Supplies and Printing	338,824.76	568,623.88	498,963.89	251,124.40
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,995.90	9,039.60	9,932.84	4,968.30
Maintenance Services and Expenses	225,132.29	194,821.08	203,101.94	56,602.69
Construction, Equipment and Land	82,345.49	46,546.79	84,674.47	6,467.20
Stores	33,371.71	22,041.22	*116,667.95	18,170.84
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	172,896.19	.....	4,683.86	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,339,335.79	$ 1,569,056.01	$ 1,575,256.71	$ 838,467.63
During—1945-1947	$ 1,279,443.38	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	59,892.41	$ 1,527,081.94	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	41,974.07	$ 1,478,618.49	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	96,638.22	$ 838,467.63
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,161,000.00	$ ‡1,483,000.00	$ ‡1,610,000.00	$ ‡1,850,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡180,500.00	‡144,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2,164.21	$ 57,943.99	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 34,743.29	$ 1,011,532.37
EXPENDED FOR—				
WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	$ 1,218,038.34	$ 1,767,243.33	$ 2,190,252.39	$ 1,291,862.99
Wages	242,762.28	353,393.74	460,032.21	321,609.97
Fees	6,159.72	7,467.41	11,477.99	5,145.62
Materials, Supplies and Printing	944,845.55	1,476,554.86	1,356,305.45	793,315.41
Transportation, Communication and Information	20,708.00	25,193.93	30,991.29	16,560.05
Maintenance Services and Expenses	332,902.64	387,049.43	394,716.18	202,973.29
Construction, Equipment and Land	26,340.22	94,320.80	89,150.56	19,303.88
Stores	7,398.35	136,104.19	*11,202.11	42,037.23
Advance Requisitions	.....	*52,004.72	.....	2,000.00
County Billings	*82,018.09	*130,962.49	*152,844.02	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,717,137.01	$ 4,064,360.48	$ 4,368,879.94	$ 2,694,808.44
During—1945-1947	$ 2,670,850.15	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	46,286.86	$ 3,977,588.13	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	86,772.35	$ 4,252,787.49	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	116,092.45	$ 2,694,808.44
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡2,424,000.00	$ ‡3,622,600.00	$ ‡4,425,000.00	$ ‡5,425,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡295,000.00	‡443,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,862.99	$ 1,239.52	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 56,120.06	$ 2,730,191.56

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				
Subsidies	.....	$ 263,055.12	$ 316,273.25	$ 190,428.25
DEPORTATION EXPENSES—				
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	$ 5,606.05	$ 2,797.01
EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES—				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 16,751.00	$ 19,107.96
Wages	.....	.....	17.70	.....
Fees	.....	.....	77.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	8.70	162.69
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	23.47	257.66
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	100.00	1,294.99
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	264.55	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	3,761.56	1,863.47
Total	.....	.....	$ 21,003.98	$ 22,686.77
ESTABLISHMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS	.....	.....	216,243.84	242,782.21
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 263,055.12	$ 559,127.12	$ 458,694.24
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	$ 216,112.75	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	46,942.37	$ 460,444.14	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	98,682.98	$ 458,694.24
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions	.....	$ ‡325,000.00	$ ‡400,000.00	$ ‡450,000.00
Deportation Expenses	.....	.....	‡10,000.00	‡10,000.00
Eastern Penna. Psychiatric Institute—Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	‡27,000.00	‡60,000.00
Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	.....	‡50,000.00	‡300,000.00
Credits—1949-1951—Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	.....	177,243.00	.....
Credits—1951-1952—Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	.....	.....	148,335.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 325,000.00	$ 664,243.00	$ 968,335.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 61,944.88	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 105,115.88	$ 509,640.76

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE-OWNED MENTAL HOSPITALS				
Allentown State Hospital	$ 1,808,000.00	$ 2,487,700.00	$ 2,950,000.00	$ 3,475,000.00
Danville State Hospital	2,296,850.00	3,489,900.00	3,915,000.00	4,575,000.00
Farview State Hospital	1,392,600.00	1,900,100.00	2,150,000.00	2,550,000.00
Harrisburg State Hospital	1,990,000.00	2,909,500.00	3,625,000.00	4,450,000.00
Norristown State Hospital	3,443,000.00	5,246,200.00	6,420,000.00	8,025,000.00
Torrance State Hospital	2,143,000.00	3,097,500.00	3,825,000.00	4,875,000.00
Warren State Hospital	2,426,000.00	3,555,600.00	4,115,000.00	5,450,000.00
Wernersville State Hospital	1,650,000.00	2,448,000.00	2,950,000.00	3,400,000.00
Philadelphia State Hospital	5,016,000.00	6,990,600.00	8,720,000.00	10,600,000.00
Western State Psychiatric Hospital	1,104,000.00	1,568,700.00	500,000.00	.....
Blakely State Hospital	50,200.00	12,000.00	.....	.....
Clarks Summit State Hospital	1,265,000.00	1,583,400.00	1,900,000.00	2,525,000.00
Embreeville State Hospital	340,000.00	509,000.00	800,000.00	1,425,000.00
Hollidaysburg State Hospital	282,000.00	468,300.00	575,000.00	925,000.00
Mayview State Hospital	3,095,950.00	4,478,000.00	4,925,000.00	5,900,000.00
Ransom State Hospital	282,200.00	12,000.00	.....	.....
Retreat State Hospital	1,225,000.00	1,615,700.00	1,865,000.00	2,275,000.00
Somerset State Hospital	375,000.00	562,500.00	663,000.00	975,000.00
Woodville State Hospital	2,719,000.00	4,065,600.00	4,425,000.00	5,425,000.00
Dixmont State Hospital	1,341,500.00	1,627,000.00	1,610,000.00	1,850,000.00
Deportation Expenses	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Eastern Penna. Psychiatric Institute	.....	.....	27,000.00	60,000.00
Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics	.....	.....	50,000.00	300,000.00
Reserve	.....	#30,700.00	657,000.00	320,000.00
Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions	.....	325,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00
Total Appropriation	$ †34,245,300.00	$ §48,983,000.00	$ 57,077,000.00	$ 69,840,000.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 812,432.87	$ 1,222,217.63	$ 1,545,839.69	$ 947,840.81
Wages	41,398.25	13,534.80	25,178.67	21,443.10
Fees	6,433.50	14,382.73	18,510.53	9,629.10
Materials, Supplies and Printing	812,018.10	1,016,956.94	1,314,369.75	693,308.97
Transportation, Communication and Information	22,280.09	19,953.34	26,917.45	14,817.06
Maintenance Services and Expenses	279,522.04	318,261.23	494,587.58	211,408.18
Construction, Equipment and Land	43,236.04	49,479.26	277,845.27	75,132.92
Stores	36,286.08	235,526.97	*167,625.91	40,334.31
Advance Requisitions	*177.28	.....	.....	2,500.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	559.86	.....	31,261.74	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,053,989.55	$ 2,890,312.90	$ 3,566,884.77	$ 2,016,414.45
During—1945-1947	$ 1,968,259.81	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	85,729.74	$ 2,846,500.79	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	43,812.11	$ 3,342,551.20	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	224,333.57	$ 2,016,414.45
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,697,000.00	$ ‡2,586,300.00	$ ‡3,575,000.00	$ ‡4,350,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡357,000.00	‡305,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 10.45	$ 987.10	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 8,115.23	$ 2,333,585.55

Lapsed.

† Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $3,495,300.00 and appropriation made specifically for Dixmont in the amount of $880,000.00.

§ Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $4,983,000.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE				
Salaries	$ 437,152.16	$ 625,577.45	$ 843,560.10	$ 513,259.4
Wages	57,203.90	70,089.02	25,846.16	18,232.5
Fees	1,479.72	3,322.49	4,177.37	2,815.7
Materials, Supplies and Printing	268,680.98	367,383.05	361,987.35	193,470.9
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,876.00	12,717.48	13,445.48	6,911.6
Maintenance Services and Expenses	95,637.06	127,848.39	121,330.55	64,348.6
Construction, Equipment and Land	26,595.61	48,388.11	113,599.63	4,315.4
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	100.00	100.00	60.50	32.5
Stores	6,221.24	12,938.33	*332.88	23,206.8
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 904,946.67	$ 1,268,364.32	$ 1,483,674.26	$ 827,093.7
During—1945-1947	$ 870,852.79	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	34,093.88	$ 1,217,081.22	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	51,283.10	$ 1,400,971.50	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	82,702.76	$ 827,093.7
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡768,000.00	$ ‡1,147,600.00	$ ‡1,487,000.00	$ ‡1,725,000.0
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡137,000.00	‡136,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 53.33	$ 15,235.68	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 3,325.74	$ 897,906.2
EXPENDED FOR—				
POLK STATE SCHOOL				
Salaries	$ 1,043,315.45	$ 1,514,334.02	$ 2,038,722.01	$ 1,294,368.7
Wages	3,037.04	8,049.15	13,329.40	11,932.5
Fees	9,452.16	13,767.61	22,571.19	18,392.9
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,010,204.47	1,521,157.53	1,725,328.96	951,429.8
Transportation, Communication and Information	13,733.98	16,778.95	19,978.27	13,002.9
Maintenance Services and Expenses	195,094.87	236,178.96	273,951.37	139,577.7
Construction, Equipment and Land	50,653.05	71,067.53	66,347.28	76,650.1
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	2.00	15.00	.....	2.0
Stores	54,456.23	122,622.44	*10,842.01	43,570.7
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	1,000.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,379,949.25	$ 3,503,971.19	$ 4,149,386.47	$ 2,549,927.7
During—1945-1947	$ 2,303,095.20	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	76,854.05	$ 3,422,915.42	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	81,055.77	$ 3,950,265.91	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	199,120.56	$ 2,549,927.7
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡1,995,000.00	$ ‡3,133,400.00	$ ‡4,150,000.00	$ ‡5,225,000.0
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡385,000.00	‡375,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 50.75	$ 4,428.81	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 613.53	$ 2,675,072.2

* Indicates Deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SELINSGROVE STATE COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS				
Salaries	$ 501,237.02	$ 728,574.58	$ 873,082.89	$ 488,716.38
Wages	30,929.69	33,410.62	28,621.56	18,360.09
Fees	4,295.43	7,799.28	9,049.17	5,674.32
Materials, Supplies and Printing	283,296.52	452,918.55	466,227.20	273,126.53
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,751.91	13,080.03	13,545.00	6,343.15
Maintenance Services and Expenses	79,226.76	158,574.94	172,158.27	78,379.97
Construction, Equipment and Land	59,206.85	39,778.24	70,786.91	6,355.83
Stores	126.31	48,194.01	6,887.79	18,403.89
Advance Requisitions	.....	.....	.....	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 968,070.49	$ 1,482,330.25	$ 1,640,358.79	$ 895,860.16
During—1945-1947	$ 923,375.15	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	44,695.34	$ 1,420,847.38	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	61,482.87	$ 1,575,471.92	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	64,886.87	$ 895,860.16
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡805,000.00	$ ‡1,332,700.00	$ ‡1,650,000.00	$ ‡1,850,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	‡174,000.00	‡149,800.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 10,929.51	$ 169.75	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 9,641.21	$ 954,139.84

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PATIENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 83,065.81	$ 94,822.30	$ 103,634.85	$ 51,276.30
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 83,065.81	$ 94,822.30	$ 103,634.85	$ 51,276.30
During—1945-1947	$ 79,217.71	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	3,848.10	$ 90,531.30	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	4,291.00	$ 98,938.05	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	4,696.80	$ 51,276.30
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ ‡85,000.00	$ ‡100,000.00	$ ‡110,000.00	$ ‡125,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,934.19	$ 5,177.70	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 6,365.15	$ 73,723.70

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE-OWNED FEEBLE MINDED AND EPILEPTIC INSTITUTIONS				
Pennhurst State School	$ 2,054,000.00	$ 2,891,300.00	$ 3,575,000.00	$ 4,350,000.00
Laurelton State Village	905,000.00	1,283,600.00	1,487,000.00	1,725,000.00
Polk State School	2,380,000.00	3,508,400.00	4,150,000.00	5,225,000.00
Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics	979,000.00	1,482,500.00	1,650,000.00	1,850,000.00
Patients in Private Institutions	85,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	125,000.00
Reserve	.....	.....	268,000.00	270,000.00
Total Appropriation	$ @6,403,000.00	$ †9,265,800.00	$ 11,240,000.00	$ 13,545,000.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
ELWYN TRAINING SCHOOL				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 551,891.98	$ 702,000.00	$ 831,600.00	$ 345,118.41
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 551,891.98	$ 702,000.00	$ 831,600.00	$ 345,118.41
During—1945-1947	$ 432,824.45	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	119,067.53	$ 561,105.91	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	140,894.09	$ 727,650.00	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	103,950.00	$ 345,118.41
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 516,000.00	$ 702,000.00	$ 831,600.00	$ 945,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 24,108.02	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 599,881.59
EXPENDED FOR—				
C. DUDLEY SAUL CLINIC—				
Children's Medical Center, Philadelphia	.....	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....
During 1947-1949	.....	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
C. Dudley Saul Clinic	.....	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....

@ Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $1,053,000.00.
† Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of $965,800.00.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE-AIDED				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 8,589,238.86	$ 12,178,857.58	$ 14,134,063.24	$ 3,997,763.76
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 8,589,238.86	$ 12,178,857.58	$ 14,134,063.24	$ 3,997,763.76
During—1945-1947	$ 6,826,148.85	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	1,763,090.01	$ 10,078,631.28	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	2,100,226.30	$ 11,659,937.35	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	2,474,125.89	$ 3,997,763.76
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 8,735,550.00	$ 12,262,000.00	$ 14,365,600.00	$ 15,993,200.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 146,311.14	$ 83,142.42	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 231,536.76	$ 11,995,436.24
EXPENDED FOR—				
HOMES—STATE-AIDED				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 418,347.75	$ 504,091.92	$ 549,737.90	$ 174,380.79
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 418,347.75	$ 504,091.92	$ 549,737.90	$ 174,380.79
During—1945-1947	$ 332,571.25	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	85,776.50	$ 410,156.73	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	93,935.19	$ 452,626.72	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	97,111.18	$ 174,380.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	$ 418,825.00	$ 519,275.00	$ 576,825.00	$ 623,925.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 477.25	$ 15,183.08	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 27,087.10	$ 449,544.21

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
NURSES TRAINING—STATE-AIDED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	$ 929,514.28	$ 559,848.86
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 929,514.28	$ 559,848.86
During—1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 499,627.65	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	429,886.63	$ 559,848.86
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Nurses Training	.....	.....	$ 500,000.00	$ 1,300,000.00
Nurses Training—Deficiency	.....	.....	440,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 372.35	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 10,113.37	$ 740,151.14

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
FEDERAL AID FOR REHABILITATION OF THE BLIND	$ 161,811.55	$ 43,855.43	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium	.....	$ 19,941.82	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947	$ 181,753.37	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	23,913.61	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Transferred	$ 19,941.82	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

MENTAL HOSPITALS

	Allentown State Hospital	Danville State Hospital	Farview State Hospital	Harrisburg State Hospital	Norristown State Hospital	Philadelphia State Hospital	Torrance State Hospital	Warren State Hospital	Wernersville State Hospital
1941-1942 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .90	$ .92	$ 1.02	$ .86	$ .79	$ .83	$ .82	$ .89	$ .84
Patient Days Service	661,448	795,748	376,934	794,909	1,461,736	2,176,743	799,878	944,116	596,375
1942-1943 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .90	$ .86	$ 1.17	$ .80	$ .75	$ .83	$ .80	$ .93	$ .80
Patient Days Service	706,089	869,601	384,932	865,650	1,564,395	2,177,652	870,397	959,311	673,408
1943-1944 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .93	$ .91	$ 1.24	$ .82	$ .78	$ .85	$ .85	$ .94	$ .83
Patient Days Service	709,724	878,964	390,064	889,574	1,601,445	2,185,842	899,107	939,096	680,589
1944-1945 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .95	$ .99	$ 1.39	$ .85	$ .80	$ .90	$ .85	$ .98	$ .93
Patient Days Service	711,638	873,824	389,942	892,589	1,600,120	2,252,924	917,293	927,940	680,148
1945-1946 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.04	$ 1.03	$ 1.47	$ .91	$ .87	$ .95	$ .89	$ 1.09	$ 1.01
Patient Days Service	717,429	885,798	394,601	892,194	1,590,263	2,229,092	934,038	929,780	678,838
1946-1947 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.30	$ 1.44	$ 1.94	$ 1.21	$ 1.18	$ 1.21	$ 1.29	$ 1.43	$ 1.32
Patient Days Service	729,939	880,269	402,824	890,086	1,553,112	2,205,978	937,480	939,376	672,640
1947-1948 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.52	$ 1.84	$ 2.08	$ 1.42	$ 1.49	$ 1.44	$ 1.49	$ 1.68	$ 1.53
Patient Days Service	732,145	876,085	420,050	894,236	1,580,953	2,193,349	944,861	969,830	680,798
1948-1949 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.80	$ 1.96	$ 2.13	$ 1.59	$ 1.66	$ 1.62	$ 1.64	$ 1.80	$ 1.85
Patient Days Service	736,888	876,253	436,622	825,061	1,597,516	2,197,496	968,635	993,886	684,156
1949-1950 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.75	$ 1.95	$ 2.15	$ 1.72	$ 1.76	$ 1.77	$ 1.72	$ 1.89	$ 1.95
Patient Days Service	754,782	894,260	450,460	896,837	1,622,741	2,219,049	1,006,014	1,014,196	687,381
1950-1951 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.92	$ 2.17	$ 2.26	$ 2.17	$ 1.99	$ 1.97	$ 1.84	$ 1.96	$ 2.20
Patient Days Service	755,065	908,156	468,848	839,212	1,651,161	2,258,305	1,037,755	1,042,888	680,974
1951-1952 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.12	$ 2.46	$ 2.59	$ 2.19	$ 2.29	$ 2.27	$ 2.19	$ 2.26	$ 2.33
Patient Days Service	762,404	905,615	465,302	929,045	1,679,481	2,310,989	1,060,726	1,078,643	691,837

MENTAL HOSPITALS (Continued)

	Embreeville State Hospital	Hollidaysburg State Hospital	Mayview State Hospital	Somerset State Hospital	Woodville State Hospital	Clarks Summit State Hospital	Western State Psychiatric Hospital	Retreat State Hospital	Dixmont State Hospital	Total Days Service
1941-1942 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .81	$ .56	$ .88	$ .53	$ 1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patient Days Service	127,036	127,855	1,154,244	178,365	881,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,077,333
1942-1943 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .97	$ .62	$ .94	$ .67	$ 1.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patient Days Service	128,310	130,946	1,147,458	177,702	897,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,553,272
1943-1944 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .98	$ .68	$ .96	$ .78	$ 1.10	.....	$ 7.99	.....	.....	.....
Patient Days Service	121,968	129,402	1,103,719	170,435	922,861	.....	38,739	.....	.....	11,661,529
1944-1945 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.17	$ .73	$ 1.04	$ .95	$ 1.14	.....	$ 8.57	.....	.....	.....
Patient Days Service	114,902	127,240	1,101,001	167,452	916,449	.....	43,654	.....	.....	11,717,116
1945-1946 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.38	$ .73	$ 1.18	$ .91	$ 1.29	$ 1.53	$ 9.76	$ 1.30	$ 1.44	.....
Patient Days Service	98,510	132,747	1,092,449	167,520	894,938	376,153	44,466	399,473	231,053	12,689,342
1946-1947 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.84	$ 1.15	$ 1.57	$ 1.23	$ 1.70	$ 1.64	$ 14.15	$ 1.53	$ 1.92	.....
Patient Days Service	91,392	132,872	1,096,406	166,490	890,912	387,941	42,295	408,873	357,804	12,786,689
1947-1948 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.04	$ 1.41	$ 1.84	$ 1.42	$ 2.05	$ 1.50	$ 16.68	$ 1.78	$ 2.06	.....
Patient Days Service	99,656	132,677	1,103,250	163,609	905,841	474,545	41,638	406,660	358,621	12,978,804
1948-1949 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.09	$ 1.46	$ 2.04	$ 1.56	$ 2.20	$ 1.56	$ 15.94	$ 1.93	$ 2.04	.....
Patient Days Service	115,078	134,052	1,124,240	159,958	921,508	491,543	44,107	401,888	358,807	13,067,694
1949-1950 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.14	$ 1.67	$ 2.07	$ 1.47	$ 2.14	$ 1.64	.....	$ 1.97	$ 2.07	.....
Patient Days Service	117,444	138,604	1,132,160	155,197	948,436	507,759	.....	407,918	356,466	13,309,704
1950-1951 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.06	$ 1.90	$ 2.09	$ 1.70	$ 2.32	$ 1.82	.....	$ 2.34	$ 2.30	.....
Patient Days Service	119,164	141,408	1,150,792	163,357	973,942	512,476	.....	401,652	345,832	13,450,987
1951-1952 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 5.06	$ 2.47	$ 2.41	$ 2.29	$ 2.73	$ 2.20	.....	$ 2.85	$ 2.57	.....
Patient Days Service	138,123	142,790	1,164,754	175,747	985,227	517,435	.....	395,789	339,550	13,743,457

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS

	Ashland State Hospital	Blossburg State Hospital	Coaldale State Hospital	Connellsville State Hospital	Hazleton State Hospital	Locust Mountain State Hospital	Nanticoke State Hospital	Philipsburg State Hospital	Scranton State Hospital	Shamokin State Hospital	Total Days Service
1941-1942 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 3.84	$ 3.74	$ 3.13	$ 3.31	$ 3.80	$ 3.98	$ 3.78	$ 3.48	$ 3.09	$ 3.49	.....
Patient Days Service	49,907	31,093	41,020	28,794	54,620	26,049	36,760	40,965	85,975	32,916	428,099
1942-1943 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 4.67	$ 4.58	$ 3.57	$ 3.73	$ 4.00	$ 4.10	$ 4.06	$ 3.94	$ 3.69	$ 3.98	.....
Patient Days Service	43,731	25,709	50,275	26,455	57,673	26,827	35,468	39,480	75,728	31,287	412,633
1943-1944 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 4.68	$ 4.90	$ 4.01	$ 5.14	$ 4.41	$ 4.31	$ 4.49	$ 4.20	$ 4.04	$ 4.56	.....
Patient Days Service	42,624	25,849	44,864	26,288	55,713	26,696	35,588	38,190	74,246	29,964	400,022
1944-1945 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 4.52	$ 5.34	$ 4.95	$ 4.92	$ 4.95	$ 4.78	$ 5.71	$ 4.23	$ 4.19	$ 4.91	.....
Patient Days Service	44,560	26,384	39,731	25,730	56,649	27,562	29,492	39,962	79,971	30,281	400,322
1945-1946 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 4.91	$ 5.78	$ 5.00	$ 5.22	$ 5.36	$ 5.05	$ 5.46	$ 4.56	$ 4.40	$ 5.60	.....
Patient Days Service	45,476	26,078	42,122	26,830	59,079	27,464	34,159	41,757	86,155	28,411	417,531
1946-1947 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 6.07	$ 6.88	$ 6.70	$ 5.71	$ 6.26	$ 6.18	$ 7.03	$ 5.39	$ 5.67	$ 7.80	.....
Patient Days Service	50,739	29,018	45,713	33,695	63,113	29,432	40,068	46,575	89,953	29,308	457,614
1947-1948 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 8.10	$ 8.14	$ 8.07	$ 6.95	$ 7.47	$ 7.85	$ 9.35	$ 6.52	$ 6.62	$ 8.69	.....
Patient Days Service	45,247	30,506	44,039	35,007	59,336	26,974	34,969	45,375	91,194	29,588	442,235
1948-1949 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 9.07	$ 9.41	$ 9.42	$ 8.39	$ 6.15	$ 9.50	$ 15.86	$ 7.51	$ 7.53	$ 10.51	.....
Patient Days Service	46,831	30,168	39,271	34,908	60,026	26,465	22,397	46,275	90,677	25,873	422,891
1949-1950 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 8.91	$ 10.38	$ 8.77	$ 9.79	$ 10.52	$ 9.93	$ 9.78	$ 7.64	$ 8.09	$ 11.99	.....
Patient Days Service	50.034	29,257	42,938	35,841	59,787	25,558	38,994	45,102	88,029	23,540	439,080
1950-1951 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 9.45	$ 12.10	$ 9.38	$ 9.37	$ 10.66	$ 10.56	$ 10.90	$ 8.11	$ 8.73	$ 10.43	.....
Patient Days Service	49,456	26,971	44,316	42,304	59,135	25,360	36,739	46,729	89,215	30,753	450,978
1951-1952 Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 11.80	$ 14.53	$ 10.91	$ 11.80	$ 13.05	$ 12.41	$ 13.09	$ 9.26	$ 11.05	$ 13.09	.....
Patient Days Service	44,898	25,019	43,680	41,440	61,321	23,569	36,111	47,350	85,214	29,128	437,730

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

		Eastern State Penitentiary	Western State Penitentiary	Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents	Pennsylvania Industrial School White Hill	Pennsylvania Training School	State Industrial Home for Women	Total Days Service
1941-1942	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.16	$ 1.24	$ 1.98 5	$ 2.29	$ 1.39	$ 1.46	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,157,885	779,869	207,432	276,794	226,654	114,647	2,763,281
1942-1943	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.32	$ 1.34	$ 1.74	$ 2.19	$ 1.47	$ 1.68	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,054,516	742,559	245,429	318,030	230,307	109,288	2,700,129
1943-1944	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.45	$ 1.51	$ 1.72	$ 1.92	$ 1.75	$ 1.62	.....
	Inmate Days Service	975,769	696,595	282,534	370,561	225,366	119,574	2,670,399
1944-1945	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.53	$ 1.78	$ 1.71	$ 2.09	$ 2.23	$ 1.69	.....
	Inmate Days Service	953,128	624,529	327,618	354,292	200,114	127,164	2,586,845
1945-1946	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.61	$ 1.92	$ 2.04	$ 1.88	$ 2.39	$ 1.80	.....
	Inmate Days Service	952,599	599,094	262,297	435,933	211,064	129,639	2,590,626
1946-1947	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.86	$ 2.01	$ 2.13	$ 2.29	$ 3.05	$ 2.43	.....
	Inmate Days Service	988,663	644,895	266,130	430,865	168,061	125,800	2,624,414
1947-1948	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 1.99	$ 2.13	$ 2.22	$ 2.30	$ 3.50	$ 2.56	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,065,731	678,337	272,626	478,796	147,366	127,422	2,770,278
1948-1949	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 2.08	$ 2.26	$ 2.25	$ 2.21	$ 3.81	$ 2.97	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,094,465	701,999	304,007	497,223	130,205	125,865	2,853,764
1949-1950	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 2.11	$ 2.24	$ 2.24	$ 2.34	$ 3.97	$ 3.09	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,113,910	708,489	313,020	531,294	126,432	118,926	2,912,071
1950-1951	Per Capita Per Diem Costs ..	$ 2.19	$ 2.33	$ 2.40	$ 2.66	$ 4.54	$ 3.63	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,095,955	706,310	310,984	517,512	120,711	105,858	2,857,330
1951-1952	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	$ 2.54	$ 2.58	$ 2.82	$ 3.76	$ 5.45	$ 3.84	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,057,092	693,135	298,055	409,144	115,835	107,327	2,680,588

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS

INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

		Laurelton State Village	Pennhurst State School	Polk State School	Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics	Total Days Service
1941-1942	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .92	$ .68	$ .66	$ 1.02	
	Patient Days Service	317,446	814,123	1,084,250	186,716	2,402,535
1942-1943	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .88	$ .70	$ .70	$ .96	
	Patient Days Service	351,193	826,677	1,130,046	302,034	2,609,950
1943-1944	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ .98	$ .81	$ .73	$ 1.00	
	Patient Days Service	337,619	835,882	1,148,175	317,486	2,639,162
1944-1945	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.05	$ .89	$ .81	$ 1.12	
	Patient Days Service	333,908	826,287	1,156,069	318,973	2,635,237
1945-1946	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.13	$ 1.01	$ .87	$ 1.17	
	Patient Days Service	330,837	829,316	1,149,705	322,770	2,632,628
1946-1947	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.48	$ 1.32	$ 1.12	$ 1.57	
	Patient Days Service	330,419	849,815	1,139,216	329,636	2,649,086
1947-1948	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.66	$ 1.44	$ 1.37	$ 1.94	
	Patient Days Service	338,554	898,689	1,156,485	339.801	2,733,529
1948-1949	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.93	$ 1.29	$ 1.64	$ 2.15	
	Patient Days Service	329,318	918,047	99,259	348,967	1,695,591
1949-1950	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 1.96	$ 1.70	$ 1.58	$ 2.11	
	Patient Days Service	329,646	954,956	1,160,544	355.037	2,800,183
1950-1951	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.11	$ 1.76	$ 1.87	$ 2.20	
	Patient Days Service	336,674	1,031,541	1,186,646	353,705	2,908,566
1951-1952	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	$ 2.37	$ 1.86	$ 2.11	$ 2.59	
	Patient Days Service	345,041	1,111,885	1,223,227	352,453	3,032,606

GENERAL FUND
STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 273,342.67	$ 406,996.57	$ 479,442.06	$ 269,874.83
Wages	18,040.16	61,266.25	63,447.00	24,327.50
Fees	2,115.00	1,260.00	275.00	350.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,203.04	28,641.57	21,016.98	10,095.46
Transportation, Communication and Information	15,897.62	26,999.60	38,705.26	16,068.29
Maintenance Services and Expenses	6,838.40	13,772.86	14,727.25	7,295.64
Construction, Equipment and Land	6,255.39	9,278.60	6,844.40	1,517.60
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 329,692.28	$ 548,215.45	$ 624,457.95	$ 329,529.32
During—1945-1947	$ 327,340.09	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	2,352.19	$ 542,470.77	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	5,744.68	$ 619,583.14	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	4,874.81	$ 329,529.32
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Civil Service Commission	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Credits—1945-1947	306,167.70	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	23,524.58	490,147.68	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	58,067.77	568,800.61	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	55,657.34	272,536.98
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 429,692.28	$ 648,215.45	$ 724,457.95	$ 372,536.98
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 43,007.66

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 810,271.96	$ 976,016.55	$ 1,100,854.80	$ 637,987.39
Wages	3,900.80	11,569.79	8,620.18	2,020.83
Fees	1,420.18	5,079.38	10,693.90	4,140.92
Materials, Supplies and Printing	8,271.93	13,228.31	18,729.57	6,545.51
Transportation, Communication and Information	139,457.51	162,049.94	199,237.58	81,755.79
Maintenance Services and Expenses	64,695.37	82,324.00	96,315.40	56,823.71
Construction, Equipment and Land	32,850.38	9,732.03	35,269.45	18,747.85
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,060,868.13	$ 1,260,000.00	$ 1,469,720.88	$ 808,022.00
During—1945-1947	$ 1,036,345.46	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	24,522.67	$ 1,260,000.00	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 1,445,526.70	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	24,194.18	$ 808,022.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	$ 1,069,000.00	$ 1,260,000.00	$ 1,472,000.00	$ 1,595,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 8,131.87	.....	$ 2,279.12	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 786,978.00

GENERAL FUND
POST-WAR PLANNING COMMISSION‡

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 45,637.89	.....	.....	.....
Wages	5,166.03	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,626.33	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communications and Information	10,278.13	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	486.35	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,187.12	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	18,681.39	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 89,063.24	.....	.....	.....
AGREEMENTS WITH POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 737,086.16	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 826,149.40	.....	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 273,143.60	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	237,222.73	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	294,979.18	.....	.....	.....
1951-1952	20,803.89	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 250,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Agreements with Political Subdivisions	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 160,936.76	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	262,913.84	.....	.....	.....

‡ This Commission abolished. The account is administered by State Planning Board.

GENERAL FUND
STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	.....	$ 160,090.11	$ 340,304.07	$ 184,169.41
Wages	.....	6,115.27	5,161.52	2,330.09
Fees	.....	34,399.80	44,543.32	15,915.80
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	3,324.37	7,047.88	1,678.49
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	22,263.54	54,141.95	26,782.58
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	6,537.32	16,521.14	10,514.35
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	20,582.14	5,659.89	629.25
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	2,541.64	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 255,854.19	$ 473,379.77	$ 242,019.97
During—1947-1949	.....	$ 244,854.57	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	10,999.62	$ 462,932.44	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	10,447.33	$ 242,019.97
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Tax Equalization Board	.....	$ 500,000.00	$ 550,000.00	$ 500,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 244,145.81	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 76,620.23	$ 257,980.03

GENERAL FUND

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 2,500.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
General State Authority—Administration	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Port of Philadelphia	200,000.00	199,998.14	199,994.40	49,176.12
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	.....
Atlantic States Fisheries Commission	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	700.00
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	2,400.00	4,200.00	4,800.00	2,400.00
Commission to Prepare 80th Division History	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	.....	1,401.68	3,248.10	6,224.04
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin	.....	49,978.55	49,996.77	25,000.00
Council of State Governments	.....	40,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00
Interstate Oil Compact Commission	.....	2,382.96	3,000.00	1,500.00
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	.....	3,451.87	9,999.99	19,743.52
Ohio River Valley Commission	.....	2,400.00	34,870.00	31,700.00
George Jr. Republic Association—Buildings	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Special Surveys	.....	.....	65,751.16	.....
Commission for Observance of the 175th Anniversary—Declaration of Independence	.....	.....	.....	57,862.20
General State Authority—Advancement (To be Repaid)	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 227,700.00	$ 351,613.20	$ 2,478,460.42	$ 226,805.88
During—1945-1947	$ 184,480.94	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	12,000.00	$ 292,834.24	.....	.....
1949-1951	31,219.06	58,778.96	$ 2,439,200.92	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	39,259.50	$ 226.805.88
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
General State Authority—Administration	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Port of Philadelphia	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Atlantic States Fisheries Commission	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Commission to Prepare 80th Division History	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Ohio River Valley Commission	2,400.00	2,400.00	34,870.00	31,700.00
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	2,400.00	4,200.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Council of State Governments	.....	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Interstate Oil Compact Commission	.....	2,400.00	3,000.00	5,000.00
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	32,000.00
Delaware River Joint Commission	.....	65,000.00	.....	.....
George Jr. Republic Association—Buildings	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Special Surveys	.....	.....	70,000.00	.....
Commission for Observance of the 175th Anniversary—Declaration of Independence	.....	.....	.....	100,000.00
General State Authority—Advancement	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	.....
Credits—1949-1951—General State Authority (Payment of Advancement)	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 230,100.00	$ 426,800.00	$ 4,484,470.00	$ 565,300.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	$ 3,638.67	$ 2,001.755.13	.....
To Continue	$ 2,400.00	71,548.13	4,254.45	$ 338,494.12

GENERAL FUND

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY—ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	.....	.....	$ 14,430.35	.....
Wages	.....	.....	1,568.08	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	.....	1,245.64	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	.....	419.37	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	.....	1,252.71	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	.....	342.43	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	580,741.42	$ 450,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	#	$ 600,000.00	$ 450,000.00
During—1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 529,258.58	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	70,741.42	$ 450,000.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Public School Building Authority—Administration	.....	#	$ 600,000.00	$ 650,000.00
BALANCE—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 200,000.00

See page 59 for 1947-1949 Appropriation and Expenditure.

GENERAL FUND

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 36,089.14	.....	.....	$ 112,384.93
Wages	1,295.13	.....	.....	12,551.32
Fees	.....	.....	.....	2,726.57
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,217.83	.....	.....	10,585.40
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,541.45	.....	.....	31,414.35
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,111.20	.....	.....	7,764.42
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,020.14	.....	.....	1,352.95
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 58,274.89	.....	‡	$ 178,779.94
During—1945-1947	$ 58,274.89	.....	.....	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 178,779.94
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ †75,000.00	.....	‡	$ 1,200,000.00
Reserve for Civil Defense	.....	.....	.....	2,845,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 16,725.11	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,866,220.06

† Allocation by the Governor from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs.
‡ See Department of Military Affairs this period.

GENERAL FUND

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Appropriation to Milk Control Fund	$ 320,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 250,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 320,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 250,000.00
During—1945-1947	$ 320,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	$ 400,000.00	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 450,000.00	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 250,000.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 320,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00	$ 504,750.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 254,750.00

GENERAL FUND

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MARKERS AND MONUMENTS				
Salaries	$ 235,343.52	$ 275,410.33	$ 328,030.06	$ 199,546.04
Wages	30,291.61	53,703.25	103,231.49	34,098.22
Fees	50.00	3,313.41	2,758.35	715.20
Materials, Supplies and Printing	23,260.48	73,943.30	63,788.38	25,479.86
Transportation, Communication and Information	19,979.76	30,718.35	36,607.94	15,705.79
Maintenance Services and Expenses	15,561.82	34,957.32	41,673.42	20,534.58
Construction, Equipment and Land	4,559.36	74,662.25	40,859.63	3,936.56
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 329,046.55	$ 546,708.21	$ 616,949.27	$ 300,016.25
During—1945-1947	$ 322,434.37	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	6,612.18	$ 470,292.46	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	58,423.41	$ 605,081.00	.....
1951-1952	.....	17,992.34	11,868.27	$ 300,016.25
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 260,000.00	$ 390,500.00	$ 620,000.00	$ 706,500.00
Erection of Historical Markers and Maintenance of Historical Sites	.....	155,000.00		
Part of an appropriation to Department of Public Instruction transferred for expenses of State Museum	59,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	10,163.00	14,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 116.45	$ 5.07	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	12,786.72	$ 3,050.73	$ 406,483.75

GENERAL FUND

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
Drake Well Memorial—Maintenance	$ 40,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Admiral Perry Memorial Park	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Flagship Niagara	4,999.51	.....	.....	.....
Pennsbury Memorial—Furnishings	45,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Preservation of Battle Flags	.....	$ 29,960.01	.....	.....
Old Economy—Restoration	9,633.69	20,000.00	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Improvements	17,998.29	7,498.93	.....	.....
Preserving Historical Documents	.....	19,997.69	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Repairs	24,992.03	49,992.20	$ 39,993.65	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Maintenance	.....	.....	.....	$ 3,135.09
Drake Well Memorial—Improvements	.....	40,000.00	37,661.70	.....
Preserving and Exhibiting Pennsylvania Material	.....	.....	1,563.30	.....
Farmers Museum	.....	.....	424.14	.....
Warriors Run	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Pottsgrove Memorial	.....	.....	46,344.66	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 142,723.52	$ 167,448.83	$ 127,487.45	$ 3,135.09
During—1945-1947	$ 92,609.83	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	37,894.37	$ 80,388.64	.....	.....
1949-1951	12,219.32	85,229.73	$ 74,491.43	.....
1951-1952	.....	1,830.46	52,996.02	$ 3,135.09
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Drake Well Memorial—Maintenance	$ 40,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Admiral Perry Memorial Park	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Flagship Niagara	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsbury Memorial—Furnishings	45,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Preservation of Battle Flags	.....	$ 30,000.00	.....	.....
Old Economy—Restoration	10,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Improvements	18,000.00	7,500.00	.....	.....
Preserving Historical Documents	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Repairs	25,000.00	50,000.00	$ 40,000.00	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Maintenance	.....	.....	.....	$ 30,000.00
Drake Well Memorial—Improvements	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....
Preserving and Exhibiting Pennsylvania Material	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Farmers Museum	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Warriors Run	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Pottsgrove Memorial	.....	.....	47,100.00	.....
Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 143,100.00	$ 167,500.00	$ 133,600.00	$ 80,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 376.48	$ 51.17	$ 6.35	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	6,106.20	$ 76,864.91

GENERAL FUND

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PURCHASE OF ANTIQUE ITEMS FROM DONATION BY ATWATER KENT, JR.	.....	$ 1,000.00	$ 963.30	$ 14,300.00
CREDITS—				
Balance from Prior Period	.....	.....	.....	$ 36.70
Credits—1947-1949	.....	$ 1,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 1,000.00	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	15,150.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	.....	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 15,186.70
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	.....	.....	$ 36.70	$ 886.70

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES				
Senators	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	102,000.00	146,752.00	292,282.46	.....
Returning Officers and Employes	5,190.00	.....	2,814.25	.....
Clerk to President of Senate	4,800.00	4,800.00	5,280.00	.....
Two Clerks to President of Senate	.....	.....	.....	$ 6,000.00
Secretary	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	9,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	7,500.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,375.82	2,620.08	.....	.....
Librarian	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	6,499.92
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	3,150.00	.....	.....
Library Clerk	.....	5,000.00	6,000.00	3,600.00
Secretary to Librarian	.....	4,400.00	5,000.00	3,800.08
Clerk to President Pro Tempore	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary to President Pro Tempore	.....	4,400.00	5,600.00	3,600.00
Assistant to Secretary—Recess	3,758.08	.....	3,720.00	1,000.00
Secretary to President	3,223.68	3,600.00	5,600.00	3,600.00
Stenographer to Librarian	6,300.00	.....	.....	.....
Two Watchmen	7,850.99	7,788.74	8,800.00	4,800.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	3,600.00
Custodians—Washroom and Basement	6,350.00	.....	.....	.....
Custodian of Basement	.....	3,505.00	3,960.00	2,100.00
Chief Custodian	.....	5,400.00	5,940.00	3,600.00
Custodians—Senate Chamber	10,933.36	11,200.00	12,320.00	5,900.00
Janitor	.....	3,000.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Messenger in Senate Library	2,383.31	3,000.00	3,600.00	2,100.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,561.06	4,400.00	5,600.00	3,600.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,561.06	4,400.00	5,600.00	3,600.00
Senate Indexing Clerk	.....	.....	4,800.00	2,800.08
Chief Compiling Clerk	.....	.....	7,200.00	4,200.00
Messenger to Secretary	.....	.....	662.50	2,100.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	.....	.....	.....	2,800.08
Chief Sergeant at Arms	.....	.....	.....	3,600.00
Chief Mailing Clerk	.....	.....	.....	3,600.00

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
MILEAGE				
Senators	17,852.40	12,656.60	25,592.80	.....
Officers and Employes	1,086.50	59.40	1,648.60	.....
Returning Officers and Employes	1,217.50	1,370.70	712.60	.....
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Postage of Senators—Session	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Postage, Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....
Postage, Lieutenant Governor—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....
Postage, Legislative Journal—Session	3,800.00	4,500.00	3,376.00	.....
Office of Secretary—Recess	4,973.90	4,975.00	4,940.50	5,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	4,984.38	4,964.39	7,500.00	.....
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,694.08	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	.....
President Pro Tempore—Recess	2,910.66	2,169.65	2,606.00	3,000.00
President Pro Tempore—Session	1,990.20	3,723.09	4,639.78	.....
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952	5,554.88	5,588.94	4,228.41	2,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952	4,000.00	3,651.99	10,151.54	.....
Incidental Expenses from December 1, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952 to end of Session	9,774.46	9,987.45	10,995.38	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,500.00	1,336.96	4,935.68	2,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	998.02	2,000.00	5,800.00	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	.....
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	750.00	750.00
Majority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,488.13	.....
Minority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Expenses—Committee on Appropriations	11,704.25	16,669.78	27,500.00	5,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	811.88	655.98	370.00	1,000.00
Expenses—Senators	.....	114,350.00	119,200.00	88,800.00
Total Regular Sessions	$ 458,015.47	$ 613,050.75	$ 842,889.63	$ 209,830.16
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 19,250.00	‡	‡	.....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS	25,603.23	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES#	$ 502,868.70	$ 613,050.75	$ 842,889.63	$ 209,830.16
During—1945-1947	$ 428,715.37	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	74,153.33	$ 566,473.00	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	46,577.75	$ 621,895.18	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	220,994.45	$ 209,830.16

#For expenditures by Property and Supplies for the Senate, see that Department.
‡Included above.

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
SALARIES				
Senators	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00	$ 151,000.00
Officers and Employes—Session	102,000.00	132,000.00	180,000.00	195,000.00
Officers and Employes—Additional	.....	15,000.00	134,882.50	.....
Returning Officers and Employes	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Clerk to President of Senate	4,800.00	4,800.00	5,280.00	.....
Two clerks to President of Senate	.....	.....	.....	12,000.00
Secretary	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Librarian	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	13,000.00
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	7,200.00	.....	.....
Library Clerk	.....	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Librarian	.....	4,400.00	5,000.00	5,600.00
Clerk to President Pro Tempore	4,800.00	.....	5,600.00	6,000.00
Secretary to President Pro Tempore	.....	4,400.00	.....	7,200.00
Assistant to Secretary—Recess	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,725.00	4,500.00
Secretary to President	3,240.00	3,600.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Stenographer to Librarian—Recess	6,300.00	.....	.....	.....
Two Watchmen	7,920.00	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00
Custodians—Washroom and Basement	9,000.00	9,000.00	.....	.....
Custodian of Basement	.....	.....	3,960.00	4,200.00
Chief Custodian	.....	.....	5,940.00	7,200.00
Custodians—Senate Chamber	10,965.00	11,200.00	12,320.00	13,800.00
Janitor	.....	3,000.00	3,600.00	3,960.00
Messenger in Senate Library	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Senate Indexing Clerk	.....	.....	4,800.00	5,600.00
Chief Compiling Clerk	.....	.....	7,200.00	8,400.00
Messenger to Secretary	.....	.....	3,600.00	4,200.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	.....	.....	.....	5,600.00
Chief Sergeant At Arms	.....	.....	.....	7,200.00
Chief Mailing Clerk	.....	.....	.....	7,200.00
MILEAGE				
Senators	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Senators—Additional	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....
Officers and Employes	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Returning Officers and Employes	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Postage of Senators—Session	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	.....
Postage of Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Postage, Lieutenant Governor—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Postage, Legislative Journal—Session	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Office of Secretary—Recess	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Secretary—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
President Pro Tempore—Recess	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
President Pro Tempore—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Chief Clerk—Additional	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....
Incidental Expenses from December 1, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952 to end of Session	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	13,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Additional	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—CONTINUED				
Majority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....
Majority Whip—Session	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Session	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	750.00	750.00
Majority Whip—Additional	.....	1,000.00	500.00	.....
Minority Whip—Additional	.....	1,000.00	400.00	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Committee on Appropriations	12,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00
Expenses—Committee on Appropriations—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Issuing Certificates of Election	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Expenses—Senators	.....	120,000.00	120,000.00	180,000.00
Total—Regular Sessions	$ 476,000.00	$ 662,775.00	$ 890,032.50	$ 866,885.00
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 19,250.00	‡	‡	.....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS	34,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 529,250.00	$ 662,775.00	$ 890,032.50	$ 866,885.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 26,381.30	$ 49,724.25	$ 700.00	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	46,442.87	$ 657,054.84

‡ Included above.

GENERAL FUND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES				
Members	$ 617,200.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 622,000.00	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	132,000.00	203,000.00	285,206.76	.....
Returning Officers—Session	13,000.00	7,033.00	7,977.00	.....
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	$ 9,000.00
Secretary to Chief Clerk	.....	4,400.00	5,600.00	3,600.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	3,075.00	3,600.00	4,800.00	3,000.00
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	7,200.00	8,400.00	5,000.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary to the Speaker	4,800.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	3,595.05
Clerk to Speaker	.....	4,200.00	4,800.00	2,995.90
Administrative Assistant to Speaker	.....	4,800.00	6,000.00	3,600.00
Stenographer to Speaker	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	3,600.00
Two Watchmen	7,920.00	8,000.00	8,800.00	4,800.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Custodian	3,960.00	4,000.00	4,400.00	2,400.00
Four Custodians	10,000.00	14,400.00	16,000.00	8,800.00
Messenger in Library	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Parliamentarian	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	6,000.00
Secretary	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	7,500.00
Secretary to Secretary	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	3,600.00
Clerk to Secretary	.....	3,000.00	3,600.00	3,000.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,299.86	5,600.00	3,600.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	3,600.00
Messenger to Chief Clerk	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	2,100.00
Supply Clerk	.....	3,600.00	3,960.00	2,100.00
Finance Clerk	.....	6,000.00	7,200.00	4,000.00
Amendment Clerk	.....	6,000.00	6,600.00	3,600.00
Compiling Clerk	.....	7,200.00	8,000.00	4,500.00
Library Clerk	.....	.....	.....	3,200.00
MILEAGE				
Members	78,951.10	72,929.95	89,854.20	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	3,706.20	2,826.40	3,999.10	.....
Returning Officers—Session	2,994.80	1,603.50	3,000.00	.....
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Postage of Members	30,900.00	.....	.....	.....
Postage of Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	.....	.....
Postage of Legislative Journal—Session	10,000.00	11,000.00	8,964.90	.....
Speaker—Recess	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Speaker—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	7,500.00	.....
Chief Clerk—Years beginning June 1, 1945, 1947, 1949 and 1951	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	10,000.00
Chief Clerk—Six months beginning June 1, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1951	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1945	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1946	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1947	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1949	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1950	.....	.....	8,000.00	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1951	.....	.....	.....	5,500.00
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	2,000.00	6,500.00	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	5,500.00	.....
Majority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....
Minority Whip—Session	.....	1,000.00	1,400.00	.....
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	750.00	750.00
Appropriation Committee	12,000.00	18,803.10	27,500.00	7,500.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	.....

GENERAL FUND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Incidental Expenses	20,000.00	22,500.00	31,000.00	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	1,466.17	1,880.36	3,000.00	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Representatives	.....	487,843.29	493,263.27	372,600.00
Salaries—Deceased Members	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Total Regular Sessions	$ 1,074,073.27	$ 1,646,619.46	$ 1,815,025.23	$ 504,540.95
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 19,085.65	‡	‡	.....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS	48,000.00	‡	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES †	$ 1,141,158.92	$ 1,646,619.46	$ 1,815,025.23	$ 504,540.95
During—1945-1947	$ 921,002.56	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	220,820.71	$ 1,530,938.14	.....	.....
1949-1951	*664.35	115,681.32	$ 1,424,668.81	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	390,356.42	$ 504,540.95
SALARIES				
Members	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00	$ 625,000.00
Officers and Employes—Session	132,000.00	158,000.00	202,000.00	237,000.00
Officers and Employes—Additional	.....	45,000.00	130,145.00	.....
Returning Officers—Session	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00
Secretary to Chief Clerk	.....	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	3,075.00	3,600.00	4,800.00	6,000.00
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	7,200.00	8,400.00	10,000.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Stenographer to Speaker	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary to the Speaker	4,800.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Clerk to Speaker	.....	4,200.00	4,800.00	6,000.00
Administrative Assistant to Speaker	.....	4,800.00	6,000.00	7,200.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00
Two Watchmen	7,920.00	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Custodian	3,960.00	4,000.00	4,400.00	4,800.00
Four Custodians	10,000.00	14,400.00	16,000.00	17,600.00
Messenger in Library	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Parliamentarian	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
Secretary	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	15,000.00
Secretary to Secretary	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Clerk to Secretary	.....	3,000.00	3,600.00	6,000.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Messenger to Chief Clerk	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00
Supply Clerk	.....	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,200.00
Finance Clerk	.....	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,000.00
Amendment Clerk	.....	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00
Compiling Clerk	.....	7,200.00	8,000.00	9,000.00
Library Clerk	.....	.....	.....	6,400.00
MILEAGE				
Members	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00
Members—Additional	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
Officers and Employes—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Returning Officers—Session	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00

* Indicates Deduction.
† For expenditures by Property and Supplies for House of Representatives, see that department.
‡ Included above.

GENERAL FUND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—CONTINUED				
Postage of Members	31,200.00	31,200.00	.....	.....
Postage of Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Postage of Legislative Journal—Session	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,500.00
Postage—Legislative Journal—Additional	.....	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....
Speaker—Recess	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Speaker—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Speaker—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Chief Clerk—Years beginning June 1, 1945, 1947, 1949 and 1951	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Chief Clerk—Six months beginning June 1, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1945, 1947, 1949 and 1951	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948 and 1950—Additional	.....	1,000.00	3,500.00	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	1,500.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Additional	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....
Majority Whip—Session	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Session	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess	.....	.....	750.00	750.00
Majority Whip—Additional	.....	1,000.00	500.00	.....
Minority Whip—Additional	.....	750.00	400.00	.....
Minority Whip—Deficiency	.....	250.00	.....	.....
Appropriation Committee	12,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00
Appropriation Committee—Additional	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Incidental Expenses	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	26,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Additional	.....	2,500.00	8,500.00	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
History of Legislation—Extra Services	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
Expenses—Representatives	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	748,800.00
Salaries—Deceased Members	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Total Regular Sessions	$ 1,090,055.00	$ 1,718,000.00	$ 1,890,555.00	$ 2,058,450.00
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 19,750.00	‡	‡	.....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS	48,000.00	‡	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,157,805.00	$ 1,718,000.00	$ 1,890,555.00	$ 2,058,450.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 16,646.08	$ 71,380.54	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 75,529.77	$ 1,553,909.05

‡ Included above.

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL				
Proof Reading	$ 4,487.00	$ 4,480.00	$ 4,384.00	$ 1,952.00
Indexing Legislative Journal	100.00	1,900.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 4,587.00	$ 6,380.00	$ 4,384.00	$ 1,952.00
During—1945-1947	$ 4,587.00	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	$ 6,380.00	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 4,384.00	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,952.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Proof Reading	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00
Indexing Legislative Journal	1,500.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
Indexing—Deficiency	500.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 1,913.00	$ 120.00	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 116.00	$ 2,548.00

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	$ 80,737.60	$ 99,298.41	$ 148,655.96	$ 63,921.32
Wages	17,474.33	19,794.25	4,160.73	581.29
Materials, Supplies and Printing	399.88	613.98	873.14	420.35
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,346.86	3,429.46	2,427.65	319.62
Maintenance Services and Expenses	151.31	242.64	259.97	138.99
Equipment	1,365.96	2,674.72	3,103.19	1,204.38
Total	$ 101,475.94	$ 126,053.46	$ 159,480.64	$ 66,585.95
PENNSYLVANIA REGISTER	$ 25,297.00	.....	.....	.....
PRINTING LAWS RELATING TO VETERANS	.....	$ 2,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 126,772.94	$ 128,053.46	$ 159,480.64	$ 66,585.95
During—1945-1947	$ 123,667.91	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	3,105.03	$ 127,563.68	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	489.78	$ 143,110.95	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	16,369.69	$ 66,585.95
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 96,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 170,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Additional	3,000.00	.....	11,000.00	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Register	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Printing Laws Relating to Veterans	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 151,500.00	$ 132,000.00	$ 161,000.00	$ 170,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 24,727.06	$ 3,946.54	$ 1,519.36	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 103,414.05

GENERAL FUND

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators' Association	.....	.....	$ 127.58	.....
Expenses of Electoral College	.....	$ 547.10	.....	.....
Commission on Inter-State Cooperation	$ 2,161.37	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Delaware River Basin	29,992.32	.....	.....	.....
Joint State Government Commission	99,479.75	199,993.49	300,000.00	$ 125,000.00
Local Government Commission	14,183.82	14,420.73	19,972.26	11,500.00
Commission to Study Public School Subsidies	43,931.24	.....	.....	.....
Inaugural Committee	5,953.29	.....	13,665.64	.....
Council of State Governments	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature	403.56	411.38	482.07	249.25
Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission	.....	39,500.00	.....	.....
Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 236,105.35	$ 304,872.70	$ 334,247.55	$ 136,749.25
During—1945-1947	$ 221,835.93	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	14,438.18	$ 296,438.21	.....	.....
1949-1951	*168.76	8,434.49	$ 334,322.60	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	*75.05	$ 136,749.25
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators' Association	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
Expenses of Electoral College	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Commission on Inter-State Cooperation	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Delaware River Basin	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Joint State Government Commission	100,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00
Joint State Government Commission—Deficiency	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
Local Government Commission	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
Commission to Study Public School Subsidies	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Inaugural Committee—Deficiency	5,953.29	.....	.....	.....
Inaugural Committee—Additional	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
Council of State Governments	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 254,253.29	$ 324,300.00	$ 348,300.00	$ 334,300.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 18,147.94	$ 8,927.30	$ 11,362.10	.....
To Continue	.....	10,500.00	2,690.35	$ 197,550.75

*Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
SUPREME COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 274,000.00	$ 320,252.39	$ 308,529.00	$ 167,717.03
Expenses of Judges	52,688.41	53,922.10	47,384.43	23,944.23
Salaries and Expenses—Eastern District	64,216.39	65,199.56	65,200.00	36,704.10
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	11,099.69	13,099.26	15,849.82	11,108.35
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	30,619.37	34,944.94	39,962.24	16,730.08
Fees of Prothonotary—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	1,785.00	4,370.00	5,250.00	2,660.00
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, and Stenographers and Expenses	73,995.00	97,718.15	125,780.19	76,436.04
Board of Governance	10,000.00	9,057.12	6,848.66	3,003.94
Procedural Rules Committee	24,533.25	24,734.66	23,749.00	13,493.88
Board of Law Examiners	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	27,309.78
Salaries and Expenses of State Reporter	.....	.....	.....	23,349.88
Total Supreme Court	$ 602,937.11	$ 683,298.18	$ 698,553.34	$ 402,457.31
SUPERIOR COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 248,500.00	$ 290,669.32	$ 292,199.90	$ 153,333.67
Expenses of Judges	48,490.43	47,438.81	48,465.21	24,114.02
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	62,594.69	79,356.78	85,152.02	49,980.56
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	10,932.21	11,985.70	14,591.96	7,406.32
Total Superior Court	$ 370,517.33	$ 429,450.61	$ 440,409.09	$ 234,834.57
COMMON PLEAS COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 3,052,572.89	$ 3,571,490.47	$ 3,749,424.44	$ 2,019,927.54
Expenses of Traveling Judges	15,356.83	41,271.26	48,645.52	34,209.81
Payment of Mileage of Divided Judicial Districts	3,200.75	3,578.35	3,534.50	1,694.60
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	19,216.56	35,772.00	48,661.09	24,201.93
Total Common Pleas Court	$ 3,090,347.03	$ 3,652,112.08	$ 3,850,265.55	$ 2,080,033.88
ORPHANS' COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 616,633.34	$ 711,689.29	$ 715,131.31	$ 375,652.13
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Salaries of Judges	$ 215,378.01	$ 254,796.03	$ 261,999.92	$ 145,539.07
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY	$ 120,996.40	$ 142,434.50	$ 137,119.48	$ 77,887.41
JUVENILE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salary of Judge	$ 20,000.00	$ 23,801.11	$ 24,000.00	$ 12,833.38
MISCELLANEOUS				
Retired Judges' Salaries	$ 30,999.52	$ 51,586.62	$ 44,177.86	$ 21,458.22
Associate Judges' Salaries	39,478.03	45,065.39	71,281.06	32,438.79
Associate Judges' Mileage	2,794.90	2,889.00	3,182.10	1,706.40
Total Miscellaneous	$ 73,272.45	$ 99,541.01	$ 118,641.02	$ 55,603.41
STATE REPORTER				
Salary of Reporter	$ 10,000.00	$ 9,999.92	$ 12,500.00	.....
Salary of Assistant State Reporter	9,600.00	9,600.00	10,000.00	.....
Salaries and Expenses	14,090.95	16,898.91	20,592.26	.....
Total State Reporter	$ 33,690.95	$ 36,498.83	$ 43,092.26	#
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 5,143,772.62	$ 6,033,621.64	$ 6,289,211.97	$ 3,384,841.16
During—1945-1947	$ 5,132,159.80	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	11,612.82	$ 6,025,204.48	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	8,417.16	$ 6,272,990.87	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	16,221.10	$ 3,384,841.16

#See Supreme Court This Period.

GENERAL FUND
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
SUPREME COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 274,000.00	$ 323,000.00	$ 323,000.00	$ 342,835.00
Expenses of Judges	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Eastern District	65,200.00	65,200.00	65,200.00	74,950.00
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	11,100.00	13,100.00	14,600.00	17,100.00
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District—Deficiency	.....	.....	1,250.00	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	30,700.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	44,000.00
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	4,500.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts—Deficiency	.....	2,000.00	750.00	.....
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, and Stenographers and Expenses	73,995.00	98,096.00	118,825.00	150,000.00
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, and Stenographers and Expenses—Deficiency	.....	.....	7,100.00	.....
Board of Governance	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Procedural Rules Committee	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Board of Law Examiners	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Portrait of Chief Justice Maxey	.....	.....	.....	750.00
Salaries and Expenses of State Reporter	.....	.....	.....	54,640.00
Total Supreme Court	$ 610,495.00	$ 689,896.00	$ 726,225.00	$ 840,775.00
SUPERIOR COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 253,000.00	$ 295,000.00	$ 295,000.00	$ 314,835.00
Expenses of Judges	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	63,000.00	80,136.00	85,385.00	102,600.00
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Total Superior Court	$ 377,000.00	$ 436,136.00	$ 444,385.00	$ 481,435.00
COMMON PLEAS COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 3,100,000.00	$ 3,663,000.00	$ 3,755,000.00	$ 4,172,925.00
Expenses of Traveling Judges	100,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Payment of Mileage in Divided Judicial District	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	19,400.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total Common Pleas Court	$ 3,224,400.00	$ 3,783,000.00	$ 3,885,000.00	$ 4,302,925.00
ORPHANS' COURT				
Salaries of Judges	$ 618,000.00	$ 725,000.00	$ 725,000.00	$ 793,000.00
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Salaries of Judges	$ 221,000.00	$ 265,000.00	$ 265,000.00	$ 355,670.00
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salaries of Judges	$ 121,000.00	$ 145,000.00	$ 145,000.00	$ 162,000.00
JUVENILE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salary of Judge	$ 20,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 26,885.00
MISCELLANEOUS				
Retired Judges' Salaries	$ 100,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 81,000.00	$ 81,000.00
Retired Judges' Salaries—Deficiency	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Associate Judges' Salaries	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	90,000.00
Associate Judges' Salaries—Deficiency	.....	.....	16,300.00	.....
Associate Judges' Mileage	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Total Miscellaneous	$ 157,000.00	$ 121,000.00	$ 164,300.00	$ 178,000.00

GENERAL FUND

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
STATE REPORTER				
Salary of Reporter	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 15,000.00	.....
Salary of Assistant Reporter	9,600.00	9,600.00	10,000.00	.....
Salaries and Expenses	14,560.00	16,900.00	20,640.00	.....
Total State Reporter	$ 34,160.00	$ 36,500.00	$ 45,640.00	#
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 5,383,055.00	$ 6,225,532.00	$ 6,424,550.00	$ 7,140,640.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 239,282.38	$ 191,910.36	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 135,338.03	$ 3,755,798.84

See Supreme Court, this Period.

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION TWO

OPERATING FUNDS—FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS

JUNE 1, 1937 TO MAY 31, 1951

OPERATING FUNDS

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
FUND							
* General Fund	$ 423,648,524.44	$ 451,699,973.87	$ 400,703,764.53	$ 406,364,507.95	$ 542,413,271.84	$ 717,758,382.19	$ 858,629,619.23
Motor License Fund	159,672,278.37	134,322,115.63	148,681,536.99	107,114,626.88	155,009,872.40	305,138,280.86	351,903,228.16
State Farm Products Show Fund	153,029.34	182,034.38	301,110.95	113,157.92	208,111.47	392,580.06	328,700.71
Banking Fund	1,424,397.59	1,208,495.56	1,254,322.65	1,101,436.74	1,166,964.00	1,362,178.70	1,434,485.11
Fish Fund	1,001,916.01	1,304,566.20	1,311,624.76	1,273,769.68	1,796,855.33	2,255,817.15	2,640,846.52
Game Fund	3,033,969.55	2,989,677.15	2,603,052.68	2,424,487.14	4,201,087.98	5,693,765.34	7,667,997.96
Milk Control Fund	246,580.12	319,961.01	360,366.36	202,455.81	273,352.45	381,973.39	324,953.09
Grand Total—Operating Funds	$ 589,180,695.42	$ 592,026,823.80	$ 555,215,778.92	$ 518,594,442.12	$ 705,069,515.47	$1,032,982,977.69	$1,222,929,830.78

* Department of the Auditor General and Department of Treasury not included.

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE							
Administrative Bureau	$ 178,136.08	$ 174,631.03	$ 190,723.18	$ 190,890.06	$ 210,417.82	$ 216,490.22	$ 250,243.42
Budget Bureau	95,408.00	88,866.29	91,325.71	98,090.79	108,070.97	131,485.43	159,204.04
Personnel Bureau	36,105.91	41,244.01	36,597.25	37,531.19	39,512.54	42,861.27	48,227.93
Mansion	19,504.10	16,678.86	18,709.07	24,195.60	32,457.48	47,248.29	55,542.63
Governor's Conference	.....	.....	.....	28,711.59	.....	.....	.....
Total-Governor's Office	$ 329,154.09	$ 321,420.19	$ 337,355.21	$ 379,419.23	$ 390,458.81	$ 438,085.21	$ 513,218.02
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE							
Salaries and Expenses	$ 29,791.04	$ 25,892.32	$ 23,684.96	$ 24,218.99	$ 24,374.76	$ 28,083.26	$ 26,793.79
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
Executive Office	$ 95,458.91	$ 86,551.90	$ 93,669.22	$ 104,353.44	$ 132,467.84	$ 145,655.38	$ 172,133.17
Bureau of Foods and Chemistry	295,420.01	219,037.06	221,460.12	239,802.32	304,312.12	409,305.47	467,964.11
Bureau of Plant Industry	206,603.78	149,113.74	164,523.40	165,557.88	227,370.08	284,015.08	327,837.81
Japanese Beetle Control	48,391.39	21,110.48	20,814.71	14,725.77	16,184.54	18,158.74	16,882.11
Bureau of Statistics	41,438.22	31,417.00	33,495.20	33,347.79	32,585.09	41,070.84	48,726.09
Bureau of Markets	130,883.36	94,368.06	113,355.38	118,189.00	144,532.10	189,510.25	262,166.57
Bureau of Animal Industry	749,939.78	627,052.59	634,108.11	713,664.01	850,067.75	1,070,197.00	1,256,083.33
Gypsy Moth Eradication	101,414.44	102,187.56	103,310.34	128,586.93	252,691.06	311,065.01	233,865.43
Dog Law Enforcement	243,173.90	228,209.15	250,841.87	292,569.16	420,846.58	505,511.75	556,850.23
Sub-Total	$ 1,912,723.79	$ 1,559,047.54	$ 1,635,578.35	$ 1,810,796.30	$ 2,381,057.16	$ 2,974,489.52	$ 3,342,508.85
Egg Laying Contest	$ 21,000.00	$ 20,973.04	$ 22,696.16	$ 22,697.15	$ 34,563.13	$ 41,367.76	$ 38,709.52
State Farm Show Commission							
General Fund	$ 74,974.30	$ 49,998.66	$ 47,026.30	.....	$ 62,708.93	$ 113,146.03	$ 149,995.54
Special Fund	153,029.34	182,034.38	301,110.95	$ 113,157.92	208,111.47	392,580.06	328,700.71
Sub-Total	$ 228,003.64	$ 232,033.04	$ 348,137.25	$ 113,157.92	$ 270,820.40	$ 505,726.09	$ 478,696.25
Agricultural Exhibits	$ 118,041.84	$ 100,000.00	$ 96,694.37	$ 57,655.93	$ 92,919.50	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Animal Indemnities	1,177,218.57	1,380,008.48	1,227,492.12	1,401,517.26	1,523,088.30	1,178,320.29	1,044,840.01
Plant Indemnities	416.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research into Diseases of Cattle	.....	.....	24,226.29	24,999.60	23,738.83	16,063.18	18,433.07
Conducting Tobacco Experiments	7,954.91	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soil Conservation Board	6,667.47	388.65	1,246.24	802.27	1,987.85	11,685.04	22,476.33
Miscellaneous	24,414.13	9,885.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,977.32
Total—General Fund	$ 3,343,411.53	$ 3,125,301.89	$ 3,054,959.83	$ 3,318,468.51	$ 4,120,063.70	$ 4,435,071.82	$ 4,752,940.64
Total—State Farm Show Fund	$ 153,029.34	$ 182,034.38	$ 301,110.95	$ 113,157.92	$ 208,111.47	$ 392,580.06	$ 328,700.71
Total—Department of Agriculture	$ 3,496,440.87	$ 3,307,336.27	$ 3,356,070.78	$ 3,431,626.43	$ 4,328,175.17	$ 4,827,651.88	$ 5,081,641.35

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING							
Registration and Supervision of Security Dealers and Salesmen	$ 136,322.30	$ 99,039.55	$ 103,232.56	$ 85,948.64	$ 90,253.78	$ 111,840.91	$ 133,013.67
Supervision of Banks and Trust Companies	334,008.40	285,731.89	288,078.59	265,642.23	299,420.02	323,258.29	349,790.31
Examination of Banks and Trust Companies	540,819.43	486,140.93	463,189.56	410,056.43	470,581.49	527,827.66	559,074.88
Supervision of Building and Loan Associations	115,239.90	98,964.24	156,101.80	90,553.36	82,308.02	81,102.15	71,188.15
Examination of Building and Loan Associations	344,322.76	278,339.69	264,496.22	248,123.29	218,016.11	208,210.47	196,159.04
Supervision of Private Banks and Small Loan Companies	49,057.10	40,315.07	54,406.48	51,661.43	65,338.36	83,898.01	103,887.52
Liquidation of Closed Institutions	24,985.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supervision of Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Agencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,125.12	114,363.21
Total—General Fund	$ 161,308.17	$ 108,085.81	$ 103,232.56	$ 85,948.64	$ 90,253.78	$ 111,840.91	$ 133,013.67
Total—Banking Fund	$ 1,383,447.59	$ 1,180,445.56	$ 1,226,272.65	$ 1,066,036.74	$ 1,135,664.00	$ 1,321,421.70	$ 1,394,463.11
Total—Department of Banking	$ 1,544,755.76	$ 1,288,531.37	$ 1,329,505.21	$ 1,151,985.38	$ 1,225,917.78	$ 1,433,262.61	$ 1,527,476.78
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS							
Administration	$ 193,490.20	$ 149,082.56	$ 146,872.00	$ 149,466.18	$ 216,774.49	$ 289,726.80	$ 543,213.10
Forest Protection	142,588.22	137,892.13	173,698.64	680,708.17	852,695.17	850,274.53	592,359.00
Forest Extension	144,727.66	107,318.26	123,767.04	117,718.04	255,670.40	210,487.84	240,037.70
Forest Management	123,527.63	118,952.01	143,286.41	170,610.23	282,866.80	218,669.35	323,668.44
Forest Research	40,726.03	39,779.95	26,258.15	33,009.61	100,680.56	77,281.59	231,357.20
Forest Recreation	135,549.34	151,644.17	155,661.27	170,233.98	438,904.12	382,122.38	333,013.98
Forest District Administration	325,860.61	252,237.48	313,146.99	335,264.62	459,360.47	555,740.31	683,003.84
Annual Fixed Charges	207,854.65	158,923.45	210,006.61	219,711.07	204,407.19	233,184.03	250,442.62
Insurance Forestry	49,420.81	19,907.21	11,006.08	12,686.38	23,241.15	25,004.95	38,782.86
Administration—Water and Power Resources	58,597.06	39,250.92	43,375.92	46,807.80	62,306.22	70,339.70	85,810.10
Stream Gauging and Flood Warning	42,524.95	36,662.30	53,205.69	39,111.10	39,772.55	49,797.39	98,711.36
Dams, Encroachment and Channel Lanes	165,084.84	78,965.68	63,168.59	98,258.30	433,637.90	128,053.60	153,397.09
Pymatuning Swamp Projects	47,627.88	45,694.30	43,923.90	53,091.83	92,696.07	70,623.04	27,314.52
Insurance Waters	3,387.27	1,388.32	916.58	125.80	.....	.....	.....
Annual Fixed Charges—Waters	5,075.50	10,820.03	4,234.67	1,289.03	.....	.....	.....
Administration—Parks and Commissions	112,845.79	81,018.71	127,538.44	140,867.26	312,265.13	230,357.21	260,171.23
Development and Extension	45,860.13	47,300.74	68,389.68	260,140.09	78,193.09	391,968.52	256,792.35
General Maintenance	106,030.89	45,365.64	96,419.49	108,142.71	274,785.47	.....	.....
Insurance Parks and Commissions	5,333.18	4,628.77	2,412.03	3,048.07	8,107.28	4,639.73	1,236.50
Capital Expenditure—Forests	121,985.99	94,125.76	60,964.76	64,281.83	458,053.77	249,199.47	166,836.70
Capital Expenditure—Waters	47,230.33	350,448.30	31,588.55	.....	82,739.67	.....	65,983.66
Capital Expenditure—Parks and Commissions	101,532.35	100,551.23	176,425.75	289,037.90	2,247,752.72	46,786.88	250,605.84
Nautical School	.....	139,988.14	139,468.11	202,804.63	404,974.14	12,024.47	.....

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
Mine Sealing	.....	.....	17,821.52	.50	.....	.....	.....
Nautical School Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,768.93	.....	.....
Ports Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,606.90	637,034.50	17,216.98
Stream Clearance, Conservation and Flood Control	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,446.66	8,117,180.70	3,150,362.33
Land Acquisition and Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,646.22	11,693,595.76	2,686,452.09
Desilting Schuylkill River	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,776,466.04	4,813,210.10	15,597,562.83
Delaware Division—Pennsylvania Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00	94,995.59
Total—Department of Forests and Waters	$ 2,226,861.31	$ 2,211,946.06	$ 2,233,556.87	$ 3,196,415.13	$ 9,830,819.11	$ 29,557,302.85	$ 26,149,327.91
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH							
Executive	$ 94,179.70	$ 106,792.11	$ 69,644.29	$ 101,499.75	$ 140,058.58	$ 204,471.14	$ 288,089.18
Inspection	19,297.01	3,868.53	6,649.00	15,092.52	10,391.55	.....	.....
Accounting	143,950.95	44,071.83	41,560.39	38,834.45	103,617.56	167,897.90	162,474.38
Supplies	198,037.74	277,429.24	284,283.86	163,061.52	119,356.12	179,936.69	254,376.72
Laboratory	164,245.73	176,942.37	203,218.25	170,821.53	9,895.94	7,218.64	166,616.42
Engineering	376,827.47	313,976.79	282,206.38	281,669.09	308,939.90	383,242.63	395,962.00
Milk Control	105,129.21	69,757.05	74,946.61	77,784.17	4,702.35	4,342.71	20,329.79
Vital Statistics	242,908.84	342,053.82	870,937.07	751,589.74	917,863.81	1,147,353.27	1,244,950.88
Nursing	418,107.63	431,607.02	433,157.24	462,082.14	511,261.20	566,612.84	576,657.90
Drug Control	50,312.17	43,553.22	44,254.48	41,363.10	90,765.92	106,741.21	135,368.75
Communicable Diseases	501,179.58	522,974.15	601,087.78	692,712.50	280,488.52	300,515.36	224,073.70
Hygiene-Restaurant and Other	59,212.03	11,854.96	10,377.74	16,142.42	79,521.44	68,566.75	647,406.41
Clinics	122,526.03	225,736.17	432,800.13	517,624.62	906,914.83	1,057,837.70	1,283,269.71
Child Health	272,525.83	71,591.74	75,187.56	74,023.97	35,367.87	26,038.31	23,841.89
Public Health Education	42,747.80	11,943.66	20,153.19	12,407.56	87,674.19	90,979.77	146,784.49
Mont Alto Sanatorium	981,722.88	1,196,909.13	1,432,035.84	1,562,432.28	1,901,348.31	2,758,036.78	3,154,292.70
Cresson Sanatorium	951,744.76	988,754.96	1,102,843.82	1,158,151.84	1,347,102.81	1,939,429.89	2,749,484.63
Hamburg Sanatorium	692,839.34	721,550.37	819,729.80	863,259.82	1,026,528.89	1,752,567.38	2,176,230.19
Western Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Sanatoria	.....	38,546.93	24,811.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis Control	.....	.....	.....	.....	440,157.74	1,025,279.06	1,438,448.47
State Hospital for Crippled Children	348,766.47	413,913.78	511,595.51	483,387.40	537,514.42	766,014.66	1,126,030.07
Orthopaedic Unit	41,435.43	29,280.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board of Undertakers	25,962.96	20,880.92	28,316.43	27,531.40	33,180.22	37,941.97	52,388.75
Sub-Total	$ 5,853,659.56	$ 6,063,989.02	$ 7,369,797.13	$ 7,511,471.82	$ 8,892,652.17	$ 12,591,024.66	$ 16,267,077.03
Dewatering Mines and Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings	$ 210,259.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research into Children's Nutrition	29,095.18	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 125,000.00
Board of Housing	36,583.75	15,397.69	11,139.94	3,460.05	See Department of Commerce	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	29,056.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.31	.....
Cancer Research	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,287.07	128,299.77	441,201.25
Rheumatic Fever Treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,954.41	179,962.46	234,781.19
School Health Examinations	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,251,120.79	6,870,042.85	6,399,999.83
Institutional Construction—Post War	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,255,782.95	6,093,828.21	2,006,353.60
Total—Department of Health	$ 6,158,654.36	$ 6,099,386.71	$ 7,400,937.07	$ 7,614,931.87	$ 13,567,797.39	$ 25,963,205.26	$ 25,474,412.90

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS							
Motor Fund							
Construction and Reconstruction of State and State Aid Highways	$ 29,984,589.51	$ 31,146,852.96	$ 37,319,965.57	$ 13,567,661.57	$ 33,079,502.39	$ 113,875,100.73	$ 106,710,095.67
Construction and Reconstruction of Rural Highways	15,190,910.90	11,111,230.47	26,091,729.54	6,537,744.47	17,265,960.51	52,368,563.76	42,188,693.00
Right of Way	.....	3,031,816.11	5,942,603.87	6,695,441.73	3,028,147.86	9,926,107.97	18,920,412.06
Construction and Reconstruction of State Highways in Cities	1,092,016.49	3,447,767.69	3,053,962.20	2,736,393.77	2,525,198.23	16,581,824.08	34,145,831.90
W.P.A. Sponsorship	.....	15,403,435.46	5,379,750.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance of State and State Aid Highways	36,433,517.74	25,679,543.62	24,404,024.52	28,024,388.00	37,325,118.06	37,450,355.12	60,951,647.55
Maintenance of Rural Highways	21,168,056.05	15,404,311.78	17,088,905.34	21,495,879.08	21,673,796.45	24,134,012.22	25,509,009.11
Maintenance of State Highways in Cities	2,023,081.60	1,004,086.23	1,310,353.83	1,767,748.87	1,242,221.09	2,336,737.76	2,788,353.31
Miscellaneous Work	16,596,214.49	1,301,965.14	3,236,437.19	3,202,807.89	2,693,473.71	2,328,696.66	3,548,885.91
Administration and Miscellaneous—Indirect	18,320,391.07	12,544,713.46	11,524,095.41	10,680,427.36	14,632,191.06	22,313,738.52	28,712,049.44
Stores	67,302.12	*60,393.37	*497,822.15	*1,120,939.91	5,414,185.91	3,609,054.67	1,829,036.57
Plant and Equipment	2,640,587.36						
Construction of Roads at Daniel Boone Homestead (General Fund)	.....	.....	$ 6,846.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Motor Fund	$ 143,516,667.33	$ 120,015,329.55	$ 134,854,005.87	$ 93,587,552.83	$ 138,879,795.27	$ 284,924,191.49	$ 325,304,014.52
Total—General Fund	.....	.....	$ 6,846.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Department of Highways	$ 143,516,667.33	$ 120,015,329.55	$ 134,860,852.78	$ 93,587,552.83	$ 138,879,795.27	$ 284,924,191.49	$ 325,304,014.52

* Indicates Deduction.

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT							
Executive Division	$ 79,472.96	$ 60,256.60	$ 66,491.88	$ 67,636.65	$ 81,838.79	$ 103,232.77	$ 137,022.88
Auditing Statements and Reports	83,899.87	71,732.77	64,859.43	79,142.23	93,731.65	95,298.82	121,442.98
Accounting and Requisitions	20,564.40	15,934.03	14,415.97	16,896.12	19,815.49	22,974.80	28,163.16
Licensing Agents, Brokers and Adjusters	54,149.98	53,742.05	50,216.43	54,375.60	70,683.78	93,175.33	119,303.86
Investigating Complaints	90,263.12	37,129.35	35,507.48	47,042.59	58,332.57	83,159.54	105,009.72
Examining Companies, Agents and Brokers	267,401.95	214,972.53	220,105.99	254,367.90	329,242.14	429,722.26	553,194.95
Actuarial—Valuing Policies	54,951.74	45,093.35	47,234.85	49,647.73	65,253.54	100,507.16	83,396.42
Securities	5,775.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revolving Fund for Liquidation Expenses —Insurance Companies	13,934.55	1,349.92	27.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Department of Insurance	$ 670,413.90	$ 500,210.60	$ 498,859.68	$ 569,108.82	$ 718,897.96	$ 928,070.68	$ 1,147,533.97
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS							
Administration	$ 59,018.12	$ 73,894.98	$ 80,742.26	$ 85,866.11	$ 110,478.11	$ 127,126.91	$ 128,672.79
Land Records	44,492.08	35,298.95	29,735.26	31,693.23	60,355.33	46,939.07	73,085.63
Municipal Affairs	52,865.71	51,643.62	63,456.23	76,056.71	134,226.63	145,210.36	145,519.79
Standard Weights and Measures	100,032.30	80,153.64	113,845.78	140,864.92	201,846.41	239,952.98	274,356.17
Statistics	193,118.34	166,722.78	201,028.60	218,988.36	300,487.47	356,744.44	349,652.03
Publicity and Information	25,835.71	28,021.90	26,343.65	31,836.24	36,353.65	46,151.33	55,124.52
Topographic and Geologic Survey	154,257.74	138,060.51	127,348.22	138,466.72	206,252.40	250,787.37	261,754.78
Expenses—Conducting Local Government Conference	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preservation of Old Records	.....	.....	15,952.71	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Distribution of Weighmasters' License Fees	.....	.....	.....	31,322.50	30,175.00	32,500.00	34,875.00
Total—Department of Internal Affairs	$ 639,620.00	$ 573,796.38	$ 658,452.71	$ 775,094.79	$ 1,080,175.00	$ 1,245,412.46	$ 1,323,040.71
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Administration	$ 674,967.54	$ 601,500.00	$ 601,499.37	$ 698,993.33	$ 725,061.62	$ 841,905.48	$ 1,154,429.87
Board of Pardons—Salaries and Expenses	19,227.93	18,237.63	23,924.93	28,991.36	26,313.01	30,517.74	39,564.73
Board of Pardons—Parole Supervision	272,852.66	263,000.00	133,671.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	2,277.91	1,295.72	955.20	1,571.97	1,114.98	2,567.45	2,731.33
Miscellaneous	.....	169,509.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Department of Justice	$ 969,326.04	$ 1,053,542.72	$ 760,050.62	$ 729,556.66	$ 752,489.61	$ 874,990.67	$ 1,196,725.93

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY							
Departmental Administration	$ 252,263.87	$ 195,515.61	$ 190,092.27	$ 192,918.25	$ 193,332.19	$ 242,678.07	$ 260,382.59
Inspection	1,038,893.26	795,612.66	872,222.95	920,524.61	1,041,580.71	1,259,087.53	1,361,216.42
Bureau of Industrial Standards	45,510.27	23,524.89	26,582.54	23,808.58	15,292.83	20,860.83	21,805.30
Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board	373,724.44	245,050.45	233,205.47	197,061.93	218,863.74	264,024.81	291,528.05
Industrial Board	15,803.33	21,173.57	22,016.13	23,656.32	25,303.50	28,131.01	30,977.08
Bureau of Industrial Relations	76,353.08	56,583.27	71,690.78	77,753.40	101,651.88	120,923.79	148,633.58
Bureau of Women and Children in Industry	70,595.24	63,903.58	100,037.11	115,570.48	129,083.29	142,490.50	160,545.41
Bureau of Employment	978,219.75	1,016,407.99	587,486.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Rehabilitation	666,853.62	652,607.03	796,992.04	731,291.71	825,000.00	934,389.88	1,500,000.00
Enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Law	1,137,930.42	884,228.19	907,887.23	936,983.06	1,032,967.51	1,188,597.04	1,417,825.89
Bureau of Hours and Minimum Wages	237,701.05	32,200.64	29,208.66	17,551.60	9,684.35	11,585.50	11,314.38
Bureau of Research and Information	120,301.17	127,205.06	152,197.00	179,755.68	153,589.24	186,620.92	207,671.88
Sub-Total	$ 5,014,149.50	$ 4,114,012.94	$ 3,989,618.32	$ 3,416,875.62	$ 3,746,349.24	$ 4,399,389.88	$ 5,411,900.58
Workmen's Compensation to Injured Employes	$ 4,371.54	$ 1,442.25	$ 350.40	$ 187.20	.....	$ 447.96	$ 5,414.83
Occupational Disease Compensation Act	100,000.00	.....	931,956.80	477,098.81	$ 350,627.01	541,907.90	598,628.84
Total—Department of Labor and Industry	$ 5,118,521.04	$ 4,115,455.19	$ 4,921,925.52	$ 3,894,161.63	$ 4,096,976.25	$ 4,941,745.74	$ 6,015,944.25

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS							
Administration	$ 117,728.38	$ 139,842.87	$ 124,586.08	$ 113,360.13	$ 159,373.72	$ 261,994.04	$ 326,476.94
Division Headquarters	41,562.34	37,965.32	6,841.86	18,152.61	35,107.00	122,608.34	47,572.34
State Arsenal	118,882.39	91,031.03	76,124.98	82,135.08	100,925.15	107,826.35	111,888.83
State Military Reservation	172,958.53	158,216.06	90,575.92	484,050.41	289,098.24	555,481.89	666,773.64
Sub-Total	$ 451,131.64	$ 427,055.28	$ 298,128.84	$ 697,698.23	$ 584,504.11	$ 1,047,910.62	$ 1,152,711.75
State Council of Defense	.....	.....	$ 341,206.50	$ 434,116.79	$ 58,274.89	.....	$ 157,747.04
Riot, Insurrection, Repairs to Armories and Buildings Destroyed and Improvements at State Military Reservation	$ 107,691.28	$ 39,644.50	45,910.55	.....	230,417.15	.....	.....
National Guard / State Armory Board	1,271,937.64	1,576,304.98	1,417,693.83	1,234,965.85	1,380,903.95	$ 2,252,649.39	$ 2,300,690.55
Salaries and Expenses—Payment of Compensation to World War II Veterans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,093,382.09
Miscellaneous	1,500.00	2,699.55	.....	138,551.41	27,434.26	7,292.87	307,319.72
State Veterans' Commission	921,947.98	884,251.85	649,876.85	638,709.43	885,248.91	1,378,018.86	1,202,471.22
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	227,804.24	199,978.53	240,891.54	239,469.84	264,425.31	344,000.00	376,959.52
Total—Department of Military Affairs	$ 2,982,012.78	$ 3,129,934.69	$ 2,993,708.11	$ 3,383,511.55	$ 3,431,208.58	$ 5,029,871.74	$ 6,591,281.89
DEPARTMENT OF MINES							
Administration	$ 88,806.43	$ 88,275.49	$ 105,722.11	$ 108,322.43	$ 113,623.48		
Inspection of Anthracite Mines / Inspection of Bituminous Mines	524,298.71	513,565.45	520,075.33	557,255.36	618,445.67	$ 817,856.48	$ 1,029,723.93
Examination of Anthracite Mine Foreman / Examination of Bituminous Mine Foreman	9,968.56	7,986.77	9,620.70	9,345.58	11,064.88		
Licensing Bituminous Miners	56,527.95	4,988.70					
Developing Uses for Coal at State College	.....	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,127.76	48,538.35	71,571.72
Care of Injured Mine Workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,336.34	64,097.76	80,853.62
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070,634.33	1,405,398.79
Total—Department of Mines	$ 679,601.65	$ 614,816.41	$ 695,418.14	$ 734,923.37	$ 810,598.13	$ 2,001,126.92	$ 2,587,548.06
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES							
Operating and Capital							
Executive	$ 66,235.78	$ 63,672.73	$ 71,537.88	$ 68,969.66	$ 79,637.87	$ 73,311.51	$ 94,481.35
Accounting	196,146.45	178,701.72	186,144.93	187,475.55	221,960.44	279,201.77	360,788.84
State Art Commission	15,297.61	14,768.98	14,811.49	16,876.47	17,866.94	21,303.71	32,994.80
Supervision of State-Owned Automobiles	210,813.98	173,146.49	207,964.11	152,504.09	315,552.21	329,401.05	275,128.04
Standards and Purchases	274,305.59	260,051.19	263,787.65	264,655.56	373,262.36	501,580.09	600,188.41
Supervision of State Printing, etc.	122,726.01	120,809.50	116,870.30	112,104.60	137,590.27	193,590.13	200,585.46
Engineering and Construction	166,075.87	144,819.13	148,602.83	173,665.22	171,052.87	99,041.68	33,716.28
Maintenance of Grounds and Buildings	1,366,564.72	1,408,536.63	1,605,071.32	1,898,505.91	2,235,940.28	2,775,011.97	4,193,381.61
Printing	850,165.52	486,731.91	510,596.75	250,000.00	600,000.00	750,000.00	962,650.00
Operating and Capital—Other Department	267,454.56	247,799.84	133,232.05	116,026.68	390,771.60	636,864.96	661,974.29
Sub-Total	$ 3,535,786.09	$ 3,099,038.12	$ 3,258,619.31	$ 3,240,783.74	$ 4,543,634.84	$ 5,659,306.87	$ 7,415,889.08
Purchasing Fund	$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	$ 15,000.00	.....	$ 310,000.00
Highway Purchasing Expenses	59,998.85	$ 56,131.94	$ 52,140.50	$ 45,066.74	62,497.76	$ 64,411.37	106,367.00

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—Continued							
Miscellaneous	$ 6,411.00	.....	$ 30,177.14	$ 58,217.48	$ 71,917.52	$ 185,551.82	$ 161,690.84
Capital Grounds, Buildings and Memorial Bridge	3,471.74	$ 139,746.23	....	1,114,847.60	333,349.94	.....	.....
Public Buildings and Land Outside of Capital Group							
For Liquor Control Board	.....	541,620.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Department of Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Department of Military Affairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,014.17	11,964.23	.....
For Department of Public Instruction	53,469.28	.....	2,149.81	4,476.50	1,140,434.39	5,727,797.52	827,840.49
For Department of Welfare	.....	.....	73,906.60	33,261.97	4,025,507.00	14,897,952.89	1,656,485.78
Nautical School	.....	.....	.....	158,997.88	.....	.....	.....
Institutional Construction	.....	.....	.....	5,659,474.32	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania State Police—Barracks and Training School	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,932.14	1,530,857.66	149,865.54
Purchase of Office Building and Warehouse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520,000.00	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,843.50
Sub-Total	$ 53,469.28	$ 541,620.21	$ 76,056.41	$ 5,856,210.67	$ 5,517,887.70	$ 22,688,572.30	$ 2,660,035.31
Monuments and Memorials	.....	$ 45,000.00	.....	$ 7,500.00	.....	$ 49,977.22	.....
Eliminating Institution Fire Hazards	$ 1,323,046.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority Rentals	433,369.60	5,981,319.33	$ 7,826,333.42	8,517,432.21	.....	.....	$ 2,160,597.92
Redemption of General State Authority Bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 48,870,240.00	.....	.....
Total—General Fund	$ 5,370,553.76	$ 9,806,723.89	$ 11,191,186.28	$ 18,794,991.70	$ 59,352,030.00	$ 28,583,408.21	$ 12,708,213.15
Total—Motor Fund	$ 59,998.85	$ 56,131.94	$ 52,140.50	$ 45,066.74	$ 62,497.76	$ 64,411.37	$ 106,367.00
Total—Department of Property and Supplies	$ 5,430,552.61	$ 9,862,855.83	$ 11,243,326.78	$ 18,840,058.44	$ 59,414,527.76	$ 28,647,819.58	$ 12,814,580.15
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION							
Executive	$ 152,466.15	$ 154,595.97	$ 221,581.05	$ 208,830.31	$ 240,015.56	$ 301,502.86	$ 351,990.60
Administration and Finance	241,433.22	199,187.39	200,598.94	188,793.05	216,614.07	275,189.75	301,957.94
Instruction	175,609.10	145,748.32	119,364.00	106,615.38	140,981.82	165,637.76	218,483.72
Teacher Education and Certificates	87,928.09	79,684.40	80,925.28	81,910.67	90,407.40	109,669.63	127,567.74
Sub-Total	$ 657,436.56	$ 579,216.08	$ 622,469.27	$ 586,149.41	$ 688,018.85	$ 852,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00
State Library and Museum	$ 235,216.49	$ 224,821.74	$ 221,686.59	$ 238,893.20	$ 196,000.00	$ 269,500.00	$ 300,000.00
Public School Subsidies							
Salaries and Expenses of County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents	1,074,920.63	1,153,630.27	1,332,486.26	1,385,813.70	1,488,793.26	1,707,285.57	2,061,525.18
Transportation and Closed Schools	3,628,800.74	4,552,116.55	6,873,933.46	8,377,512.95	10,019,544.56	13,358,948.82	17,164,184.43
Training Vocational Teachers	99,665.63	93,560.15	40,156.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vocational Education	3,052,548.31	3,318,230.67	4,021,649.78	4,222,511.26	4,488,421.58	4,929,184.90	5,362,556.74
Miscellaneous Subsidies	276,999.98	325,995.90	369,988.85	296,815.56	343,914.72	386,200.00	427,962.39
Sub-Total	$ 8,132,935.29	$ 9,443,533.54	$ 12,638,214.88	$ 14,282,653.47	$ 16,340,674.12	$ 20,381,619.29	$ 25,016,228.74

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued							
Support of Public Schools	$ 61,509,967.93	$ 63,769,370.24	$ 70,798,536.18	$ 101,081,799.32	$ 124,999,906.90	$ 169,869,924.43	$ 206,499,808.40
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	2,995,502.51	4,498,890.25	3,839,367.81	2,297,943.49	1,173,493.92	1,232,657.80	981,373.28
State Teachers Colleges	8,071,145.47	8,419,855.70	8,495,171.64	9,049,556.49	11,724,716.55	18,666,620.12	19,497,885.27
Pennsylvania Area College Centers	.....	.....	.....	.....	870,607.17	1,240,700.99	27,784.61
Education—Highways Safety	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,990.72	.....	24,698.35
Examining Boards	571,722.44	489,648.36	513,190.27	504,964.26	627,318.86	717,216.51	788,961.46
Education of Deaf and Blind							
Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind—Overbrook	$ 201,218.07	$ 200,087.22	$ 188,525.62	$ 205,184.53	$ 240,212.95	$ 381,334.74	$ 464,085.48
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pittsburgh	148,952.00	148,564.05	139,930.74	148,884.35	174,739.02	259,027.04	320,011.36
Royer Greaves School for the Blind—King of Prussia	476.24	.....	.....	11,375.80	16,381.72	52,285.21	74,680.13
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt. Airy	494,280.14	495,792.42	491,042.23	553,121.78	787,167.28	935,765.14	999,062.07
Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf—Edgewood	286,433.78	290,331.14	284,263.23	307,393.80	351,663.78	534,825.78	618,756.51
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,273.68	130,890.83
Sub-Total	$ 1,131,360.23	$ 1,134,774.83	$ 1,103,761.82	$ 1,225,960.26	$ 1,570,164.75	$ 2,195,511.59	$ 2,607,486.38
Aid to Free Public Libraries	$ 28,000.00	$ 40,000.00	$ 55,000.00	$ 55,000.00	$ 79,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 110,000.00
Board of Censors	131,720.81	105,804.24	118,837.33	129,306.79	139,435.71	158,488.48	175,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical Commission					See Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	See Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	See Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Salaries and Expenses	$ 54,000.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 199,201.15	$ 250,000.00			
Miscellaneous	.....	28,622.54	34,987.17	72,337.05			
Sub-Total	$ 54,000.00	$ 153,622.54	$ 234,188.32	$ 322,337.05	.....	.....	.....
School Employes' Retirement Board	$ 6,299,990.42	$ 6,202,603.68	$ 6,171,505.12	$ 6,642,985.58	$ 8,413,054.38	$ 13,752,101.14	$ 24,642,332.62
School for Deaf and Vocational Education—State-Owned	561,988.08	621,274.98	667,652.86	761,042.84	936,457.07	1,305,267.70	1,507,208.01
Universities and Colleges—State-Aided	8,669,307.35	8,833,568.82	9,533,980.76	10,481,980.76	12,100,200.00	18,627,500.00	23,165,380.00
Other Educational Institutions—State-Aided	408,097.22	234,500.00	264,498.95	398,989.17	438,897.57	662,346.21	812,330.34
Miscellaneous	22,862.87	2,731.29	18,997.62	17,069.66	71,840.49	452,359.66	1,099,775.23
Vocational Education for Defense	.....	1,459,011.06	16,100,763.02	9,996,402.27	670,737.78	.....	.....
Federal Aid for Training Out of School Youth	.....	162,403.72	910,408.00	1,042,694.91	148,315.05	9,062.99	.....
Federal Aid for Training N.Y.A. Youth	.....	62,773.17	1,157,275.16	437.07	.....	.....	.....
Tubercular Rehabilitation	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,824.62	.....	.....
Federal Aid for School Lunch Program	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,267,827.80	4,500,261.17	5,585,095.20
State Public School Building Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,798.11	See Administrative Commissions
Total—General Fund	$ 99,481,253.67	$ 106,438,404.24	$ 133,465,505.60	$ 159,116,166.00	$ 182,470,491.59	$ 255,055,936.19	$ 313,816,649.54
Total—Motor Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 9,990.72	.....	$ 24,698.35
Total—Department of Public Instruction	$ 99,481,253.67	$ 106,438,404.24	$ 133,465,505.60	$ 159,116,166.00	$ 182,480,482.31	$ 255,055,936.19	$ 313,841,347.89

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION							
Salaries of Chairman and Commissioners	$ 93,879.64	$ 97,503.90	$ 99,359.86	$ 98,721.80	$ 84,030.05	$ 104,416.65	$ 139,500.00
Bureau of Engineering	726,371.95	416,868.67	397,428.20	342,040.17	.....	.....	.....
Laboratory Section	34,806.36	16,800.76	17,621.63	19,898.75	24,232.94	30,049.88	28,071.52
Law Division	169,553.40	83,639.83	112,462.66	117,190.64	133,701.42	156,983.94	178,959.50
Secretarial Office	531,610.54	367,775.34	369,993.65	376,068.94	520,483.81	663,347.36	725,221.42
Bureau of Public Convenience	625,112.70	305,729.20	296,604.43	319,026.30	632,939.16	797,463.60	839,088.19
Bureau of Accounts, Rates and Statistics	602,102.40	435,444.25	437,087.93	380,749.27	604,612.62	796,053.58	912,927.72
Sub-Total	$ 2,783,436.99	$ 1,723,761.95	$ 1,730,558.36	$ 1,653,695.87	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,548,315.01	$ 2,823,768.35
Grade Crossing Protection	$ 14,316.42	$ 13,424.89	$ 2,967.93	$ 5,416.89	$ 14,925.49	$ 19,283.19	$ 10,000.00
Total—Public Utilities Commission	$ 2,797,753.41	$ 1,737,186.84	$ 1,733,526.29	$ 1,659,112.76	$ 2,014,925.49	$ 2,567,598.20	$ 2,833,768.35
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION							
Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 329,046.55	$ 404,494.93	$ 616,949.27
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,375.48	314,642.37	127,487.45
Total—General Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 471,770.07	$ 714,157.04	$ 744,436.72
Total—Motor Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,651.96	4,980.26	.....
Total—Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 476,422.03	$ 719,137.30	$ 744,436.72
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE							
General Fund							
Administration and Accounting	$ 521,627.26	$ 466,746.54	$ 478,472.05	$ 580,450.80	$ 712,171.95	$ 801,366.60	$ 1,137,919.67
Collection Corporation Taxes	809,919.57	638,892.12	651,479.36	635,409.6[illegible]	797,547.70	910,405.51	975,824.88
Collecting Mercantile License Taxes, Inheritance Taxes and Dog License Fees and Fines	243,592.19	207,864.91	255,171.34	292,396.08	301,310.30	405,260.07	384,546.10
Institutional Collections	236,446.75	239,724.49	345,109.63	406,594.39	493,910.87	625,159.06	680,815.35
Collecting Delinquent Accounts and Malt Beverage Taxes	478,052.94	419,442.68	485,411.23	555,269.63	1,016,330.34	1,483,054.48	1,619,284.89
Collecting Documentary, Stock Transfer, Cigarette, Store and Amusement Taxes	828,772.12	322,851.19	308,778.40	263,696.33			
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	4,982.19	26,728.72	4,788.71	14,994.57	34,737.95	18,157.89	37,015.86
Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers	30,000.00	33,969.96	29,974.39	13,609.74	.....	.....	.....
Collecting Personal Property and Income Taxes	758,114.18	548,360.35	558,134.04	248,219.26	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total	$ 3,911,507.20	$ 2,904,580.96	$ 3,117,319.15	$ 3,010,640.46	$ 3,356,009.11	$ 4,243,403.61	$ 4,835,406.75
State Athletic Commission	$ 99,699.29	$ 89,975.89	$ 83,925.69	$ 89,568.19	$ 104,600.00	$ 121,998.85	$ 143,566.86
Garrett Estate—Salaries and Expenses	46,954.14	44,092.27	46,906.73	29,775.60	33,714.63	34,075.70	24,966.05
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	11,330.13	5,696.39	.....	.....	.....
Motor Fund							
Administration and Accounting	254,387.22	193,279.47	179,790.20	218,458.43	255,216.80	302,971.29	352,397.88
Collecting Delinquents—Field Investigations	650,120.57	389,881.71	416,115.26	424,119.10	502,675.37	585,488.57	647,195.53
Collecting Current Liquid Fuels Tax							
Collecting Motor Vehicle Registration and License Fees	3,768,635.10	3,687,772.56	3,416,796.79	3,288,445.55	4,683,165.65	6,155,691.59	7,549,817.85

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE—Continued							
Operation of Division of Safety	1,535,517.44	820,069.35	830,825.77	833,800.23	1,088,853.26	1,444,079.02	1,764,658.16
Pittsburgh Driving Course Project	.....	995.39	55,577.61	28,885.08	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Financial Responsibility	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,023.53
Sub-Total	$ 6,208,660.33	$ 5,091,998.48	$ 4,899,105.63	$ 4,793,768.39	$ 6,529,911.08	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,092.95
Fish Fund							
Collecting Fishing Licenses and Fines	$ 34,660.87	$ 31,640.19	$ 38,542.63	$ 38,407.13	$ 81,855.91	$ 136,910.00	$ 119,930.38
Game Fund							
Collecting Hunting Licenses Fees and Fines	$ 90,000.00	$ 59,529.49	$ 29,133.11	$ 49,234.46	$ 51,264.03	$ 104,181.20	$ 84,661.05
Total—General Fund	$ 4,058,160.63	$ 3,038,649.12	$ 3,259,481.70	$ 3,135,680.64	$ 3,494,323.74	$ 4,399,478.16	$ 5,003,939.66
Total—Motor Fund	$ 6,208,660.33	$ 5,091,998.48	$ 4,899,105.63	$ 4,793,768.39	$ 6,529,911.08	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,092.95
Total—Fish Fund	$ 34,660.87	$ 31,640.19	$ 38,542.63	$ 38,407.13	$ 81,855.91	$ 136,910.00	$ 119,930.38
Total—Game Fund	$ 90,000.00	$ 59,529.49	$ 29,133.11	$ 49,234.46	$ 51,264.03	$ 104,181.20	$ 84,661.05
Total—Department of Revenue	$ 10,391,481.83	$ 8,221,817.28	$ 8,226,263.07	$ 8,017,090.62	$ 10,157,354.76	$ 13,128,799.83	$ 15,745,624.04
DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
Administrative Bureau	$ 74,345.69	$ 60,976.63	$ 62,576.96	$ 76,537.45	$ 86,580.83	$ 99,372.13	$ 100,826.13
Election and Legislative Bureau	29,315.39	19,564.50	20,172.85	32,631.14	34,916.66	41,043.35	64,359.29
Commission Bureau	11,660.64	10,780.44	13,995.54	15,117.30	16,582.36	28,951.87	29,457.22
Corporation Bureau	73,637.08	93,312.36	90,968.32	105,104.25	175,796.07	228,375.86	240,338.81
Publication of Proposed Constitutional Amendments	40,454.79	16,735.94	3,119.36	13,664.20	22,062.37	23,090.18	29,999.65
Salaries of Retired State Employes	25,263.59	21,648.50	17,183.26	8,309.68	.....	.....	.....
Pensions and Gratuities	1,848.00	1,848.00	1,848.00	1,848.00	8,587.68	7,075.25	5,056.48
Sub-Total	$ 256,525.18	$ 224,866.37	$ 209,864.29	$ 253,212.02	$ 344,525.97	$ 427,908.64	$ 470,037.58
State Employes Retirement Board							
Salaries and Expenses	$ 71,866.87	$ 79,817.76	$ 79,327.54	$ 98,182.28	$ 139,389.89	$ 179,927.53	$ 224,014.92
Annuity and Contingent Reserve Accounts	1,155,150.00	2,059,320.00	2,066,350.00	3,044,200.00	3,425,100.00	4,583,607.00	5,230,634.00
State Police Retirement System	100,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	.....	.....	.....	251,710.00	537,750.00	696,000.00	929,029.00
Sub-Total	$ 1,327,016.87	$ 2,289,137.76	$ 2,295,677.54	$ 3,544,092.28	$ 4,202,239.89	$ 5,609,534.53	$ 6,483,677.92
Expenses—Creating Municipal Employes' Retirement System	.....	.....	.....	$ 4,633.17	$ 3,361.34	$ 5,962.64	$ 10,097.10
Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military Service	.....	.....	$ 7,393.53	494,452.63	34,516.77	.....	.....
Total—General Fund	$ 975,242.05	$ 1,886,684.13	$ 1,881,185.36	$ 3,677,790.10	$ 3,603,543.97	$ 4,515,367.81	$ 5,340,327.60
Total—Motor Fund	$ 534,200.00	$ 575,100.00	$ 579,600.00	$ 545,000.00	$ 907,100.00	$ 1,414,711.00	$ 1,484,352.00
Total—Banking Fund	$ 40,950.00	$ 28,050.00	$ 28,050.00	$ 35,400.00	$ 31,300.00	$ 40,757.00	$ 40,022.00
Total—Fish Fund	$ 7,650.00	$ 5,070.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 7,700.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 24,960.00	$ 31,057.00
Total—Game Fund	$ 25,500.00	$ 19,100.00	$ 19,100.00	$ 30,500.00	$ 27,700.00	$ 47,610.00	$ 68,054.00
Total—Department of State	$ 1,583,542.05	$ 2,514,004.13	$ 2,512,935.36	$ 4,296,390.10	$ 4,584,643.97	$ 6,043,405.81	$ 6,963,812.60

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE							
Salaries and Expenses	$ 8,116,982.22	$ 8,921,755.58	$ 8,830,627.32	$ 8,689,733.95	$ 10,960,814.76	$ 14,670,971.87	$ 17,473,187.25
Teletype System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highway Patrol	$ 129,902.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—General Fund	$ 966,982.22	$ 1,001,188.75	$ 1,001,471.25	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 3,002,773.08	$ 4,895,715.06	$ 3,833,187.25
Total—Motor Fund	$ 7,279,902.47	$ 7,920,566.83	$ 7,829,156.07	$ 7,689,733.95	$ 7,958,041.68	$ 9,775,256.81	$ 13,640,000.00
Total—Pennsylvania State Police	$ 8,246,884.69	$ 8,921,755.58	$ 8,830,627.32	$ 8,689,733.95	$ 10,960,814.76	$ 14,670,971.87	$ 17,473,187.25
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE							
Executive Office	$ 186,690.81	$ 188,940.83	$ 199,096.33	$ 182,721.75	$ 291,708.49	$ 331,316.18	$ 373,532.05
Community Work	92,048.72	84,608.94	86,538.07	100,651.48	126,379.36	176,918.12	270,108.13
Corrections	33,379.34	32,201.73	32,301.44	40,620.72	39,828.83	53,190.64	56,144.46
Institutional Management	49,894.98	50,765.32	48,506.97	107,499.07	75,243.38	88,573.66	109,610.28
Mental Health	43,978.27	43,205.59	71,269.84	46,022.93	67,845.89	99,093.19	123,602.60
Pennsylvania Committee on Hospital Facilities	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,413.50	.....	.....
Sub-Total	$ 405,992.12	$ 399,722.41	$ 437,712.65	$ 477,515.95	$ 637,419.45	$ 749,091.79	$ 932,997.52
Council for the Blind	$ 48,254.23	$ 41,921.87	$ 47,782.36	$ 101,225.92	$ 281,291.22	$ 310,000.00	$ 317,028.53
Treatment of the Blind	.....	.....	48,580.43	89,998.74	.....	.....	.....
Home Instruction for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	34,147.81	7,997.14	474,277.57	
Federal Aid for Rehabilitation of Blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,811.55	43,855.43	537,750.86
Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 44,118.20	$ 68,808.25
Employment Fund for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	$ 20,000.00	.....	.....	30,000.00
Homes—State-Aided	$ 496,040.25	$ 460,788.05	$ 429,569.57	382,396.87	$ 418,347.75	504,091.92	549,737.90
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State-Aided	8,374,200.00	8,485,328.70	8,615,109.82	8,304,634.25	8,589,238.86	12,178,857.58	14,134,063.24
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State-Owned	2,743,157.28	2,872,218.40	3,257,154.51	3,731,462.82	5,114,094.49	7,416,179.11	8,766,873.99
Penal and Correctional Institutions—State-Owned	6,400,436.57	6,880,920.71	8,290,855.22	9,175,913.19	10,702,362.71	13,114,631.46	14,425,042.54
Penal and Correctional Institutions—State-Aided	554,930.69	554,835.60	553,248.47	576,752.39	608,243.94	814,561.42	893,908.00
Mental Hospitals—State-Owned	11,204,983.76	14,774,707.37	23,539,255.21	27,303,297.45	34,215,328.02	48,537,707.67	55,806,394.88
Maintenance, Care and Treatment of Indigent Insane—County and Poor District Hospitals	3,231,000.00	2,333,869.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental Hospitals—State-Aided	325,000.00	394,785.84	375,000.00	183,398.38	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics—State-Owned	3,208,460.44	3,390,940.75	3,940,749.28	4,781,767.39	6,390,021.77	9,239,800.96	10,943,939.14
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics—State-Aided	404,826.24	415,052.69	414,846.56	487,218.46	551,891.98	752,000.00	831,600.00
Major Building and Equipment Repairs at Institutions	14,002.12	1,111.95	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food Program—State Institutions	.....	.....	.....	66,687.80	.....	.....	.....
Nurses Training—State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	929,514.28
Total—Department of Welfare	$ 37,411,283.70	$ 41,006,204.11	$ 49,959,864.08	$ 55,716,417.42	$ 67,678,048.88	$ 94,179,173.11	$ 109,167,659.13

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
FISH FUND							
PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION							
Administrative	$ 81,376.69	$ 74,708.87	$ 82,410.37	$ 78,360.69	$ 89,106.70	$ 102,985.48	$ 133,285.23
Protection	200,208.26	211,011.06	235,088.67	251,269.33	325,858.67	374,465.78	433,992.15
Propagation	561,444.12	655,535.00	764,516.81	865,554.34	1,166,144.70	1,380,239.81	1,574,070.42
Public Information	33,408.44	42,858.00	40,888.71	29,965.08	45,610.89	98,773.51	79,381.64
Addition to Fixed Capital	83,167.63	283,743.08	145,177.57	2,513.11	73,278.46	137,482.57	269,129.70
Total—Pennsylvania Fish Commission	$ 959,605.14	$ 1,267,856.01	$ 1,268,082.13	$ 1,227,662.55	$ 1,699,999.42	$ 2,093,947.15	$ 2,489,859.14
GAME FUND							
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION							
Executive Office and Division of Accounting and Budget	$ 274,546.08	$ 177,873.55	$ 171,253.81	$ 131,127.51	$ 181,593.31	$ 192,113.10	$ 237,218.77
Division of Propagation and Research	606,707.76	664,159.12	509,736.88	434,756.90	1,037,192.57	1,375,864.03	1,967,289.82
Bureau of Protection	763,268.65	751,946.53	730,490.76	781,592.93	1,316,680.03	1,238,395.96	1,400,361.08
Bureau of Refuges and Lands	958,496.50	1,024,680.09	872,610.84	761,069.50	1,181,589.97	1,768,554.87	3,010,805.59
Division of Predatory Animals	171,278.26	156,336.24	110,553.93	121,825.87	.....	419,273.45	392,548.51
Division of Education	144,172.30	113,806.14	112,234.89	110,419.77	316,558.00	420,274.65	375,794.55
Training	.....	22,245.99	47,938.46	3,960.20	88,510.07	127,498.08	131,264.59
Total—Pennsylvania Game Commission	$ 2,918,469.55	$ 2,911,047.66	$ 2,554,819.57	$ 2,344,752.68	$ 4,122,123.95	$ 5,541,974.14	$ 7,515,282.91
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
Salaries and Expenses (General Fund)	.....	$ 247,011.75	$ 268,586.38	$ 246,751.22	$ 276,252.22	$ 949,200.38	$ 1,192,197.20
Salaries and Expenses (Motor Fund) (6)	$ 499,887.41	400,000.00	310,158.68	256,911.79	325,000.00	.....	.....
Total	$ 499,887.41	$ 647,011.75	$ 578,745.06	$ 503,663.01	$ 601,252.22	$ 949,200.38	$ 1,192,197.20
State Planning Board (General Fund)	$ 118,536.09	$ 105,672.08	$ 96,072.87	$ 104,891.92	$ 131,411.28	$ 199,373.61	$ 217,310.39
Aeronautics Administration (Motor Fund) (3)	$ 365,749.65	$ 179,929.51 (3)	$ 126,427.69 (3)	$ 196,593.18	$ 284,907.70	$ 466,499.46	$ 606,967.06
Purchasing and Conditioning Airfield (Motor Fund)	902,892.49	83,059.32	30,942.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,653,412.38	2,726,244.08	3,288,758.40
State Board of Housing	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,444.54	17,135.37	7,700,502.68
Total—General Fund	$ 118,536.09	$ 352,683.83	$ 364,659.25	$ 351,643.14	$ 2,082,520.42	$ 3,891,953.44	$ 12,398,768.67
Total—Motor Fund	$ 1,768,529.55	$ 662,988.83	$ 467,528.92	$ 453,504.97	$ 609,907.70	$ 466,499.46	$ 606,967.06
Total—Department of Commerce	$ 1,887,065.64	$ 1,015,672.66	$ 832,188.17	$ 805,148.11	$ 2,692,428.12	$ 4,358,452.90	$ 13,005,735.73
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS							
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	.....	.....	$ 297,466.83	$ 793,352.76	$ 1,060,868.13	$ 1,260,000.00	$ 1,469,720.88
State Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	143,187.91	328,713.44	329,692.28	548,215.45	624,457.95
Port of Philadelphia	.....	$ 99,996.87	199,837.44	199,996.27	168,780.94	199,998.14	199,994.40
Dredging Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers	$ 99,998.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(3) Department of Revenue
(6) State Publicity Commission

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS—Continued							
Miscellaneous	165,386.73	6,599.80	6,600.00	11,800.00	17,700.00	151,615.06	278,466.02
General State Authority	1,080,001.00	516,515.00	337,448.53	100,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Post-War Planning Commission—Agreements with Political Subdivisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	526,237.02	.....	.....
Postwar Planning Commission (Administration)	.....	.....	.....	107,773.18	89,063.24	.....	.....
State World's Fair Commission (General Fund)	75,000.00	77,722.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Motor Fund)	304,319.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total State World's Fair Commission	$ 379,319.84	$ 77,722.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Tax Equalization Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Legislative Commissions	473,379.77
Public School Building Authority—Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Public Instruction	600,000.00
Highway Planning Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199,736.28
Total—General Fund	$ 1,420,386.29	$ 700,833.87	$ 984,540.71	$ 1,541,635.65	$ 2,202,341.61	$ 2,159,828.65	$ 3,646,019.02
Total—Motor Fund	$ 304,319.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 199,736.28
Total—Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	$ 1,724,706.13	$ 700,833.87	$ 984,540.71	$ 1,541,635.65	$ 2,202,341.61	$ 2,159,828.65	$ 3,845,755.30
MILK CONTROL COMMISSION							
Salaries and Expenses (General Fund)	$ 300,000.00	$ 199,970.14	$ 240,000.00	$ 340,000.00	$ 320,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—(Milk Control Fund)	222,740.64	271,808.83	239,341.39	148,860.62	200,728.79	303,705.80	282,994.93
Payments to Dairy Farmers (Milk Control Fund)	22,092.67	47,928.68	120,772.97	53,373.19	12,585.21	78,082.59	41,885.16
Refunding Milk Control Licenses and Fees (Milk Control Fund)	1,746.81	223.50	252.00	222.00	38.45	185.00	73.00
Total—General Fund	$ 300,000.00	$ 199,970.14	$ 240,000.00	$ 340,000.00	$ 320,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 450,000.00
Total—Milk Control Fund	$ 246,580.12	$ 319,961.01	$ 360,366.36	$ 202,455.81	$ 273,352.45	$ 381,973.39	$ 324,953.09
Total—Milk Control Commission	$ 546,580.12	$ 519,931.15	$ 600,366.36	$ 542,455.81	$ 593,352.45	$ 781,973.39	$ 774,953.09
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE							
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,076,803.02	$ 1,810,882.85	$ 1,475,028.70	$ 1,197,203.98	$ 1,394,552.16	$ 1,842,970.97	$ 2,214,998.36
General Assistance	148,257,080.97	140,750,080.11	39,211,029.08	15,863,534.35	24,914,742.00	39,356,595.35	59,095,432.24
Aid to Dependent Children	16,796,068.18	32,487,293.77	42,600,604.50	31,499,751.20	49,901,702.80	79,107,527.05	104,328,884.51
Old Age Assistance	45,579,087.02	48,324,852.26	55,815,605.34	59,064,313.40	65,952,654.60	77,596,084.46	81,975,119.27
Pensions for Blind	8,189,581.95	9,275,319.20	9,904,940.48	9,341,796.10	12,460,597.20	14,076,685.20	14,733,715.10
Local Administration-State	16,841,558.13	18,858,533.67	12,903,769.09	9,645,009.85	11,626,855.08	15,708,070.84	20,129,101.78
Auditor General Administration	180,000.00	344,900.00	347,500.00	300,000.00	382,000.00	507,090.00	485,346.41
Treasury Administration	1,646,896.94	1,516,030.30	1,175,881.28	898,500.00	1,017,500.00	1,295,000.00	1,214,188.87
State Wide County Administration	56,596.45	2,600,720.20	2,125,994.60	1,486,652.60	2,000,351.78	2,362,482.73	2,927,543.39
Employment Board Administration	454,616.93	501,925.77	234,796.14	.....	.....	.....	.....

OPERATING FUNDS

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—Continued							
Recoveries Paid to Federal Government	161,090.81	94,404.21	.....	12,647.53	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,225,299.45
Total—Department of Public Assistance	$ 240,239,380.40	$ 256,564,942.34	$ 165,795,149.21	$ 129,309,409.01	$ 169,650,955.62	$ 231,852,506.60	$ 303,329,629.38
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT							
Senate—Regular Session	$ 375,107.78	$ 444,426.99	$ 403,266.89	$ 445,204.16	$ 502,868.70	$ 613,050.75	$ 842,889.63
Senate—Special Session No. 1	122,952.47	44,764.83	88,221.48	45,209.82	.....	.....	.....
Senate—Special Session No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Representatives—Regular Session	980,812.72	1,086,257.46	1,000,562.12	1,044,204.91	1,141,158.92	1,646,619.46	1,815,025.23
House of Representatives—Special Session No. 1	247,801.74	137,938.78	265,543.40	144,000.00	.....	.....	.....
House of Representatives—Special Session No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Journal—Regular Session	7,392.00	7,089.00	5,247.50	6,500.00	4,587.00	6,380.00	4,384.00
Legislative Journal—Special Session No. 1	1,000.00	2,052.00	2,752.00	700.00	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Journal—Special Session No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Reference Bureau—Regular Session	90,033.94	94,448.81	92,698.33	92,475.95	126,772.94	128,053.46	159,480.64
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions —Regular Session	135,851.30	138,694.68	134,071.30	146,357.82	284,250.34	560,726.89	334,247.55
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions —Special Session No. 1	121,853.59	.....	4,290.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Regular Sessions	$ 1,589,197.74	$ 1,770,916.94	$ 1,635,846.14	$ 1,734,742.84	$ 2,059,637.90	$ 2,954,830.56	$ 3,156,027.05
Total—Special Sessions	$ 493,607.80	$ 184,755.61	$ 360,807.60	$ 189,909.82	.....	.....	.....
Total—General Fund	$ 2,082,805.54	$ 1,955,672.55	$ 1,996,653.74	$ 1,924,652.66	$ 2,011,661.67	$ 2,954,830.56	$ 3,156,027.05
Total—Motor Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,976.23	.....	.....
Total—Legislative Department	$ 2,082,805.54	$ 1,955,672.55	$ 1,996,653.74	$ 1,924,652.66	$ 2,059,637.90	$ 2,954,830.56	$ 3,156,027.05
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT							
Supreme Court	$ 509,108.29	$ 517,300.41	$ 525,587.76	$ 563,079.74	$ 602,937.11	$ 683,298.18	$ 698,553.34
Superior Court	360,945.52	365,346.03	368,343.92	339,782.99	370,517.33	429,450.61	440,409.09
Court of Common Pleas	3,133,025.72	3,121,022.88	3,127,464.83	3,078,533.00	3,090,347.03	3,652,112.08	3,850,265.55
Orphans' Court	617,500.80	610,500.00	601,261.52	613,953.55	616,633.34	711,689.29	715,131.31
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	194,269.44	218,902.22	219,069.01	221,000.00	215,378.01	254,796.03	261,999.92
County Courts of Allegheny County	141,000.00	141,000.00	128,876.37	141,000.00	140,996.40	166,235.61	161,119.48
Miscellaneous	133,709.37	128,973.18	141,343.05	101,506.97	73,272.45	99,541.01	118,641.02
State Reporter	27,951.63	27,996.37	29,606.41	32,393.43	33,690.95	36,498.83	43,092.26
Total Judicial Department	$ 5,117,510.77	$ 5,131,041.09	$ 5,141,552.87	$ 5,091,249.68	$ 5,143,772.62	$ 6,033,621.64	$ 6,289,211.97

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION THREE

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

JUNE 1, 1945 TO MAY 31, 1952

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
1941-1943 APPROPRIATIONS				
Survey for Pennsylvania Parkway ($100,000.00)	$ 2,350.95			
1943-1945 ALLOCATIONS				
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety ($5,272,000.00)	$ 95,686.85			
1943-1945 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class ($7,000,000.00)	$ 2,635,807.29			
Loan and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)	3,750.00			
Replacement Checks	7,491.04	$ 1,674.30		
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($67,500.00)	1,803.05			
Rebuilding Bridges—Wayne County ($177,000.00)	37,852.10			
Appropriation to General Fund—Commerce	65,000.00			
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission—($213,000.00)	31,136.76			
Total	$ 2,878,527.09	$ 1,674.30		
1945-1947 ALLOCATIONS				
Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses	$ 125,540,973.12			
Refunding Monies Collected by Department of Highways ($10,000.00)	4,437.36			
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-State ($25,000.00)	1,766.65			
Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Liquid Fuels Tax Division ($7,552,000.00)	6,123,384.52	$ 406,526.56		
Pennsylvania State Police ($8,000,000.00)	8,000,000.00			
Refunding Monies Collected Through the Department of Revenue ($120,000.00)	116,732.65			
1945-1947 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of the Second Class ($8,500,000.00)	5,295,026.94	3,199,962.42	$ 3,107.08	
Rebuilding Bridges Wayne County ($61,271.00)	52,457.08			
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships ($8,500,000.00)	5,283,521.11	3,216,061.49	417.40	
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds ($10,513,079.55)	10,513,079.55			
Loan and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)	30,000.00			
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($55,000.00)	55,000.00			
Highway Purchasing Expenses (Deficiency)	7,500.00	*2.24		
Education-Highway Safety ($25,000.00)	9,073.16	917.56		
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($407,200.00)	407,200.00			
Contingent Reserve Account ($449,900.00)	449,900.00			
Pennsylvania State Police Retirement ($50,000.00)	50,000.00			
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission ($50,000.00)	284,907.70			
Joint State Government Commission-Highway Program ($50,000.00)	31,500.00	16,476.23		
Construction of Roadside Rests	8,473.86	26,621.33	14,306.49	$ 11,550.58
Daniel Boone Homestead—Roads	4,847.74			
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River	18,485,08	118.820.09	227,591.68	1,023,036.23
Department of Commerce	325,000.00			
Replacement Checks ($10,000.00)		1,427.80		
Ephrata Cloisters—Driveway		4,651.96		
Premium and Interest on Purchase of Investments	153,514.12			
Total	$ 162,766,780.64	$ 6,991,463.20	$ 245,422.65	$ 1,034,586.81

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED—(Continued)

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
1947-1949 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations	.....	$ 265,920,507.01	.....	.....
Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Revenue ($220,000.00)	.....	148,460.79	.....	.....
Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Highways ($10,000.00)	.....	4,852.43	.....	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-State ($28,000.00)	.....	26,043.16	.....	.....
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety ($8,569,983.00)	.....	8,090,062.55	$ 398,167.92	.....
Pennsylvania State Police ($10,000,000.00)	.....	10,000,000.00	.....	.....
1947-1949 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class ($10,000,000.00)	.....	6,231,808.42	3,764,714.08	$ 814.18
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds ($10,206,413.00)	.....	10,206,413.00	.....	.....
Loan and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships ($10,000,000.00)	.....	6,210,410.73	3,788,048.33	727.44
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River ($1,000,000.00)	.....	.....	626,019.10	373,980.90
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($68,125.00)	.....	64,121.63	289.74	.....
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($486,220.00)	.....	486,220.00	.....	.....
Contingent Reserve Account ($828,491.00)	.....	828,491.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System ($100,000.00)	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission ($820,573.98)	.....	466,499.46	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Roads ($5,000.00)	.....	4,681.86	298.40	.....
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	211,706.88	.....	.....
Total	.....	$ 309,030,278.92	$ 8,577,537.57	$ 375,522.52
1949-1951 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations (Department of Highways)	.....	.....	$ 302,915,935.37	.....
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Revenue ($200,000.00)	.....	.....	108,336.34	.....
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Highways ($10,000.00)	.....	.....	4,785.18	.....
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State ($28,000.00)	.....	.....	25,425.55	.....
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use ($400,000.00)	.....	.....	388,890.80	.....
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administration ($50,000.00)	.....	.....	45,825.92	.....
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety ($10,662,500.00)	.....	.....	10,094,694.17	$ 442,398.78
Pennsylvania State Police ($13,640,000.00)	.....	.....	13,640,000.00	.....
1949-1951 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class ($10,000,000.00)	.....	.....	6,234,512.16	3,757,251.04
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds ($9,745,579.79)	.....	.....	9,745,579.79	.....
Loan and Transfer Agent ($30,000.00)	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Printing Bonds ($1,000.00)	.....	.....	657.50	.....
Replacement Checks ($10,000.00)	.....	.....	2,186.55	2,403.08
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River ($1,500,000.00)	.....	.....	1,500,000.00	.....
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships ($10,000,000.00)	.....	.....	6,229,362.83	3,755,540.86
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($120,020.00)	.....	.....	103,032.33	3,334.67
Education—Highway Safety ($25,000.00)	.....	.....	24,334.60	363.75
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($419,636.00)	.....	.....	419,636.00	.....
Contingent Reserve Account ($1,014,716.00)	.....	.....	1,014,716.00	.....
State Police Retirement System ($50,000.00)	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission ($1,190,430.84)	.....	.....	606,967.06	.....
Highway Planning Commission ($250,000.00)	.....	.....	214,087.46	*14,351.18
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	.....	388,603.11	.....
Total	.....	.....	$ 353,787,568.72	$ 7,946,941.00

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED—(Concluded)

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
1951-1953 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations (Department of Highways)				$ 153,486,192.73
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Revenue ($200,000.00)				120,760.85
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Highways ($10,000.00)				3,293.79
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State ($25,000.00)				295.95
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use ($500,000.00)				102,976.42
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administration ($50,000.00)				11,978.95
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety ($12,000,000.00)				5,665,431.76
Pennsylvania State Police ($14,250,000.00)				9,000,000.00
1951-1953 APPROPRIATIONS				
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds ($4,493,866.67)				4,333,866.67
Loan and Transfer Agent ($16,875.00)				6,875.00
Replacement Checks ($10,000.00)				
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships ($30,000,000.00)				2,964,157.68
Highway Purchasing Expenses ($126,000.00)				52,349.49
Education—Highway Safety ($25,000.00)				10,568.33
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 ($510,221.00)				255,110.50
Contingent Reserve Account ($1,600,351.00)				1,200,263.25
State Police Retirement System ($50,000.00)				25,000.00
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission ($981,213.13)				303,758.85
TOTAL				$ 177,542,880.22
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 165,647,658.68	$ 316,023,416.42	$ 362,610,528.94	$ 186,899,930.55
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 63,648,089.74	$ 94,792,854.62	$ 54,478,301.28	$ 48,051,540.13
Receipts to Motor License Fund	196,469,069.30	275,666,904.76	355,959,024.60	189,560,665.63
Return of Unused Appropriations from General Fund	318,354.26	41,958.32	224,743.19	
Appropriations from General Fund	5,000.00			
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 260,440,513.30	$ 370,501,717.70	$ 410,662,069.07	$ 237,612,205.76
BALANCES—				
Balances Transferred	$ 94,792,854.62	$ 54,478,301.28	$ 48,051,540.13	$ 50,712,275.21

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
ALLOCATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR—				
MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS—SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES				
Salaries	$ 24,657,354.95	$ 15,684,574.90	$ 16,855,906.93	$ 9,809,663.24
Wages	23,376,393.70	49,523,661.58	55,868,510.61	30,006,522.21
Fees	1,260,643.41	2,036,557.27	4,428,373.92	2,743,580.48
Materials, Supplies and Printing	19,723,942.84	32,466,190.40	29,177,152.06	16,044,564.42
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,456,860.13	5,670,976.35	8,408,121.23	5,157,747.23
Maintenance Services and Expenses	15,638,594.52	19,107,769.95	23,128,641.94	11,925,327.86
Construction, Equipment and Land	34,759,682.60	131,708,415.95	146,952,569.92	66,705,077.86
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	2,667,500.97	9,722,360.61	18,096,658.76	11,093,709.43
Total Maintenance, Construction and Administration	$ 125,540,973.12	$ 265,920,507.01	$ 302,915,935.37	$ 153,486,192.73
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS—				
TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS	$ 8,498,096.44	$ 9,997,336.68	$ 9,991,763.20	$ 2,964,157.68
CITIES, BOROUGHS AND FIRST CLASS TOWNSHIPS	8,500,000.00	9,999,186.50	9,984,903.69	
REBUILDING BRIDGES—WAYNE COUNTY	52,457.08	.....	.....	.....
CONSTRUCTION OF ROADSIDE RESTS	60,952.26	.....	.....	.....
DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD—ROADS	4,847.74	.....	.....	.....
CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES—ALLEGHENY RIVER	1,387,933.08	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 144,045,259.72	$ 286,917,030.19	$ 324,392,602.26	$ 156,450,350.41
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947 ($2,676,010.34)	$ 136,203,784.93	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	6,561,465.33	$ 278,362,726.16	.....	.....
1949-1951	245,422.65	8,178,781.51	$ 316,879,810.36	.....
1951-1952	1,034,586.81	375,522.52	7,512,791.90	$ 156,450,350.41
BIENNIAL FUNDS—				
Allocations by the Governor—				
Maintenance, Construction and Administration	$ 187,925,000.00	$ 266,188,202.00	$ 317,000,000.00	$ 300,000,000.00
Appropriations in Specific Amounts—				
Townships of the Second Class	$ 8,500,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships	8,500,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
Rebuilding Bridges—Wayne County	61,271.00	.....	.....	.....
Rebuilding County Bridges	80,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Roadside Rests	150,000.00	75,000.00	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead-Roads	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Bridges-Allegheny River	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....
Acquisition of Toll Bridges	7,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
North Bridge—Harrisburg	.....	.....	5,500,000.00	.....
Total Appropriations in Specific Amounts—Available Funds	$ 26,296,271.00	$ 21,075,000.00	$ 27,000,000.00	$ 30,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 214,221,271.00	$ 287,263,202.00	$ 344,000,000.00	$ 330,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
State Appropriation Lapsed	$ 69,392,993.06	$ 267,694.99	$ 19,584,064.63	.....
State Appropriation to Continue	783,018.22	78,476.82	23,333.11	$ 173,549,649.59

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS	$ 10,513,079.55	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,333,866.67
LOAN AND TRANSFER AGENT	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	6,875.00
REFUNDING MOTOR LICENSE FEES AND FINES	116,732.65	148,460.79	108,336.34	120,760.85
REFUNDING MONIES COLLECTED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS	4,437.36	4,852.43	4,785.18	3,293.79
REFUNDING LIQUID FUELS TAX—STATE SHARE	1,766.65	26,043.16	25,425.55	295.95
EXPENSES—PRINTING ROAD BONDS	.....	.....	657.50	.....
LIQUID FUELS TAX REFUND—AGRICULTURAL USE	.....	.....	388,890.80	102,976.42
LIQUID FUELS TAX REFUND—AGRICULTURAL USE—ADMINISTRATION	.....	.....	45,825.92	11,978.95
REPLACEMENT CHECKS	1,427.80	.....	4,589.63	.....
ACCRUED INTEREST AND PREMIUMS ON INVESTMENTS PURCHASED	153,514.12	211,706.88	388,603.11	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 10,820,958.13	$ 10,627,476.26	$ 10,742,693.82	$ 4,580,047.63
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947 ($11,241.04)	$ 10,819,530.33	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 ($1,674.30)	1,427.80	$ 10,627,476.26	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 10,740,290.74	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	2,403.08	$ 4,580,047.63
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS—				
Interest and Redemption of Road Bonds	$ 10,513,079.55	$ 10,206,413.00	$ 9,745,579.79	$ 4,493,866.67
Loan and Transfer Agent	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	16,875.00
Refunding Motor License Fees and Fines (Allocation by Governor)	120,000.00	220,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Highways (Allocation by Governor)	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State Share (Allocation by Governor)	25,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use (Allocation by Governor)	.....	.....	400,000.00	500,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administration (Allocation by Governor)	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Replacement Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Expenses—Printing Road Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Accrued Interest and Premiums on Investments Purchased	153,514.12	211,706.88	388,603.11	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 10,862,593.67	$ 10,717,119.88	$ 10,863,182.90	$ 5,305,741.67
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 41,635.54	$ 89,643.62	$ 114,736.21	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	5,752.87	$ 725,694.04

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION—HIGHWAY PROGRAM	$ 47,976.23	.....	.....	.....
During—1945-1947	$ 31,500.00	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	16,476.23	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION—HIGHWAY PROGRAM	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue	$ 2,023.77	.....	.....	.....

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
COLLECTING MOTOR LICENSE FEES, LIQUID FUELS TAX, AND OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF SAFETY				
Salaries	$ 3,403,148.65	$ 4,305,978.87	$ 5,213,933.76	$ 3,311,906.45
Wages	527,030.19	744,087.12	1,234,896.53	727,071.29
Fees	34,853.68	51,236.96	95,604.99	40,055.31
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,203,488.68	1,730,912.94	2,073,656.81	686,193.15
Transportation, Communication and Information	909,128.46	1,150,384.15	1,386,539.96	640,928.92
Maintenance Services and Expenses	325,031.04	336,484.10	423,889.55	242,321.14
Construction, Equipment and Land	127,230.38	169,146.33	108,571.35	16,895.50
Total	$ 6,529,911.08	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,092.95	$ 5,665,431.76
Executive Bureau	$ 255,216.80	$ 302,971.29	$ 352,397.88	$ 209,856.36
Bureau of Liquid Fuels Tax	502,675.37	585,488.57	647,195.53	330,893.77
Bureau of Motor Vehicles	4,683,165.65	6,155,691.59	7,549,817.85	3,857,968.99
Bureau of Highway Safety	1,088,853.26	1,330,683.81	1,645,788.54	938,137.31
Pittsburgh Driving Course Project	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drivers Training Point—Erie	.....	39,163.94	2,890.00	.....
Drivers Training Point—Harrisburg	.....	33,259.00	.....	.....
Drivers Training Point—Greensburg	.....	40,972.27	.....	.....
Governor's Highway Safety Advisory Committee	.....	.....	115,979.62	83,531.42
Financial Responsibility	.....	.....	223,023.53	245,043.91
Total	$ 6,529,911.08	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,092.95	$ 5,665,431.76
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,529,911.08	$ 8,488,230.47	$ 10,537,092.95	$ 5,665,431.76
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947 ($95,686.85)	$ 6,123,384.52	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	406,526.56	$ 8,090,062.55	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	398,167.92	$ 10,094,694.17	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	442,398.78	$ 5,665,431.76
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—				
Collecting Motor License Fees, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Operation of Bureau of Safety	$ 6,852,000.00	$ 8,569,983.00	$ 10,662,500.00	$ 12,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 6,852,000.00	$ 8,569,983.00	$ 10,662,500.00	$ 12,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 322,088.92	$ 81,752.53	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 125,407.05	$ 6,334,568.24

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
HIGHWAY PURCHASING				
Salaries	$ 55,432.49	$ 55,168.29	$ 79,508.49	$ 38,445.88
Wages	.....	.....	3,138.29	4,296.11
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,280.78	7,729.86	17,822.02	8,247.09
Transportation, Communication and Information	219.73	291.47	267.45	110.95
Maintenance, Services and Expenses	268.08	820.75	927.06	190.77
Construction, Equipment and Land	296.68	401.00	4,703.69	1,058.69
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 62,497.76	$ 64,411.37	$ 106,367.00	$ 52,349.49
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947 ($1,803.05)	$ 62,500.00	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	*2.24	$ 64,121.63	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	289.74	$ 103,032.33	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	3,334.67	$ 52,349.49
APPROPRIATIONS—				
Highway Purchasing	$ 55,000.00	$ 68,125.00	$ 120,020.00	$ 126,000.00
Highway Purchasing—Deficiency	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 2.24	$ 3,713.63	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 13,653.00	$ 73,650.51

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE ANNUITY RESERVE ACCOUNT NO. 2	$ 407,200.00	$ 486,220.00	$ 419,636.00	$ 255,110.50
CONTINGENT RESERVE ACCOUNT	449,900.00	828,491.00	1,014,716.00	1,200,263.25
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—RETIREMENT	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 907,100.00	$ 1,414,711.00	$ 1,484,352.00	$ 1,480,373.75
During—1945-1947	$ 907,100.00	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	$ 1,414,711.00	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 1,484,352.00	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 1,480,373.75
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	$ 407,200.00	$ 486,220.00	$ 419,636.00	$ 510,221.00
Contingent Reserve Account	449,900.00	828,491.00	1,014,716.00	1,600,351.00
Pennsylvania State Police—Retirement	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 907,100.00	$ 1,414,711.00	$ 1,484,352.00	$ 2,160,572.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 680,198.25

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE (Appropriation to General Fund)	$ 8,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 13,640,000.00	$ 9,000,000.00
ALLOCATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Police	$ 8,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 13,640,000.00	$ 14,250,000.00
Return of Unused Appropriations from General Fund	41,958.32	224,743.19	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 8,041,958.32	$ 10,224,743.19	$ 13,640,000.00	$ 14,250,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 41,958.32	$ 224,743.19	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	.....	$ 5,250,000.00

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Appropriation to General Fund)	$ 325,000.00	.....	.....	.....
(Expenditures Applicable To Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947 ..... ($65,000.00)	$ 325,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Department of Commerce	$ 325,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 325,000.00	.....	.....	.....

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION				
Salaries	$ 82,999.60	$ 141,755.10	$ 165,983.95	$ 82,981.59
Wages	34,261.76	51,890.58	53,170.96	28,024.27
Fees	7,000.00	10,462.50	39,072.32	9,572.46
Materials, Supplies and Printing	20,214.01	59,044.36	19,369.07	6,555.41
Transportation, Communication and Information	34,451.81	51,833.74	52,815.68	23,974.72
Maintenance Services and Expenses	83,247.41	118,571.66	134,279.12	50,233.64
Construction, Equipment and Land	22,733.11	32,941.52	78,731.51	11,579.05
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	.....	63,544.45	90,837.71
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 284,907.70	$ 466,499.46	$ 606,967.06	$ 303,758.85
(Expenditures Applicable To Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947 ($31,136.76)	$ 284,907.70	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	$ 466,499.46	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 606,967.06	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	$ 303,758.85
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance from Prior Period	.....	$ 158,709.83	$ 354,074.52	$ 583,463.78
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947	443,617.03	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	.....	661,864.65	.....	.....
Credits—1949-1951	.....	.....	836,356.32	.....
Credits—1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	397,749.35
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 493,617.03	$ 820,573.98	$ 1,190,430.84	$ 981,213.13
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Balance Transferred to Next Period	158,709.33	$ 354,074.52	$ 583,463.78	$ 677,454.28

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
EDUCATION—HIGHWAY SAFETY	$ 9,990.72	.....	$ 24,698.35	$ 10,568.33
During—1945-1947	$ 9,073.16	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	917.56	.....	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 24,334.60	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	363.75	$ 10,568.33
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
EDUCATION—HIGHWAY SAFETY	$ 25,000.00	.....	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 15,009.28	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	.....	.....	$ 301.65	$ 14,431.67

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
EPHRATA CLOISTERS—DRIVEWAY	$ 4,651.96	$ 4,980.26	.....	.....
During—1947-1949	$ 4,651.96	$ 4,681.86	.....	.....
1949-1951	.....	298.40	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
EPHRATA CLOISTERS—DRIVEWAY	$ 5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
EPHRATA CLOISTERS—ROADS	.....	$ 5,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	$ 348.04	$ 19.74	.....	.....

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
HIGHWAY PLANNING COMMISSION	.....	.....	$ 199,736.28	.....
During—1949-1951	.....	.....	$ 214,087.46	.....
1951-1952	.....	.....	*14,351.18	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
HIGHWAY PLANNING COMMISSION	.....	.....	$ 250,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	.....	.....	$ 50,263.72	.....

* Indicates Deduction.

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING				
Salaries	$ 932,689.06	$ 1,031,315.91	$ 1,086,073.54	$ 580,671.11
Wages	790.68	591.24	.....	.....
Fees	250.00	271.50	1,285.50	160.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	10,982.56	16,229.54	19,096.77	6,082.00
Transportation, Communication and Information	150,386.94	204,083.51	233,276.39	120,580.04
Maintenance Services and Expenses	31,996.12	43,604.95	42,462.70	19,089.48
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,350.55	24,784.06	10,969.20	4,746.04
Total	$ 1,128,445.91	$ 1,320,880.71	$ 1,393,164.10	$ 731,328.67
DEPARTMENT OF STATE (STATE RETIREMENT)				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 31,300.00	$ 40,757.00	$ 40,022.00	$ 25,006.00
APPROPRIATION TO GENERAL FUND	.....	.....	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,159,745.91	$ 1,361,637.71	$ 1,933,186.10	$ 1,256,334.67
Applicable to—1943-1945	$ 7,655.66	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	1,152,090.25	$ 14,873.75	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	1,346,763.96	$ 15,414.74	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	1,917,771.36	$ 16,713.75
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	1,239,620.92
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 512,013.23	$ 654,626.00	$ 938,775.49	$ 751,309.16
Receipts to Banking Department Fund	1,302,358.68	1,645,787.20	1,745,719.77	877,532.94
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 1,814,371.91	$ 2,300,413.20	$ 2,684,495.26	$ 1,628,842.10
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 654,626.00	$ 938,775.49	$ 751,309.16	$ 372,507.43

FISH FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 534,081.43	$ 663,500.45	$ 742,696.28	$ 444,826.74
Wages	271,979.80	391,800.54	549,679.13	349,649.10
Fees	3,704.00	5,632.80	10,379.97	13,673.61
Materials, Supplies and Printing	573,090.80	753,971.56	760,621.69	420,296.31
Transportation, Communication and Information	221,948.56	254,629.04	280,498.26	158,833.32
Maintenance Services and Expenses	62,086.15	71,079.88	78,266.04	52,549.30
Construction, Equipment and Land	66,181.95	53,264.90	100,161.52	99,443.23
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	15,250.00	25,460.00	31,557.00	29,813.50
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	219.50	40.00	525.00	119.00
Advance Requisitions	.....	*25.00	.....	.....
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased	40.80	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICATION	$ 1,748,582.99	$ 2,219,354.17	$ 2,554,384.89	$ 1,569,204.11
Pennsylvania Fish Commission	$ 1,666,871.41	$ 2,083,654.79	$ 2,406,452.44	$ 1,484,322.46
Department of Revenue	66,670.78	110,739.38	116,875.45	55,318.15
State Retirement Board	15,000.00	24,960.00	31,057.00	29,563.50
Treasury Department	40.80	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPARTMENTS	$ 1,748,582.99	$ 2,219,354.17	$ 2,554,384.89	$ 1,569,204.11
Applicable to—1943-1945	$ 33,076.44	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	1,715,506.55	$ 81,389.58	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	2,137,964.59	$ 117,852.56	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	2,436,532.33	$ 204,314.19
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	1,364,889.92
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 772,650.73	$ 756,882.56	$ 1,116,364.97	$ 1,569,933.55
Receipts to Fish Fund	1,732,814.82	2,578,836.58	3,007,953.47	1,159,358.08
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 2,505,465.55	$ 3,335,719.14	$ 4,124,318.44	$ 2,729,291.63
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 756,882.56	$ 1,116,364.97	$ 1,569,933.55	$ 1,160,087.52

GAME FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 1,071,840.04	$ 1,541,688.80	$ 1,933,267.22	$ 1,078,829.81
Wages	621,850.37	1,096,345.95	1,764,432.37	985,740.38
Fees	28,203.71	43,496.12	40,180.01	14,194.66
Materials, Supplies and Printing	716,194.66	1,326,872.97	1,896,472.82	1,071,757.60
Transportation, Communication and Information	547,061.16	830,800.94	927,183.18	477,105.39
Maintenance Services and Expenses	162,406.12	233,196.07	404,178.43	162,155.92
Construction, Equipment and Land	345,855.97	428,153.45	332,583.25	88,528.19
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	515,260.10	464,078.38	375,621.28	369,973.41
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	758.98	2,561.45	6,662.77	331.65
Advance Requisitions	27,714.00	14,005.00	*6,551.00	.....
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased	81.60	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICATION	$ 4,037,226.71	$ 5,981,199.13	$ 7,674,030.33	$ 4,248,617.01
Pennsylvania Game Commission	$ 3,956,951.98	$ 5,847,232.54	$ 7,515,282.91	$ 4,094,420.43
Department of Revenue	52,489.43	86,326.39	90,688.42	87,063.08
State Retirement Board	27,700.00	47,610.00	68,054.00	67,133.50
Treasury Department	85.30	30.20	5.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPARTMENTS	$ 4,037,226.71	$ 5,981,199.13	$ 7,674,030.33	$ 4,248,617.01
Applicable to—1943-1945	$ 156,457.33	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	3,880,769.38	$ 320,403.90	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	5,660,795.23	$ 32,970.11	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	7,641,060.22	$ 26,942.74
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	4,221,674.27
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 2,433,036.93	$ 2,527,618.33	$ 1,500,495.15	$ 1,583,933.16
Receipts to Game Fund	4,131,808.11	4,954,075.95	7,757,468.34	4,054,253.19
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 6,564,845.04	$ 7,481,694.28	$ 9,257,963.49	$ 5,638,186.35
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 2,527,618.33	$ 1,500,495.15	$ 1,583,933.16	$ 1,389,569.34

* Indicates Deduction.

MILK CONTROL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	$ 384,926.00	$ 452,685.37	$ 511,635.03	$ 279,413.42
Wages	1,215.36	205.56	.....	.....
Fees	29,198.01	48,304.10	14,835.91	3,441.63
Materials, Supplies and Printing	5,684.26	9,285.84	7,871.07	3,663.48
Transportation, Communication and Information	124,853.36	155,038.27	161,200.43	71,417.99
Maintenance Services and Expenses	22,730.23	27,580.34	31,071.84	14,420.76
Construction, Equipment and Land	6,483.76	9,596.55	9,551.33	3,298.14
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	12,585.21	78,082.59	41,885.16	17,237.52
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	35.00	185.00	73.00	55.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 587,711.19	$ 780,963.62	$ 778,123.77	$ 392,947.94
Applicable to—1943-1945	$ 3,849.07	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	583,862.12	$ 9,490.33	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	771,473.29	$ 10,500.10	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	767,623.67	$ 7,329.42
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	385,618.52
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 138,056.36	$ 144,379.24	$ 98,535.35	$ 72,545.22
Licenses, Fees and Fines	256,009.25	261,181.25	259,910.00	121,967.50
Underpayments to Dairy Farmers	17,189.13	73,084.42	41,885.16	17,237.52
Miscellaneous Revenue	835.69	854.06	338.48	23.50
Appropriation from General Fund	320,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00	250,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 732,090.43	$ 879,498.97	$ 850,668.99	$ 461,773.74
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 144,379.24	$ 98,535.35	$ 72,545.22	$ 68,825.80

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Salaries	$ 27,110.86	$ 21,481.75	$ 17,935.81	$ 10,800.75
Wages	73,669.19	155,759.17	160,537.31	85,171.89
Fees	2,525.10	5,261.31	5,921.51	3,999.78
Materials, Supplies and Printing	15,265.22	43,571.60	41,206.73	22,363.13
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,540.12	21,840.66	16,879.99	16,559.06
Maintenance Services and Expenses	48,479.72	113,282.69	58,503.52	34,414.09
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,735.49	33,079.16	8,956.00	3,240.96
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	22,660.50	.....	13,233.50	.....
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	388.54	537.33	975.37	179.50
Premium and Interest on Purchase of Investments	20.40	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 202,395.14	$ 394,813.67	$ 324,149.74	$ 176,729.16
Applicable to—1943-1945	$ 517.19	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	201,877.95	$ 6,253.92	.....	.....
1947-1949	.....	388,559.75	$ 4,020.31	.....
1949-1951	.....	.....	320,129.43	$ 8,571.28
1951-1952	.....	.....	.....	168,157.88
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	$ 194,520.37	$ 238,366.54	$ 127,581.87	$ 144,087.33
Receipts to State Farm Products Show Fund	246,241.31	284,029.00	340,655.20	176,486.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	$ 440,761.68	$ 522,395.54	$ 468,237.07	$ 320,573.33
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	$ 238,366.54	$ 127,581.87	$ 144,087.33	$ 143,844.17

THE PRINCIPAL CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS EXCEPT THE SINKING FUNDS

NOTE: Statements of the Sinking Funds and the Public Debt will be found in the Budget.

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BALANCES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURES

	Balance June 1, 1951		June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952 Receipts	June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952 Expenditures	Balance May 31, 1952	
	Cash	Investments Par Value			Cash	Investments Par Value
Administration Fund	$ 1,252,615.48	.....	$ 13,748,715.55	$13,950,604.19	$ 1,050,726.84	.....
Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund	3,293.02	$ 500,000.00	13,495.00	12,423.64	4,364.38	$ 500,000.00
Anthracite Strip Mining Fund	33,632.98	.....	40,974.70	34,621.97	39,985.71	.....
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Reclamation Fund	106,838.56	.....	64,828.00	40,709.99	130,956.57	.....
Conrad Weiser Memorial Trust Fund	15,252.53	9,000.00	277.50	.....	15,530.03	9,000.00
Employment Fund for the Blind	45,063.00	.....	567.00	.....	45,630.00	.....
Ephrata Cloisters Fund	1,521.60	.....	1,000.00	2,500.46	21.14	.....
Federal Rehabilitation Fund	392,893.57	.....	1,551,001.18	1,594,787.80	349,106.95	.....
Federal Social Security Fund	702,943.70	.....	2,544,456.62	2,512,643.63	734,756.69	.....
Federal Unemployment Relief Fund	199,934.46	.....	.....	17,216.24	182,718.22	.....
Federal Vocational Education Fund	1,326,092.30	.....	1,462,539.68	1,558,039.39	1,230,592.59	.....
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	455,410.70	1,995,070.00	2,729,623.93	2,455,511.59	732,693.04	1,991,900.00
Flood Control Fund	195,324.05	.....	47,373.24	225,019.21	17,678.08	.....
Historical Preservation Fund	.....	.....	977.45	.....	977.45	.....
Hospital Construction Fund	.....	.....	6,905,543.07	6,786,745.40	118,797.67	.....
Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	3,446,614.29	1,995,070.00	11,641,512.48	11,384,346.23	5,698,850.54	.....
Liquor License Fund	1,044,723.89	997,502.78	5,737,947.20	5,882,923.86	1,897,250.01	.....
Manufacturing Fund	1,613,854.94	217,000.00	2,986,750.53	3,069,686.53	1,623,918.94	124,000.00
Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	3,324.48	671,744.00	10,525.00	8,469.06	5,380.42	671,744.00
Pennsylvania Historical Commission Trust Fund	3,239.40	30,000.00	1,125.00	1,733.52	2,630.88	30,000.00
Public Buildings Construction Fund	9,346,754.91	.....	73,767.25	3,314,529.03	6,105,993.13	.....
Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund	15,192.90	8,000,000.00	2,387,500.00	699,434.35	3,258.55	9,700,000.00
Purchasing Fund	215,838.51	.....	950,019.12	995,728.69	170,128.94	.....
School Employes' Retirement Fund	1,913,261.05	337,338,405.00	55,405,336.65	12,893,699.94	3,524,262.76	378,239,040.00
Sinking Fund (Road Bonds)	260,239.05	27,708,550.00	4,059,438.74	31,621,860.82	56,366.97	350,000.00
Special Administration Fund	1,028,730.19	.....	223,815.32	247,287.75	1,005,257.76	.....
State College Experimental Farm Fund	257.74	17,000.00	425.00	400.00	282.74	17,000.00
State Employes' Retirement Fund	340,588.34	91,518,600.00	20,501,915.54	4,912,416.11	936,087.77	106,512,600.00
State Insurance Fund	108,075.08	400,000.00	70,545.35	37,212.19	141,408.24	400,000.00
State Restaurant Fund	19,949.94	.....	119,646.67	129,353.78	10,242.83	.....
State School Fund	139,826.70	2,958,000.00	213,960.19	16,295.76	160,491.13	3,135,000.00
State Stores Fund	6,393,359.41	.....	238,788,680.97	241,219,015.42	3,963,024.96	.....
State Workmen's Insurance Fund	2,655,753.66	13,605,006.05	4,391,936.02	4,810,871.11	2,588,446.77	13,253,377.85
Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	26,342.78	1,291,424.00	24,000.00	17,917.49	32,425.29	1,291,424.00
Tarentum Toll Bridge Fund	.....	.....	25,500.00	7,987.17	17,512.83	.....
Tax Note Sinking Fund	.....	.....	58,436,952.41	58,436,952.41	.....	.....
Toll Bridge Fund	2,324,778.93	.....	1,924,151.30	963,073.01	3,285,857.22	.....
Toll Bridge Sinking Fund	.....	.....	730,575.00	730,575.00	.....	.....
Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payment Fund	2,071,732.95	.....	86,053,774.44	88,039,144.07	86,363.32	.....
Unemployment Compensation Contribution Fund	1,023,718.75	.....	85,765,716.40	86,444,286.86	345,148.29	.....
United States Savings Bond Fund	.....	.....	245,602.50	144,373.75	101,228.75	.....
Veterans Compensation Fund—World War I	202,303.97	.....	2,877.47	330.00	204,851.44	.....
Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund—World War I	34,733.80	4,894,000.00	2,702,820.48	4,945,000.00	56,554.28	2,630,000.00
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund	174,641.07	.....	2,094,317.28	2,158,635.68	110,322.67	.....
Withholding Tax Fund	497,861.06	.....	15,954,658.33	15,960,437.23	492,082.16	.....
World War II Veterans Compensation Fund	32,172,429.18	.....	285,980.95	21,491,697.93	10,966,712.20	.....
World War II Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund	.....	.....	33,567,500.00	33,567,500.00	.....	.....
TOTAL BALANCES—CUSTODIAL FUNDS	$ 71,808,942.92	$ 494,146,371.83	$ 664,490,646.51	$ 663,343,998.26	$ 48,246,877.15	$ 518,855,085.85

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Investments and Deposits	$ 27,175.00	$ 25,616.66	$ 27,351.06	$ 13,495.00
Premiums on Sale of Securities	.....	2,695.31	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 27,175.00	$ 28,311.97	$ 27,351.06	$ 13,495.00
EXPENDITURES—				
Interest Paid to Pennsylvania State College	$ 25,023.00	$ 26,700.00	$ 29,750.00	$ 12,500.00
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	.....	558.36	.....	# 76.36
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 25,023.00	$ 27,258.36	$ 29,750.00	$ 12,423.64
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 2,152.00	$ 1,053.61	$ *2,398.94	$ 1,071.36
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	502,486.35	504,638.35	505,691.96	503,293.02
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 4,638.35	$ 5,691.96	$ 3,293.02	$ 4,364.38
Investments	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 504,638.35	$ 505,691.96	$ 503,293.02	$ 504,364.38
GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00
LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS	504,638.35	505,691.96	503,293.02	504,364.38
EXCESS OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS OVER GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL	$ 4,638.35	$ 5,691.96	$ 3,293.02	$ 4,364.38

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
# Indicates Deduction.

EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriation from General Fund	.....	.....	$ 30,000.00	.....
Receipts to Employment Fund for the Blind	$ 9,351.00	$ 8,606.00	$ 6,894.00	$ 567.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 9,351.00	$ 8,606.00	$ 36,894.00	$ 567.00
EXPENDITURES—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 13,700.00	$ 6,665.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 13,700.00	$ 6,665.00	.....	.....
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *4,349.00	$ 1,941.00	$ 36,894.00	$ 567.00
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	10,577.00	6,228.00	8,169.00	45,063.00
BALANCE AT END	$ 6,228.00	$ 8,169.00	$ 45,063.00	$ 45,630.00

*Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FEDERAL REHABILITATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Government Appropriations	$ 1,107,167.54	$ 2,426,602.50	$ 3,073,280.81	$ 1,551,001.18
Transfer from General Fund	13,235.85	8,318.36	1,200.35	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,120,403.39	$ 2,434,920.86	$ 3,074,481.16	$ 1,551,001.18
EXPENDITURES—				
Transferred to General Fund for use of Departments of Labor and Industry and Welfare	$ 1,288,559.02	$ 2,310,123.16	$ 2,752,043.27	$ 1,594,787.80
Administration Expenses	27,571.68	56,391.70	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,316,130.70	$ 2,366,514.86	$ 2,752,043.27	$ 1,594,787.80
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *195,727.31	$ 68,406.00	$ 322,437.89	$ *43,786.62
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	197,776.99	2,049.68	70,455.68	392,893.57
BALANCE AT END	$ 2,049.68	$ 70,455.68	$ 392,893.57	$ 349,106.95

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Receipts to Federal Social Security Fund	$ 6,587,863.82	$ 4,805,837.63	$ 5,156,009.50	$ 2,544,456.62
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 6,587,863.82	$ 4,805,837.63	$ 5,156,009.50	$ 2,544,456.62
EXPENDITURES—				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
Salaries	$ 1,703,969.98	$ 2,434,520.89	$ 2,785,749.04	$ 1,312,021.04
Wages	48,587.54	77,021.33	40,929.87	41,682.25
Fees	4,302,188.51	1,230,748.01	945,901.67	446,124.98
Materials, Supplies and Printing	329,913.76	443,125.64	320,164.80	157,956.02
Transportation, Communication and Information	263,198.69	259,687.38	159,298.01	105,985.55
Maintenance Services and Expenses	88,215.81	163,317.12	109,510.66	61,098.85
Construction, Equipment and Land	81,302.89	269,515.69	219,185.24	192,377.19
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	30,409.98	2,833.45	1,116.20	.....
Advance Requisitions	49,596.92	12,251.74	19,161.39	*45,003.03
Total	$ 6,897,384.08	$ 4,893,021.25	$ 4,601,016.88	$ 2,272,242.85
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Salaries	$ 140,118.37	$ 243,497.19	$ 279,672.13	$ 189,598.53
Wages	1,531.23	11,033.64	1,218.95	9,117.93
Fees	2,345.95	4,315.14	7,981.92	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	47.81	66.12	1,747.08	376.10
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,657.23	14,116.09	16,020.28	20,271.29
Maintenance Services and Expenses	167.07	298.17	329.51	1,604.13
Construction, Equipment and Land	21.42	375.17	23.64	11,839.10
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	155,011.83	14,612.53	20,341.04	7,593.70
Total	$ 310,900.91	$ 288,314.05	$ 327,334.55	$ 240,400.78
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,208,284.99	$ 5,181,335.30	$ 4,928,351.43	$ 2,512,643.63
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *620,421.17	$ *375,497.67	$ 227,658.07	$ 31,812.99
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,471,204.47	850,783.30	475,285.63	702,943.70
BALANCE AT END	$ 850,783.30	$ 475,285.63	$ 702,943.70	$ 734,756.69

* Indicates Deduction.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Miscellaneous Revenue	.....	.....	$ 1,565.98	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	.....	.....	$ 1,565.98	.....
EXPENDITURES—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 23,942.97	$ 48,636.45	$ 4,079.43	$ 17,216.24
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 23,942.97	$ 48,636.45	$ 4,079.43	$ 17,216.24
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *23,942.97	$ *48,636.45	$ *2,513.45	$ *17,216.24
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	275,027.33	251,084.36	202,447.91	199,934.46
BALANCE AT END	$ 251,084.36	$ 202,447.91	$ 199,934.46	$ 182,718.22

*Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Government Appropriations	$ 2,548,342.90	$ 2,936,178.29	$ 3,240,703.91	$ 1,462,539.68
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,548,342.90	$ 2,936,178.29	$ 3,240,703.91	$ 1,462,539.68
EXPENDITURES—				
Transferred to General Fund for use of Department of Public Instruction	$ 2,521,796.11	$ 2,909,284.97	$ 3,125,521.45	$ 1,558,039.39
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,521,796.11	$ 2,909,284.97	$ 3,125,521.45	$ 1,558,039.39
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 26,546.79	$ 26,893.32	$ 115,182.46	$ *95,499.71
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,157,469.73	1,184,016.52	1,210,909.84	1,326,092.30
BALANCE AT END	$ 1,184,016.52	$ 1,210,909.84	$ 1,326,092.30	$ 1,230,592.59

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FIRE INSURANCE TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Foreign Fire Insurance Premiums	$ 2,513,633.75	$ 4,006,573.06	$ 4,793,916.82	$ 2,729,235.87
Miscellaneous	292.83	853.53	346.74	388.06
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,513,926.58	$ 4,007,426.59	$ 4,794,263.56	$ 2,729,623.93
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS—				
Return to Cities, Boroughs and Townships	$ 1,807,642.00	$ 2,494,910.10	$ 6,503,263.70	$ 2,455,329.68
Replacement Checks	457.53	47.10	72.69	181.91
Interest on Securities Purchased	204.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS	$ 1,808,303.53	$ 2,494,957.20	$ 6,503,336.39	$ 2,455,511.59
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 705,623.05	$ 1,512,469.39	$ *1,709,072.83	$ 274,112.34
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,941,461.09	2,647,084.14	4,159,553.53	2,450,480.70
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 2,317,084.14	$ 3,928,553.53	$ 455,410.70	$ 732,693.04
Investments	330,000.00	231,000.00	1,995,070.00	1,991,900.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 2,647,084.14	$ 4,159,553.53	$ 2,450,480.70	$ 2,724,593.04

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FLOOD CONTROL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriation from General Fund	$ 500,000.00	.....	$ 500,000.00	.....
Receipts to Flood Control Fund	77,177.91	$ 425,074.22	314,759.18	$ 47,373.24
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 577,177.91	$ 425,074.22	$ 814,759.18	$ 47,373.24
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries	$ 117,122.96	$ 194,668.23	$ 243,986.35	$ 113,743.96
Wages	24,678.34	28,725.97	29,062.23	17,350.62
Fees	4,525.55	17,187.16	7,321.37	2,037.21
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,656.10	6,554.22	5,717.15	1,077.91
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,254.68	14,555.77	23,085.66	8,830.66
Maintenance Services and Expenses	180,371.42	89,487.05	30,645.89	28,444.39
Construction, Equipment and Land	33,907.05	418,952.01	449,903.89	53,534.46
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	22.38	.....	.....	.....
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	14,926.05	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 387,464.53	$ 770,130.41	$ 789,722.54	$ 225,019.21
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 189,713.38	$ *345,056.19	$ 25,036.64	$ *177,645.97
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	325,630.22	515,343.60	170,287.41	195,324.05
BALANCE AT END	$ 515,343.60	$ 170,287.41	$ 195,324.05	$ 17,678.08

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Liquid Fuels Tax (Portion Returnable to Counties)	$ 15,043,058.52	$ 18,618,775.66	$ 21,485,197.04	$ 11,557,912.59
Fuels Use Tax (Portion Returnable to Counties)	.....	67,768.92	111,811.55	83,599.89
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	4,337.81	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 15,043,058.52	$ 18,686,544.58	$ 21,601,346.40	$ 11,641,512.48
EXPENDITURES—				
Returned to Counties	$ 13,106,116.60	$ 18,547,595.11	$ 21,012,091.57	$ 11,384,316.52
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	.....	3,856.95	3,493.05	29.71
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	4,337.81	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 13,106,116.60	$ 18,551,452.06	$ 21,019,922.43	$ 11,384,346.23
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,936,941.92	$ 135,092.52	$ 581,423.97	$ 257,166.25
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,788,225.88	4,725,167.80	4,860,260.32	5,441,684.29
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 4,725,167.80	$ 4,860,260.32	$ 3,446,614.29	$ 5,698,850.54
Investments	.....	.....	1,995,070.00	.....
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 4,725,167.80	$ 4,860,260.32	$ 5,441,684.29	$ 5,698,850.54

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	$ 10,525.54	$ 11,877.59	$ 13,800.29	$ 5,046.08
Interest and Premiums on Securities	2,335.84	.....	.....	4,667.78
Hotel Liquor License Fees	1,112,550.00	1,277,250.00	1,358,500.00	645,400.00
Restaurant Liquor License Fees	9,008,537.57	9,006,100.00	9,234,735.00	4,532,325.00
Club Liquor License Fees	480,275.00	546,275.00	607,265.00	321,950.00
Hotel Beer License Fees	10,650.00	9,750.00	7,100.00	2,750.00
Restaurant Beer License Fees	567,337.51	477,350.00	461,300.00	218,308.34
Club Beer License Fees	18,400.00	16,125.00	15,325.00	7,500.00
Miscellanous	250.00	150.00	200.00	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 11,210,861.46	$ 11,344,877.59	$ 11,698,225.29	$ 5,737,947.20
EXPENDITURES—				
Returned to Political Subdivisions	$ 11,033,249.30	$ 11,501,122.90	$ 11,574,428.31	$ 5,882,923.86
Interest on Securities Purchased	250.00	.....	.....	.....
Replacement Checks	408.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 11,033,907.30	$ 11,501,122.90	$ 11,574,428.31	$ 5,882,923.86
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 176,954.16	$ *156,245.31	$ 123,796.98	$ *144,976.66
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,897,720.84	2,074,675.00	1,918,429.69	2,042,226.67
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 2,074,675.00	$ 1,918,429.69	$ 1,044,723.89	$ 1,897,250.01
Investments	.....	.....	997,502.78	.....
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 2,074,675.00	$ 1,918,429.69	$ 2,042,226.67	$ 1,897,250.01

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

MANUFACTURING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Manufactured Articles	$ 2,807,037.19	$ 3,964,011.77	$ 4,779,791.11	$ 2,730,590.87
Interest on Deposits and Securities	27,873.56	29,651.28	30,741.40	16,286.29
General Maintenance—Wages	358,589.96	426,553.29	451,387.15	239,852.48
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,087.41	92.93	85.09	20.89
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 3,194,588.12	$ 4,420,309.27	$ 5,262,004.75	$ 2,986,750.53
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS—				
Salaries and Expenses	$ 2,676,654.03	$ 3,993,611.83	$ 4,659,047.41	$ 3,057,799.53
State Employes' Retirement Board	11,400.00	17,042.00	17,260.00	11,887.00
Appropriation to General Fund	.....	.....	1,150,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS	$ 2,688,054.03	$ 4,010,653.83	$ 5,826,307.41	$ 3,069,686.53
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 506,534.09	$ 409,655.44	$ *564,302.66	$ *82,936.00
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,478,968.07	1,985,502.16	2,395,157.60	1,830,854.94
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 1,329,502.16	$ 1,778,157.60	$ 1,613,854.94	$ 1,623,918.94
Investments	656,000.00	617,000.00	217,000.00	124,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 1,985,502.16	$ 2,395,157.60	$ 1,830,854.94	$ 1,747,918.94

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Old Cornwall Furnace Receipts	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 1,125.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 2,250.00	$ 1,125.00
EXPENDITURES	$ 463.14	$ 2,352.26	$ 4,203.88	$ 1,733.52
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 1,786.86	$ *102.26	$ *1,953.88	$ *608.52
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	33,508.68	35,295.54	35,193.28	33,239.40
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 5,295.54	$ 5,193.28	$ 3,239.40	$ 2,630.88
Investments	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 35,295.54	$ 35,193.28	$ 33,239.40	$ 32,630.88

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Receipts from Bond Issue	.....	$ 50,871,686.11	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Revenue	.....	1,120,911.79	$ 958,283.16	$ 73,767.25
TOTAL RECEIPTS	.....	$ 51,992,597.90	$ 958,283.16	$ 73,767.25
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries	.....	$ 441,219.43	$ 255,779.84	$ 92,099.05
Wages	.....	61,661.47	56,916.91	129.28
Fees	.....	1,473,520.71	906,764.54	180,459.53
Materials, Supplies and Printing	.....	2,941.13	59.12	216.90
Transportation, Communication and Information	.....	70,246.15	35,657.42	10,878.99
Maintenance Services and Expenses	.....	2,501.04	75,476.76	886.80
Construction, Equipment and Land	.....	6,641,508.81	32,858,195.61	3,017,417.98
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	.....	4,187.00	17,533.00	12,440.50
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	699,957.21	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 9,397,742.95	$ 34,206,383.20	$ 3,314,529.03
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	.....	$ 42,594,854.95	$ *33,248,100.04	$ *3,240,761.78
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	.....	.....	42,594,854.95	9,346,754.91
BALANCE AT END	.....	$ 42,594,854.95	$ 9,346,754.91	$ 6,105,993.13

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$ 8,313,297.59	$ 13,652,320.79	$ 23,321,283.08	$ 19,159,423.09
Contributions of School Districts	8,008,886.79	10,464,496.51	12,895,565.67	10,400,869.47
Contributions of School Employes	11,887,299.83	14,331,668.01	21,053,305.52	14,777,118.31
Interest on Securities and Deposits	14,614,122.00	15,853,679.18	18,840,494.74	9,996,081.28
Returned Contributions of School Employes	206,145.99	231,063.61	941,832.82	882,029.52
Premiums on Sale of Securities	87,933.60	285,125.85	44,709.06	188,421.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	7,702.11	3,905.79	3,500.26	1,393.98
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 43,125,387.91	$ 54,822,259.74	$ 77,100,691.15	$ 55,405,336.65
EXPENDITURES—				
Administration				
Salaries	$ 171,147.84	$ 16,384.31		
Wages	20,272.42			
Fees	6,210.00	Appropriation from General Fund 19,885.10	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	4,706.08			
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,028.52			
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,558.57			
Equipment and Machinery	1,154.80			
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	$ 215,078.23	$ 36,269.41	.....	.....
Retirement Annuities Return of Contributions	$ 20,162,342.47	$ 20,431,512.19	$ 27,535,161.36	$ 13,688,885.15
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	1,018,091.54	783,645.49	1,083,734.80	*795,965.01
Replacement Checks	548.51	5,391.81	1,528.32	779.80
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 21,396,060.75	$ 21,256,818.90	$ 28,620,424.48	$ 12,893,699.94
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 21,729,327.16	$ 33,565,440.84	$ 48,480,266.67	$ 42,511,636.71
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 235,476,631.38	$ 257,205,958.54	$ 290,771,399.38	$ 339,251,666.05
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 436,253.54	$ 1,234,294.38	$ 1,913,261.05	$ 3,524,262.76
Investments	256,769,705.00	289,537,105.00	337,338,405.00	378,239,040.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 257,205,958.54	$ 290,771,399.38	$ 339,251,666.05	$ 381,763,302.76

* Indicates Deduction.

STATE COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Securities	$ 125.00	$ 850.00	$ 850.00	$ 425.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 125.00	$ 850.00	$ 850.00	$ 425.00
EXPENDITURES	$ 106.00	$ 650.00	$ 855.00	$ 400.00
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 19.00	$ 200.00	$ * 5.00	$ 25.00
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	$ 17,043.74	$ 17,062.74	$ 17,262.74	$ 17,257.74
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 62.74	$ 262.74	$ 257.74	$ 282.74
Investments	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 17,062.74	$ 17,262.74	$ 17,257.74	$ 17,282.74

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$ 4,557,050.00	$ 6,247,497.00	$ 9,877,060.68	$ 6,376,053.25
Contributions of State Employes	8,522,781.99	12,620,060.32	18,530,538.72	8,865,953.71
Interest on Securities and Deposits	2,308,390.47	2,901,956.44	4,628,629.48	2,851,762.68
Miscellaneous Revenue	353.84	1,343.33	197.83	477.56
Casualty Premium Tax Contribution	225,970.18	243,490.97	175,346.09	1,305,481.44
Premiums on Sale of Securities	175,142.41	68,447.03	160,528.06	252,563.99
State Annuity Payments by Other Agencies	153,954.85	379,213.26	1,499,077.56	849,622.91
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 15,943,643.74	$ 22,462,008.35	$ 34,871,378.42	$ 20,501,915.54
EXPENDITURES—				
Retirement Annuities Return of Contributions	$ 7,001,408.42	$ 6,424,463.50	$ 8,484,703.98	$ 5,338,000.14
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	242,911.59	150,673.70	376,313.36	*426,162.05
Expense of Administering Real Estate	* 51.08	753.12	665.31	151.87
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	261.41	426.15
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 7,244,268.93	$ 6,575,890.32	$ 8,861,944.06	$ 4,912,416.11
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 8,699,374.81	$ 15,886,118.03	$ 26,009,434.36	$ 15,589,499.43
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	41,274,161.14	49,963,635.95	65,849,753.98	91,859,188.34
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 729,535.95	$ 936,153.98	$ 340,588.34	$ 936,087.77
Investments	‡49,234,100.00	64,913,600.00	91,518,600.00	106,512,600.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 49,963,635.95	$ 65,849,753.98	$ 91,859,188.34	$ 107,448,687.77

* Indicates Deduction.
‡ Investments reduced $9,900.00—Reduction in value of Bonds—Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

STATE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Securities	$ 10,818.75	$ 9,587.68	$ 17,250.00	$ 10,000.00
Interest on Securities—Fire Insurance Tax Fund	.....	3,465.00	7,252.30	28,776.67
Interest on Deposits	15,537.28	6,165.52	489.05	.....
Interest on Deposits—Fire Insurance Tax Fund	12,320.88	24,145.00	43,655.40	1,451.74
Dividends on Policies	284.00	284.00	284.00	142.00
Recovered Damages	18,539.59	21,247.38	33,417.14	30,174.94
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 57,500.50	$ 64,894.58	$ 102,347.89	$ 70,545.35
EXPENDITURES—				
Fire Losses and Claims	$ 162,774.53	$ 213,328.41	$ 128,175.37	$ 37,212.19
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	.....	3,233.15	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 162,774.53	$ 213,328.41	$ 131,408.52	$ 37,212.19
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *105,274.03	$ *148,433.83	$ *29,060.63	$ 33,333.16
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	790,843.57	685,569.54	537,135.71	508,075.08
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 385,569.54	$ 137,135.71	$ 108,075.08	$ 141,408.24
Investment	300,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 685,569.54	$ 537,135.71	$ 508,075.08	$ 541,408.24

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE RESTAURANT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Receipts to State Restaurant Fund	$ 223,633.28	$ 223,754.65	$ 233,845.98	$ 119,646.67
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 223,633.28	$ 223,754.65	$ 233,845.98	$ 119,646.67
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries	$ 74,310.07	$ 60,544.88	$ 67,756.45	$ 44,518.44
Wages	6,250.46	10,648.09	15,847.95	5,596.74
Maintenance Services and Expenses	282.31	306.42	330.56	226.08
Advance Requisitions	117.65	187.86	442.00	.....
Stores	144,277.30	135,503.34	145,632.22	79,012.52
Repayment of Loan from General Fund	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 225,237.79	$ 222,190.59	$ 230,009.18	$ 129,353.78
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *1,604.51	$ 1,564.06	$ 3,836.80	$ *9,707.11
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	16,153.59	14,549.08	16,113.14	19,949.94
BALANCE AT END	$ 14,549.08	$ 16,113.14	$ 19,949.94	$ 10,242.83

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE SCHOOL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Escheats	$ 182,335.16	$ 156,936.02	$ 14,404.81	$ 77,295.20
Interest on Investments and Deposits	120,357.50	154,076.22	172,024.95	75,515.33
Sale of Land	533.68	2,316.82	7,358.70	58,569.66
Rent of State Property	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premium on Sale of Securities	52,090.41	5,381.09	3,480.00	2,580.00
Miscellaneous	21.00	72.00	46.00	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 355,337.75	$ 318,782.15	$ 197,314.46	$ 213,960.19
EXPENDITURES—				
Aid to School Districts	$ 81,696.40	$ 94,932.80	$ 172,401.89	$ 35,637.25
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	14,409.67	6,962.31	16,737.11	*19,341.49
Refund of Chain Store Tax	*33.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 96,073.07	$ 101,895.11	$ 189,139.00	$ 16,295.76
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 259,264.68	$ 216,887.04	$ 8,175.46	$ 197,664.43
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,613,499.52	2,872,764.20	3,089,651.24	3,097,826.70
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	$ 250,264.20	$ 198,151.24	$ 139,826.70	$ 160,491.13
Investments	2,622,500.00	2,891,500.00	2,958,000.00	3,135,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 2,872,764.20	$ 3,089,651.24	$ 3,097,826.70	$ 3,295,491.13

* Indicates Deduction.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Premiums Collected	$ 5,829,475.56	$ 9,119,805.20	$ 8,201,683.98	$ 3,993,243.34
Miscellaneous Revenue	42,306.23	20,645.74	24,994.26	3,666.30
Interest on Deposits	4,859.84	18,248.57	27,422.17	22,237.20
Premiums on Sale of Securities	40,660.00	31,751.95	3,552.50	.....
Income from Real Estate	17,527.25	3,828.67	.....	.....
Sale of Real Estate	50,536.32	201,283.94	.....	.....
Interest on Securities	729,414.71	714,389.43	795,505.66	372,789.18
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 6,714,779.91	$ 10,109,953.50	$ 9,053,158.57	$ 4,391,936.02
EXPENDITURES—				
General Expenses	$ 2,148,727.86	$ 2,738,367.08	$ 2,738,762.16	$ 1,624,459.06
Losses Paid, Reinsurance Premiums and Amounts Returned to Policy Holders	4,680,904.71	4,666,776.06	5,844,592.91	3,137,712.68
Net Premiums on Securities Purchased	32,890.63	52,996.16	.....	.....
Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	2,322.40	6,535.83	.....	.....
State Employes' Retirement Board	42,900.00	63,225.00	59,211.00	47,671.00
Replacement Checks	.....	.....	4,707.36	1,028.37
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 6,907,745.60	$ 7,527,900.13	$ 8,647,273.43	$ 4,810,871.11
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *192,965.69	$ 2,582,053.37	$ 405,885.14	$ *418,935.09
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	13,504,476.91	13,269,071.20	15,854,874.57	16,260,759.71
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	$ 1,040,361.75	$ 1,697,130.35	$ 2,655,753.66	$ 2,588,446.77
Investments	D 12,228,709.45	E 14,157,744.22	13,605,006.05	13,253,377.85
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	$ 13,269,071.20	$ 15,854,874.57	$ 16,260,759.71	$ 15,841,824.62

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
D Investments decreased $42,440.02 by foreclosure of Mortgages.
E Investments increased $3,750.00 by addition of Mortgages.

STATE STORES FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Sales of Liquor	$ 432,049,275.74	$ 414,066,468.36	$ 423,146,067.36	$ 221,261,591.11
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,286,625.62	5,662,139.48	5,337,618.61	2,527,089.86
Advanced from General Fund	5,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 442,335,901.36	$ 434,728,607.84	$ 438,483,685.97	$ 238,788,680.97
EXPENDITURES—				
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD				
Salaries	$ 15,708,738.21	$ 18,813,900.13	$ 21,368,751.78	$ 12,840,148.33
Wages	152,828.31	98,325.53	14,388.12	2,129.84
Fees	15,980.32	18,512.89	11,722.32	5,425.47
Materials, Supplies and Printing	496,023.28	679,643.92	737,999.62	426,168.45
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,307,877.89	3,717,855.12	4,177,330.73	2,165,328.29
Maintenance Services and Expenses	5,069,581.91	5,813,606.99	6,476,854.14	3,429,095.91
Construction, Equipment and Land	121,240.77	881,980.22	803,928.80	592,396.12
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	94,416.75	19,429.97	#48,762.13	#17,711.26
Advance Requisitions	10,000.00	#39,500.00	20,000.00	.....
Stores (Purchase of Liquor)	323,047,084.18	274,105,525.04	271,531,022.01	158,054,018.35
Total	$ 348,023,771.62	$ 304,109,279.81	$ 305,093,235.39	$ 177,496,999.50
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Refunding Distiller's Licenses	.....	$ 1,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 2,500.00
Replacement Checks	$ 2,034.31	576.49	692.91	90.39
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	$ 439,900.00	$ 737,623.00	$ 723,310.00	$ 515,078.00
PROFITS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	$ 59,000,000.00	$ 77,000,000.00	$ 80,000,000.00	$ 43,000,000.00
10% LIQUOR TAX TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	$ 30,974,801.94	$ 37,763,984.86	$ 36,733,666.27	$ 20,204,347.53
TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND— REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 15,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 443,440,507.87	$ 434,612,464.16	$ 432,555,904.57	$ 241,219,015.42
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *1,104,606.51	$ 116,143.68	$ 5,927,781.40	$ *2,430,334.45
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,454,040.84	349,434.33	465,578.01	6,393,359.41
BALANCE AT END	$ 349,434.33	$ 465,578.01	$ 6,393,359.41	$ 3,963,024.96

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
\# Indicates Deduction.

STATE WORK RELIEF COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPENDITURES	$ 6,925.41	$ 1,733.87	$ 14,444.40	.....
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *6,925.41	$ *1,733.87	$ *14,444.40	.....
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	23,103.68	16,178.27	14,444.40	.....
BALANCE AT END	$ 16,178.27	$ 14,444.40	.....	.....

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

TOLL BRIDGE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Bonds (Par Value)	.....	.....	$ 8,500,000.00	.....
Premium on Bonds	.....	.....	3,485.00	.....
Accrued Interest on Bonds	.....	.....	2,597.22	.....
Interest on Other Securities	.....	.....	6,732.42	.....
Interest on Deposits	.....	.....	14,034.68	18,676.73
Miscellaneous Receipts	.....	.....	.....	276,498.61
Toll Receipts—Market Street Bridge—Harrisburg	.....	.....	1,044,152.22	513,000.00
Cash Surplus Included in Purchase of Market Street Bridge—Harrisburg	.....	.....	452,847.78	.....
Toll Receipts—Clarks Ferry Bridge	.....	.....	210,137.59	183,184.57
Cash Surplus Included in Purchase of Clarks Ferry Bridge	.....	.....	6,862.41	.....
Toll Receipts—Charleroi-Monessen Bridge	.....	.....	171,000.00	151,000.00
Toll Receipts—Eighth Street Bridge—Allentown	.....	.....	46,000.00	37,791.39
Toll Receipts—Minsi Trail Bridge—Bethlehem	.....	.....	74,000.00	72,000.00
Toll Receipts—New Street Bridge—Bethlehem	.....	.....	60,000.00	39,000.00
Toll Receipts—Sunbury Bridge	.....	.....	231,000.00	162,000.00
Toll Receipts—Walnut Street Bridge	.....	.....	.....	337,000.00
Toll Receipts—Elwood-Koppell Bridge	.....	.....	39,000.00	40,000.00
Toll Receipts—Point Marion Bridge	.....	.....	81,000.00	94,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	.....	.....	$ 10,942,849.32	$ 1,924,151.30
EXPENDITURES—				
Wages, Fees, and Other Expenses	.....	.....	$ 298,847.05	$ 231,183.01
Purchase of Bridges	.....	.....	7,333,648.34	480.00
Interest and Sinking Fund	.....	.....	985,575.00	730,575.00
Loan and Transfer Agent	.....	.....	.....	835.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 8,618,070.39	$ 963,073.01
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 2,324,778.93	$ 961,078.29
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	.....	.....	.....	2,324,778.93
BALANCE AT END	.....	.....	$ 2,324,778.93	$ 3,285,857.22

VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND (WORLD WAR I)

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	$ 3,347.05	$ 3,250.45	$ 3,279.98	$ 2,837.47
Miscellaneous Revenue	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 3,347.05	$ 3,250.45	$ 3,319.98	$ 2,877.47
EXPENDITURES—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items: Compensation to Veterans	$ 18,995.00	$ 27,160.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 330.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 18,995.00	$ 27,160.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 330.00
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ *15,647.95	$ *23,909.55	$ 2,319.98	$ 2,547.47
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	239,541.49	223,893.54	199,983.99	202,303.97
BALANCE AT END	$ 223,893.54	$ 199,983.99	$ 202,303.97	$ 204,851.44

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriated from General Fund	$ 825,588.77	$ 1,100,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 700,000.00
Transferred from Federal Rehabilitation Fund	1,114,661.14	1,989,250.74	2,359,236.23	1,394,317.28
Miscellaneous Revenue	14,928.05	18,229.03	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$ 1,955,177.96	$ 3,107,479.77	$ 3,859,236.23	$ 2,094,317.28
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries	$ 558,192.68	$ 852,825.53	$ 738,327.25	$ 453,378.78
Wages	5,535.00	31,570.00	46,245.00	42,035.25
Fees	3,425.15	6,812.80	21,640.28	52,903.32
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,068.27	13,089.51	7,844.02	3,969.75
Transportation, Communication and Information	84,477.00	113,305.34	112,038.13	77,383.10
Maintenance Services and Expenses	76,948.52	102,097.17	110,215.78	55,132.21
Construction, Equipment and Land	7,790.58	5,650.91	2,348.60	8,303.43
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	944,556.85	1,719,592.31	2,685,170.37	1,465,529.84
Transfer to General Fund (Unused Part of Appropriation)	.....	324,875.72	165,610.12	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 1,687,994.05	$ 3,169,819.29	$ 3,889,439.55	$ 2,158,635.68
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 267,183.91	$ *62,339.52	$ *30,203.32	$ *64,318.40
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	.....	267,183.91	204,844.39	174,641.07
BALANCE AT END	$ 267,183.91	$ 204,844.39	$ 174,641.07	$ 110,322.67

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Biennium 1949-1951	Year 1951-1952
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Bonds (Par Value)	.....	.....	$ 440,000,000.00	.....
Premium on Bonds	.....	.....	1,070,000.00	.....
Premiums and Interest on Other Securities	.....	.....	1,832,809.94	.....
Interest on Deposits	.....	.....	63,779.38	$ 285,980.95
TOTAL RECEIPTS	.....	.....	$ 442,966,589.32	$ 285,980.95
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	$ 700,000.00	$ 253,176.43
Compensation Paid to Veterans	.....	.....	409,310,132.50	15,238,521.50
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	.....	.....	470,946.81	.....
Expenses—Issuing Compensation Bonds	.....	.....	313,080.83	.....
Interest and Sinking Fund	.....	.....	.....	6,000,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 410,794,160.14	$ 21,491,697.93
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	.....	.....	$ 32,172,429.18	$ *21,205,716.98
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	.....	.....	.....	$ 32,172,429.18
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	.....	.....	$ 32,172,429.18	$ 10,966,712.20
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	.....	.....	$ 32,172,429.18	$ 10,966,712.20

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS—PAR VALUE

MAY 31, 1952

(For balance of this statement, see following page)

Obligations of	Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund	Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Trust Fund	Fire Insurance Tax Fund	Manufacturing Fund	Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	Historical Commission Trust Fund	Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund	School Employes' Retirement Fund	Sinking Fund
United States	$ 477,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 1,991,900.00	$ 124,000.00	$ 671,744.00		$ 9,700,000.00	$ 298,147,940.00	$ 350,000.00
Sub-Divisions of Pennsylvania									
Counties						$ 30,000.00		$ 3,674,000.00	
Cities		$ 3,000.00						17,313,000.00	
Boroughs								4,809,300.00	
Townships								1,680,600.00	
School Districts	$ 23,000.00							22,752,200.00	
Pennsylvania Turnpike								4,000,000.00	
State Public School Building Authority								13,370,000.00	
Sub-Total	$ 23,000.00	$ 3,000.00				$ 30,000.00		$ 67,599,100.00	
Sub-Divisions of Other States								$ 12,492,000.00	
Pennsylvania Real Estate Liens									
Mortgage Bonds to Individuals									
Mortgage Loans to Individuals—Regular									
Mortgage Loans to Individuals									
Federal Housing Administration									
Pennsylvania State College —Mortgage									
Sub-Total									
Industrial Stock									
Federal Savings and Loan Associations									
GRAND TOTAL	$ 500,000.00	$ 9,000.00	$ 1,991,900.00	$ 124.000.00	$ 671,744.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 9,700,000.00	$ 378,239,040.00	$ 350,000.00

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS—PAR VALUE (Concluded)

MAY 31, 1952

Obligations of	State College Experimental Farm Fund	State Employes' Retirement Fund	State Insurance Fund	State School Fund	State Workmen's Insurance Fund	Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	World War I Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund	Total All Funds
United States	$ 17,000.00	$ 80,315,000.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 2,385,000.00	$ 8,850,150.00	$ 1,291,424.00	$ 2,630,000.00	$ 407,357,158.00
Sub-Divisions of Pennsylvania								
Counties					$ 30,000.00			$ 3,734,000.00
Cities		$ 1,656,000.00		$ 450,000.00	1,077,000.00			20,499,000.00
Boroughs		340,000.00			96,500.00			5,245,800.00
Townships		163,000.00			75,000.00			1,918,600.00
School Districts		1,293,500.00			750,500.00			24,819,200.00
Pennsylvania Turnpike		4,000,000.00		300,000.00	800,000.00			9,100,000.00
State Public School Building Authority		1,945,000.00						15,315,000.00
Sub-Total		$ 9,397,500.00		$ 750,000.00	$ 2,829,000.00			$ 80,631,600.00
Sub-Divisions of Other States		$ 500,000.00			$ 1,012,500.00			$ 14,004,500.00
Pennsylvania Real Estate Liens								
Mortgage Bonds to Individuals		$ 100.00						$ 100.00
Mortgage Loans to Individuals—Regular					$ 79,672.73			79,672.73
Mortgage Loans to Individuals—Federal Housing Administration					448,655.12			448,655.12
Pennsylvania State College —Mortgage		16,300,000.00						16,300,000.00
Sub-Total		$ 16,300,100.00			$ 528,327.85			$ 16,828,427.85
Industrial Stock					$ 3,400.00			$ 3,400.00
Federal Savings and Loan Associations					$ 30,000.00			$ 30,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	$ 17,000.00	$ 106,512,600.00	$ 400,000.00	$ 3,135,000.00	$ 13,253,377.85	$ 1,291,424.00	$ 2,630,000.00	$ 518,855,085.85

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

George B. Oates, President

Elmer S. Stanier, Vice President and Treasurer

Henry H. Latshaw, Secretary

Howard A. Hoffman, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

February 5, 1952

Clerk of House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith two copies of advertised list of depositors with this bank who have not made a deposit within two years, and whose dividends which have not been entered in their pass books, amount to at least five dollars.

We also enclose three copies of our semiannual report as of December 1, 1951.

Very truly yours,

E. S. STANIER, Treasurer.

ESS:dns
Enc.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1855

193rd SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, December 1, 1951

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks		$ 3,101,386.62
Bonds:		
United States Government Securities	65,420,488.11	
Municipalities	1,695,685.43	
Railroads	8,802,221.71	
Public Utilities	7,176,714.15	
Industrial and Other	662,590.13	
Loans secured by:		
First Mortgages on Real Estate (Less Reserves)	6,531,094.27	
FHA Insured First Mortgages	2,949,714.24	
Veterans' Administration First Mortgages	8,920,177.66	
Pass Books of Depositors	299,402.84	
Bank Premises	250,000.00	
Other Real Estate (Less Reserves)	2.00	
Other Assets	9,710.96	
		$105,819,188.12

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Savings		$ 95,883,571.24
Christmas Club		436,897.05
Other Liabilities		348,359.78
General Reserves		1,000,000.00
Surplus		8,150,360.05
		$105,819,188.12

The Dollar Savings Bank

The Only Mutual Savings Bank In Pittsburgh

Member Of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing statement as of December 1, 1951.

ROBERT R. GORDON,
JOHN A. LATHWOOD,
T. J. GILLESPIE, JR.,
FRANCIS B. NIMICK,
GEO. L. COLLORD,
WILLIAM R. OLIVER,
GEO. D. LOCKHART,
ARCHIE V. MURRAY,
Auditing Committee

December 18, 1951

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Organized in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving, is a Mutual Savings Bank, operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has no stockholders. All profits, after payment of taxes and expenses, are distributed to depositors in dividends, or carried for their protection in the reserve and surplus of the Bank.

Record of Deposits for 96 Years

December 1, 1855	$ 7,627.28
December 1, 1865	1,774,425.94
December 1, 1875	4,185,326.35
December 1, 1885	9,433,662.01
December 1, 1895	14,871,537.53
December 1, 1905	22,881,443.87
December 1, 1915	33,866,689.01
December 1, 1925	38,240,665.81
December 1, 1935	49,027,415.04
December 1, 1945	69,924,236.36
December 1, 1951	$96,320,468.29

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS

Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank

Deposits may be made:

In the name of one person.

In trust for a minor. Under absolute control of Trustee during his or her lifetime. In event of Trustee's death, payable to beneficiary on attaining the age of 21 years.

In trust, payable to one or more beneficiaries after the death of the Trustee or Trustees, without letters of administration.

In trust for Lodges, Societies or Associations.

In the names of husband and wife jointly, payable to either or the survivor.

In the names of persons other than husband and wife, payable to survivor or survivors.

In the names of Executors, Administrators, Committees or Guardians, with proper court documents.

Banking by Mail

Accounts may be opened, deposits made and funds withdrawn by mail.

The Pass Book must accompany every transaction and will be returned on the day it is received.

If Pass Book is lost, the Bank should be notified promptly.

Savings Bank money orders and Travelers checks.

Loans are made to depositors on their pass books.

Dividends are credited semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st.

Banking Hours:

Daily, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon,
except summer months.

President

GEORGE B. OATES

Vice Presidents

CHARLES F. CHUBB
GEORGE L. COLLORD
G. GREER COOLIDGE
ROBERT R. GORDON
C. McK. LYNCH
CHARLES L. McCUNE
FRANCIS B. NIMICK
HOWARD A. NOBLE
AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER
ALFRED C. POLLOCK
JAMES C. REA
ELMER S. STANIER

Trustees

M. M. ANDERSON	JOHN A. LATHWOOD
JAMES M. BOVARD	HENRY H. LATSHAW
GEORGE H. DEIKE	CHARLES F. LEWIS
WALTER I. FLOYD	GEORGE D. LOCKHART
THOMAS J. GILLESPIE, JR.	ARCHIE V. MURRAY
H. B. HIGGINS	WILLIAM R. OLIVER
E. BRUCE HILL	J. HENRY O'NEILL
JAMES F. HILLMAN	THEODORE F. SMITH
HAROLD P. HOBART	W. F. TRIMBLE, JR.
WILLIAM E. HOWARD	FRANK R. WALTON
WILLIAM R. JACKSON	WILLIAM P. WITHEROW
JOHN H. KUNKLE	CURTIS M. YOHE

Treasurer — ELMER S. STANIER

Secretary — HENRY H. LATSHAW

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

HOWARD A. HOFFMAN

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOKS, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS.

This Statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

A

283881	Adams, John M.	216.56
473437	Aber, Jean McKee	1,410.94
475680	Appleby, Pearl	414.36
476019	Andia, Angeline	1,139.34
476505	Anderson, Andrew	1,024.87
478769	Aston, Jean F.	409.76
493733	Allen Pearl Vivian	320.93
493802	Allman, Margaret Jane	3,189.86
494147	Appel, Olga Hagen, or	121.11
402605	Audley, Mary F.	892.57
406052	Anderson, Agnes M.	1,458.99
407108	Abel, John or	727.42
413443	Aulbach, Anna	113.93
414405	Adams, Frank E., or	28.88
428870	Adsit, Harry B., and	126.85
430174	Armstrong, Adam M.	265.30
460794	Allen, Edward K.	1,442.70
461260	Amaranth, Order of the	175.36
469271	Applebaum, Bessie	7,017.96
492383	Ayers, Lena V.	5,699.95
429923	Adams, Anne S.	6,962.05
487516	Agnew, Adelaide H.	1,682.61
365697	Augenstein, Jacob W.	589.05
367125	Attwell, John	1,408.89
371199	Allen, Jane McK., Estate of	1,220.20
371839	Augustine, Elizabeth	5,014.51
399002	Atkinson, Avis A.	92.56
401686	Americus, Lucile	1,044.38
455161	Archibald, Rose	209.96
455744	Achman, Emma C.	554.98
482366	Amedure, Teresa J.	851.27
482372	Arbuthnot, Maer	1,496.22
445756	Andrews, Annie G.	2,883.25
448591	Archer, Charles K.	14,013.17
463417	Arehart, Roy J., and	284.45
463509	Anderson, Kathryn M.	176.27

B

445629	Bonnar, Hazel J.	2,923.72
446113	Ballas, Kathryn R.	411.83
446775	Barnes, Mary D.	540.02
447530	Bowland, A.	119.61
448754	Brown, James E.	1,282.05
449288	Bowman, Robert N., Dr.	45.62
449442	Brennen, Hugh K.	7,425.29
449445	Boltz, Matha	913.87
463046	Bauer, Albert A., or	100.46
464773	Baer, Ruth S.	319.83
464842	Butler, Mary E.	1,350.69
484412	Babb, Jean W., Estate of	1,139.56
484784	Bishop, Mary M.	1,811.75
484818	Burns, Genevieve	132.69
484950	Becker, Mary Jane	277.80
485167	Boykin, Lucille	391.08
485238	Bakke, Benjamin E., Sr.	1,211.85
485650	Besselman, Mildred V., or	301.97
496478	Baker, Ralph M.	2,660.36
359718	Brown, Edna J.	1,799.59
371622	Brett, Martin	1,195.03
377477	Billinger, Ethel K.	1,216.24
382532	Berry, Catherine	70.91
383095	Byers, Clara	117.23
383229	Baker, Sarah P.	417.92
387513	Bulmer, Elizabeth	335.67
391775	Baksey, Mary	7,127.06
393983	Brown, Anna	1,291.51
397070	Bernstein, Joseph	153.52
398791	Bathke, William C.	7,709.15
400178	Berkeley, Frank W.	5,485.13
455105	Bohichick, Fannie	442.94
455446	Bishop, Franklin W.	123.07
456946	Brown, William A., and	36.45
457789	Broadley, Harry, or	139.94
457967	Bromiley, Marie	2,340.76
489002	Brown, Juanita A.	1,081.45
489294	Bell, Ada C.	8,492.16
482188	Barry, Constance, or	1,120.67
482869	Brownell, John E.	3,892.32
483012	Bassett, William, or	5,569.12
483330	Boltz, Robert O., or	389.19
483622	Burk, Ruth N.	131.84
135003	Bardsley, Elizabeth H.	40.85
198908	Bryant, Charles S.	45.32
440424	Bell, Amealia	79.75
434038	Bennett, Belle	352.03
434566	Beabout, Sophie	546.19
435962	Byalko, Martha	839.21
436228	Beatty, Allan W.	1,090.27
436398	Blumenstein, Julia	542.76
436818	Barthelot, H. T.	1,867.14
437696	Brennen, Vera	6,034.91
486620	Becker, Elizabeth S.	1,112.95
487890	Bowes, Elizabeth S.	4,506.38
488131	Bash, Jos. L.	109.02
488132	Bash, Jos. L.	109.02
82036	Birch, Matthew	1,105.35
139070	Berger, Margaret B.	6,775.73
150075	Bowman, Charles W.	860.50
219660	Buhler, Freda	97.44
236676	Bell, Rhoda	6,333.65
243315	Bennett, Lizzie	545.63
269690	Bucher, Clara E.	147.32
271014	Bucher, Charles	1,184.35
277159	Baldwin, Ida	417.56
280387	Bauer, Florence R.	41.09
293989	Burrows, Joe	705.10
301498	Burns, Samuel E.	2,484.30
314395	Buster, Charles A.	651.16
323822	Balmer, Mary J.	2,046.51
327651	Boon, John A.	1,255.27
332454	Boyd, Cannellia	145.72
336047	Boll, Emil	388.31
348541	Brideson, Edna S.	167.18
352565	Brazell, Bridget	100.07
356557	Bowie, Elizabeth W.	118.86
356878	Braden, O. Hazel	195.88
418279	Bardonner, Mary R.	852.11
419455	Barry, Constance	3,141.72
422187	Birmingham, Gertrude	341.98
422743	Bart, Hazel Miller	354.18
473820	Besterman, William L., or	88.27
477210	Berkeley, F. W., or	6,606.27
493735	Bowers, George, or	2,970.94
493833	Bommer, Frank E.	83.87
493868	Bombish, Catherine M.	212.35
402431	Berner, Katie	66.81
405291	Boyd, Gladys	262.85
409668	Bruggeman, Charles A., or	204.96
424652	Babcock, Maud R.	1,261.40
425657	Boyer, Lulu Y.	30.36
425762	Backofen, Augusta M.	1,919.79
426037	Beam, Margaret	85.70
426163	Blieka, Peter	1,078.70
426258	Bragadon, Burton B.	137.84
426773	Baker, Agnes A.	1,302.26
427214	Brown, Lewis J.	31.65
428471	Banks, Ruth A.	7,308.29
429249	Behr, Elizabeth M., and	39.90
429741	Bernhard, Marion	170.81
430496	Bamford, Robert W., or	1,160.96
430648	Brown, John C.	328.83
430898	Brown, Emmaline B.	340.07
431398	Boyd, Albert L.	63.97
459562	Bowden, Mary E.	1,856.03
459867	Barnes, Mary, Trustee	366.81
467113	Blaser, Walter L	741.33
467174	Bergen, Mary A., or	4,207.62
468421	Bommer, Frank, Sr., and	197.35
468768	Brourman, Samuel	1,719.62
469969	Bergheimer, Estella V.	341.42
497058	Baskerville, Minnie A., or	411.35
497891	Blair, Elizabeth R.	2,088.14
497959	Ball, Joseph F., or	140.17
425144	Balla, Julius A., or	814.84

C

446105	Clarke, Sarah Jane	2,898.15
447753	Callear, Logue M.	157.78
449775	Callen, Pearl A.	4,910.85
449974	Connolly, John J.	262.48
464385	Coyle, Mary	1,104.79
465233	Camp, Phyllis M.	719.09
465234	Camp, Phyllis M.	719.09
466252	Connelly, Minnie L.	6,131.11
495206	Cowden, Nancy H.	94.30
495646	Costello, Mary Jeane Rouser	91.54
496163	Coyne, Mary	711.59
496532	Carey, Margaret L., or	249.47
477795	Conley, Catherine M., or	514.70
478169	Cohen, Pearl	1,593.42
478564	Corboy, Mary Sellers	682.55

478591 Clawson, Gordon L., Jr. 119.12
478973 Commons, Russell J. 336.23
493053 Carroll, Mary F. 1,286.56
494233 Coyne, Catherine 955.37
494865 Cyphers, Chas. G., or 6,563.94
363580 Cook, Alice B. 57.28
365183 Cusick, Frances 517.53
365184 Cpusick, Frances 690.27
365932 Clark, Mayme A. 57.18
367545 Cabaniss, Anna B. 718.35
368563 Curc, Joseph 53.92
373960 Ciepiela, Genowefa 6,513.64
379714 Curry, Patrick M. 641.91
381184 Catley, Myrtle M. 565.23
393556 Carey, Mary 108.10
395317 Caplan, Mollie 68.31
398202 Conway, Mary J. 2,942.79
400444 Campbell, Charles H. 461.57
400750 Clever, Elizabeth 611.85
400875 Charles, Helen 57.74
401852 Cottler, Mary 390.03
455694 Cromie, Howard W. 178.45
456839 Cain, Kathleen 145.20
489031 Cribbs, John R. 5,568.13
489285 Copeland, Clyde E. M. 108.44
490949 Conroy, Margaret 4,010.29
482197 Caldwell, Olive C., or 16,165.00
483254 Carroll, Anne M. 1,844.94
311958 Clark, Nellie D. 788.57
432801 Carson, Harry E. 1,747.28
434298 Conley, William P., or 1,393.56
434630 Corning, Leavitt, Jr., and 189.78
435025 Caste, Felix, or 6,893.07
435916 Commons, Martin J., or 2,628.45
436419 Covert, R. A., or 992.38
436925 Cotter, Garratt W. 110.82
437020 Cameron, Elizabeth 123.54
438880 Carson, Melzina B. 3,689.61
486935 Clarke, Margaret E. 231.45
487104 Coll, Sally Jean 1,100.16
487700 Cohen, Herbert S. 118.28
488394 Chalfant, C. E., or 10,005.99
488523 Carrigan, Thomas V. 830.50
488710 Cotterrel, W. D., or 5,425.23
403425 Cabaj, Maria 799.44
405400 Cain, Adella I. 121.12
407625 Castor, Chas. W., or 1,787.63
407881 Cummins, John, or 147.22
407931 Clock, Catherine 813.61
408379 Cohen, Sarah 936.95
411371 Cracnoff, Alek 558.74
413087 Cashdollar, Finley C., or 2,484.77
414385 Coyne, Athony 2,283.36
424327 Chinchura, Josef, or 8,980.99
425042 Cunningham, Hugh J., and 154.50
427170 Callear, M. Logue 157.69
428753 Cotterrel, Nancy S. 679.08
429436 Cowen, Carolyn Louise 107.43
430592 Connolly, Margaret 704.91
459480 Carlisle, Frederick G., and 49.82
460636 Commons, Russell J., and 472.58
461361 Chonka, Mary 162.94
467096 Coriston, Mary 3,153.03
467300 Cox, Charlotte A. 6,267.76
498245 Cobbett, Lydia B. 711.83
55384 Chadwick, Anna I. 190.79
145282 Conroy, Mary A., Estate 6,970.15
19765 Cooper, Agnes 77.05
221667 Crider, G. H. 3,432.70
251508 Callahan, James J. 10,866.55
267924 Chegwidden, Charles 66.33
270977 Connell, Sara 183.30
288222 Coyne, Anthony 1,348.78
321332 Collison, Alma 1,613.42
321584 Carr, Mary 138.79
322715 Cavitt, Carrie 279.69
326453 Cain, Joseph W. 877.58
348765 Conley, John J. 239.92
352712 Coakley, Hanna 570.46
354851 Cox, Dennis J. 6,380.27
415080 Cunningham, Helen R. 87.60
415129 Cooney, Mary A. 278.89
416988 Carson, Margaret 92.92
417246 Conway, Patrick 5,296.83
418276 Cain, Adella I. 110.43
419518 Cobbett, Lydia 7,267.19
419906 Coll, Michael, or 192.64
421008 Carter, Ethel Hughes 51.54
423266 Cunningham, Hugh J., and 136.45
473005 Connelly, Anna 649.97
473014 Carson, Elizabeth 117.25
473127 Cherevka, Anna 1,626.50
473264 Clarke, Ellen K., or 228.84
473832 Connors, Margaret 123.25
473890 Cashdollar, Walter P. 98.29
475882 Christ, Barbara 4,542.36
477432 Comerford, Kezia 674.56
477582 Carson, Nancy H., or 4,034.14
477614 Cherry, Mollie K. 150.35

D

445272 Dougherty, Claire M. 1,843.15
446729 Dillon, Emma 92.16
447316 Dinkey, Chas. E., Jr. 372.27
447902 Dunn, Robert W. 126.84
463829 Douglass, Grace Lucille 142.74
465763 De James, Jannie 2,196.36
466296 Deberson, John J. 1,238.81
484959 Dickson, Edith 2,419.41
485910 Deteson, John, or 1,576.51
495986 DiLaura, Antonio 236.87
496210 Dufner, Frank J., Jr., or 127.17
496889 Driscoll, Anna M. 1,049.27
496965 Devine, Louise M. 5,088.49
357573 Devlin, Stella 12,358.50
360540 Deberson, John 1,217.52
363289 Duffy, Anna L. 218.17
363930 Dias, Anna G. 374.98
366222 Davis, Alice 66.78
372011 Devlin, Mary 126.02
373210 Daley, Ellen 4,671.02
374239 Duncan, Joseph 52.34
376211 Dibelio, Teresa 669.48
380390 Dominicus, Rapheel 610.08
387411 Dietz, Hildegard P. 145.88
395992 Dickey, Ferguson B. 722.97
397575 Demme, Herman P. 327.21
455865 Deluca, ViVctor, or 10,499.70
456907 Damus, Mary W. 203.68
457180 Dunn, Luella W. 69.61
458122 Donahoe, Olive G. 1,123.93
458439 Daschbach, Olla E. 82.47
489162 Devlin, Patrick V., or 404.99
490094 Dube, Antoinette 206.81
490902 Deiley, Herbert C., Jr. 311.38
483784 Deluca, Teresa, or 2,107.32
159412 Devlin, Marie A. 127.30
314591 Davis, Nathan 112.22
333335 Duffy, Annie L. 86.21
440425 Durkin, Beasey 142.50
425902 Davis, James, or 68.37
437350 Doyle, Vincent T. 179.50
486616 Davis, Russell Ott 7,767.33
487141 Doherty, Raymond J., (Rev.), or 580.68
487537 Dewalt, Charles V. 13,993.97
488216 Dugan, Margaret 867.77
403989 Dever, Martha C. 210.64
410205 Dietrich, Samuel 137.02
410413 Dennerlein, Katherine 765.57
412467 Degnan, James, or 2,891.07
413904 Dengler, John 310.86
427612 Dolan, John J., Jr. 200.95
429221 Dunbar, James C. 158.36
429278 DeWeese, Debrah B. 2,558.91
430661 Dysart, Laberta 116.09
430814 Dzula, Julia 420.52
459270 Diskin, John 2,552.01
459845 Duff, John H. 391.69
460584 Dickson, Blanche O. 15,504.67
469027 DiNella, John 258.17
463805 Davidson, Maxwell E. 1,284.47
57601 Davis, Hugh H. 102.34
149129 Dando, Rachel H. 445.91
271591 Dixon, Katie 20,006.79
326172 Danielcak, Mari 507.56
333155 Diefenbacher, John 1,303.16
334300 Darr, Hortense H. 46.22
340260 Doll, Bertha G., Estate 131.38
415360 D'Angelo, Angelo 530.99
415819 DeWall, Marie A. 96.76
417542 Daugherty, John F. 258.45
418897 Dulavitch, Edward J. 154.97
419313 Dolan, John J., or J. R. 15,523.31
420027 Dornenburg, Peter L. 143.53
420778 Day, Stella C. 337.69
423217 Dubinger, Mary 1,215.09
473710 Davis, Doris 3,295.48
474046 Dollens, Harriet E. McClintock 259.87
476171 Damus, Fred J., or 572.25
476189 De Weese, Debrah B. 243.01
476596 Dougherty, Grace 687.22
477305 Devine, Mary 147.27
477994 DeWeese, Debrah B. 1,463.13
478448 Drew, Dorothea Craig 211.73
478822 Dunn, Florence 1,443.48
494874 Dreyer, Margaret 545.35
291598 Di Renna, Angela M. 317.01
294660 Demut, Julie 599.13

E

214008 Elliot, William A. 14,128.02
333955 Enouen, Mary W. 509.38
336083 Evans, Ryth 804.88
339756 Easton, Caroline 70.10
416541 Eckhardt, Andrew E. 5,183.91
417358 Elsey, Lillian Pearl 895.67
417870 Elmen, Ella, or 1,919.53
423327 Eberle, Atlee C. 3,226.87
475890 Englert, Elizabeth M. 654.80
478507 Eyles, Agnes, or 3,168.54
493381 Engel, Hedwig 106.48
405559 Egan, Francis A. 717.70
409666 Ewing, Florence M. 1,200.99
411175 Evans, Anna M. 664.55
413261 Ehrlinger, Frederick 84.65
413967 Ehrlinger, Frederick 88.05
424381 Eber, Herman L. 131.68
459352 Elder, Robert K., and 135.36

459471 Elser, Loretta 203.87
460106 Eisaman, Jack H., and 92.67
460774 Elder, Robert K., and 135.36
467534 Englert, Charles A., Jr. 41.05
449066 Engel, Elizabeth 1,779.06
464713 Evashwick, Marion C. 367.27
485631 Earley, Mary M. 203.87
496943 Eastley, Carrie 490.97
433578 Eberle, David, or 1,411.53
434067 Eiben, Marcella M. 268.79
434284 Emery, George T., and 574.81
435581 Escher, M. Roberta 359.10
435955 Elicker, Lucy J. W. 1,156.26
486269 Emrick, Amelia M. 3,238.38
488163 Englert, Edith S., or 272.51
360606 Enright, Thomas 5,041.00
365794 Easton, Earl W. 16,211.37
372071 Engel, Minnie 2,084.35
401139 Eyerman, Alfreda 997.82
455736 Embree, Gladys E. 987.27
456175 Epstein, Rose 656.21
458218 Elliott, Robert T. 28.76
458398 Elman, Ida E. 314.24
490105 Elich, Zora, or 2,702.66
490806 Elder, Robert K., and 135.18
482896 Edlis, Jerome 153.28
483904 Eldridge, Edson D. 103.61
409861 Evans, Elizabeth B. 80.82

F

486545 Ferry, Paul F. 1,687.05
406511 Flynn, Mary E. 174.28
413008 Fuszek, Paul 351.76
414480 Farbstein, Ida H. 2,123.21
426553 Ford, Alma B. 45.82
429322 Frankenberry, Robert E. 118.46
430417 Flis, Stany, or 850.05
430664 Ferdinger, John G. or 304.36
459100 Freed, Frances M. 7,927.08
459450 Flickinger, Henrietta B. 1,324.39
459451 Flickinger, Henrietta B. 635.60
460236 Feller, Norman J., and 163.63
460445 Frost, Frank R. 579.53
467938 Ferson, Meredith E., or 152.54
468428 Fox, Rebecca 3,786.43
469874 Felix, Dorothy B. 143.48
469875 Felix, Dorothy B. 143.45
469876 Felix, Dorothy B. 143.46
469877 Felix, Dorothy B. 142.35
154155 Frame, A. J. 8,983.49
291820 Flaherty, Annie 187.72
324506 Fisher, Elizabeth 740.07
329391 Fisher, Charles Henry 44.89
339111 Fried, W. F. 206.03
342461 Fawcett, Olive 1,059.47
318784 Fostef, Dora 19,136.24
356106 Falce, Nicola 4,774.57
356212 Falce, Guiseppe 123.23
418610 Fording, Arthur O. 95.90
419691 Frohlich, Mary E. 555.65
419727 Fairfax, Lena 1,515.82
420230 Falce, Concetta 123.23
420352 Flammer, Catherine Wolf 329.97
473312 Flohr, Cecilia M. 263.44
473333 Farber, Sam, or 462.90
494859 Ford, Susan N. 265.72
494918 Ferry, Kathryn R. 406.70
367014 Fadock, Stephen W. 1,407.28
394720 Fanning, Margaret J. 167.70
455117 Finn, Benson 101.70
455131 Fassinger, Walter, or 4,227.20
456237 Flaherty, Anne C. 478.95
457597 Foetsch, Edward W. 41.64
457710 Fedorek, Margaret 64.90
458362 Foukes, Martha C. 659.68
489957 Fritz, Elmer J. 1,713.55
490950 Fallon, Byron F., or 233.55
392656 Foust, Mae 1,062.46
445019 Force, Jane W. 1,462.59
448881 Frishkorn, Alberta 456.26
449108 Fortner, Clio B. 4,056.27
463071 Fritsch, George 519.02
464036 Frank, Rose B. 317.00
465100 Finger, George, or 1,749.56
465659 Felton, Edna C. 2,206.34
484130 Finegold, Beatrice, or 208.42
484600 Fitzgerald, Mary, or 401.02
485045 Frick, Katherine R. 93.19
485058 Fray, Helen D. 2,248.96
485757 Finlay, Anne 109.86

G

404183 Grayburn, Ruth J. 883.69
406042 Glover, Marie 49.21
407046 Grayber, William, or 2,724.66
410953 Griffin, Winnie 7,797.16
412438 Garbe, Katherine E. 68.11
413233 Greene, Nathan, or 7,368.78
413419 Gemperle, Margaret S. 18,037.46
414923 Gleason, Hilda M. 1,340.98
424352 Gusky, Julius L. 263.76
426687 Goe, Florence B. 2,590.66
430202 Gropper, Sara 351.15
459330 Goldblum, Ida 1,382.09
461005 Garvin, Marion S. 530.27
461124 Graham, Beulah 73.44
461125 Graham, Beulah 73.56
462214 Gasson, Anne M. 121.65
462467 Gallagher, Gilbert R., or 1,181.75
467897 Gannon, John T. 600.07
468150 Gunther, John A. 161.66
468928 Gerst, Helen M. 1,935.45
469662 Grady, Ella 1,114.77
469667 Gorman, Anna D. 1,319.36
497149 Geizman, Leon, or 3,600.43
497835 Greenwald, Benjamin 4,718.84
434528 Glick, Jack D. 32.74
435210 Griffiths, Anne 4,263.54
437470 Grayber, Florence 5,730.85
437968 Gubits, Anna 95.89
438172 Galayda, John 806.81
486339 Gropper, Jacob L. 397.75
486730 Gallagher, Margaret G. 1,707.13
487489 Gordon, Emma J. 536.22
488907 Gerner, Charles S., or 4,890.90
390665 Graham, William L. 94.20
456201 Goss, Lillian I 698.36
456887 Grau, Samuel G. ,or 687.58
457514 Gut, Joseph, or 221.64
458856 Gleske, Emma M. 410.69
489456 Green, Hannah 542.33
489641 Genet, Edna E. 2,321.28
490192 Greenlee, Harriet 10,766.01
490707 Gordon, Edward L., and 3,635.37
482365 Gajdosik, Frank, or 143.89
345081 Glasman, Morris 10,464.81
398832 Gardner, L. Olga 992.79
447865 Greek, Torrance P. 820.35
448840 Giesel, Albert, or 99.53
449183 Griffin, Mary 2,161.12
449776 Groff, Catherine B. 215.50
464908 Guthrie, Betty Murphy 125.06
466178 Guenther, Clara R. 569.88
466655 Glenn, James R., Jr. 714.55
484426 Gerster, Gustav A. 3,666.55
485514 Garrahan, Thomas T., or 3,308.40
485938 Glassbrenner, Elmer, or 4,016.12
495236 Ginsburg, Sadie, or 629.15
495515 Ganley, Isabel 1,434.66
496125 Gilgen, Marie, or 1,096.18
98128 Gamwell, Roland G. 262.11
254517 Gault, Etta M. 1,205.64
340433 Gibbs, Anna McC 767.16
341812 Gallagher, Pauline 2,295.18
342529 Gue, Ida 310.27
343674 Galbraith, Robert 904.01
354627 Gledhill, Laura 869.77
417071 Gwynn, Martin R., or 1,480.15
417235 Grunnagle, Agnes, or 1,908.95
417496 Guenther, Harry J., or 251.76
420488 Gubits, Frank, or 811.46
422256 Golubofsky, Peter 244.04
422983 Gammierel, Alex G., or 1,182.27
475140 Greaves, Alice L. 740.95
475739 Gould, Milton 4,590.30
478601 Gallagher, Mary Lois, or 133.41
493149 German, Harlan G., or 1,704.09
493754 Geiger, Clara M. 1,072.14

H

176743 Henderson, Sarah J. 282.10
186631 Holmes, Annie 650.47
192325 Henderson, Sarah J. 283.84
216233 Herrmann, Emma J. Estate 42.35
230656 Hudson, Mary E. E. 152.75
252442 Highley, Ellen R. 413.81
268870 Hanley, Anastasia A. Estate 334.25
276460 Humphries, Ida M. 1,827.81
283461 Haffey, William J. 140.18
304494 Haselett, Kathryn R. 63.64
312789 Haas, Josephine E. 2,518.00
321742 Herbick, Nicholas Estate 61.14
347430 Heinlein, George J. 2,685.37
415713 Hagg, Charles G., Jr. 59.94
419497 Hines, Mary D. 406.83
421419 Heinsius, Elmer J., or 1,380.90
421443 Hogan, Howard E., or 1,144.98
422320 Henderson, Alexander J. 3,309.10
422958 Henry, E. Agnes 76.65
474121 Hibbard, Mary J. 1,642.63
474429 Hanzelat, Augusta 233.70
474515 Hays, William L., or 1,192.19
474816 Hill, Janet L. 230.66
476071 Haggerty, John F., Sr. 145.50
476129 Hackenberg, Mildred Harwood 114.92
477437 Hausman, Lizzie 1,859.07
478853 Hunter, Virginia L. 1,624.46
478873 Helfer, Florence Johnson 87.12
494506 Huber, Ruth Clara 364.96
263661 Hill, Rosa E. 311.82
432390 Hanson, Myron W. 93.66
433310 Halpern, Lillian C. 818.38
433343 Hughes, Rose 54.88
434957 Hartman, Alice 1,545.22
435339 Hartman, Magdalene 652.58
436127 Head, P. Palmer 1,173.10
486732 Heyser, W. W., or 329.20

487409	Henze, Elizabeth	199.45
487978	Harris, Sara	971.97
488046	Hurley, George F. (Rev.)	1,105.34
488178	Highberger, John H., or	170.18
488734	Horovitz, Joan Martin, or	10,758.06
488829	Hammerle, Mary	114.76
360593	Hays, John C.	39.36
366335	Hochswender, Davis M.	156.40
367617	Horovitz, Bella	5,879.52
369224	Hornickel, Louise H.	7,505.56
369540	Hester, James	309.84
371703	Hook, Lydia H.	1,822.43
384284	Hlavsa, Annie	332.40
384631	Hunter, Mary B.	84.15
390953	Herlehy, Allan R.	113.37
396721	Hares, James	574.96
397289	Haney, Caroline P.	554.63
400611	Hackenberg, Anna	536.06
457024	Hager, William, or	155.28
457509	Hopper, Edith A.	2,519.78
458537	Hojacki, Martha	10,693.00
489188	Hesh, Anna	5,385.70
489896	Hartmann, Annie C.	9,553.68
489899	Howland, C. Josephine	594.59
489970	Harris Marian	118.79
490436	Hick, Sophia, or	1,419.77
483206	Hoffman, Mary J.	218.85
483699	Haggerty, Loretta	340.40
483952	Herbst, A. J., or	2,837.11
483953	Herbst, Clara A.	642.86
114232	Hamilton, Louis H.	234.85
393679	Holmes, Sarah G.	47.18
408267	Huffling, Louis	808.96
410477	Hoffman, Tillie	767.72
415463	Houseberg, John Wm.	11,062.72
445311	Hoover, Joseph	189.36
446035	Howard, Mary C.	100.37
446467	Haffner, Anna	2,762.14
446646	Heer, Martha K.	1,159.81
446883	Hammel, Charles L., or	551.94
447501	Hahn, Katherine L.	3,573.10
448519	Hagan, Mary Hamilton	287.80
463450	Huckestein, Edgar A.	1,020.85
463660	Henry, Bertha	517.35
464462	Haffner, Anna	1,837.50
464587	Howell, Margaret C.	796.30
466030	Heimann, Etta J.	664.89
485187	Hesh, Mary	5,385.70
485443	Hess, William C.	211.02
485689	Hilscher, Mary E.	264.10
495740	Hawley, Carrie L.	3,107.76
496066	Hays, Howard A.	397.02
496200	Hiller, Esther	525.50
496930	Hartman, Jean H.	139.52
405633	Helm, John T.	118.62
406302	Hard, William M.	5,819.33
407914	Hanlon, James, or	5,317.52
409253	Hill, Jacob C., Jr.	69.17
410987	Harper, John T., or	1,883.56
411819	Halpern, Lillian	978.25
414265	Hauch, Katherine	2,444.07
424126	Hutchison, Mary W.	1,012.46
428550	Hazlett, Maude M.	726.76
428551	Hazlett, Maude M.	726.76
428552	Hazlett, Maude M.	1,453.54
428610	Harris, Henry	746.39
429630	Hager, Alice T.	1,146.07
430463	Hays, William L.	2,790.26
431183	Haugh, Mary M.	115.52
431216	Hofscher, Gertrude M.	48.89
459061	Hayes, Mark, Jr.	221.72
460524	Howard, Edwin J., or	39.07
460765	Harper, Dorothy A.	25.08
462078	Harmany, Mary L.	37.73
462632	Hardy, Mae	220.87
468481	Harker, John M.	968.05
468604	Halfast, Vera E.	1,877.44
468818	Haupt, Gertrude I.	464.54
469568	Henze, Frank F.	326.36
497853	Hopper, Veara	522.04
498160	Hager, Rosemary, or	187.62
313883	Howe, Florence	5,140.14

I

497318	Irwin, Minnie J., or	209.16
473804	Irvin, Clo B., or	238.15
477196	Irwin, Margaret F.	256.49
478657	Ingham, Anna F.	1,763.19
433198	Isgrig, Grace F.	107.98
434854	Iveston, William J.	1,289.40
488613	Ivan, George	1,199.90

J

496522	Jedziniak, Mary	6,298.68
404649	Jakub, John	1,221.08
410478	Joyce, Patrick J., or	142.20
429612	Johnston, James R.	1,689.79
431467	Jennings, Peter V., or	3,533.82
461930	Joyce, Margaret F.	93.07
462067	Joyce, Martin J., or	64.85
467418	Jackson, Andrew I.	51.35
467501	Jakub, Agnes, or	4,265.81
497171	Johns, David	1,394.81
498162	Jahn, Teresa C., or	13,367.99
147218	Johnston, Harriet	76.51
184699	Joyce, Maggie	7,209.47
200968	Jones, Margaret Ramsey	1,389.65
233947	Jackson, Anna J.	422.44
279697	Johnson, Artcher, A.	759.97
316997	Jochumsen, John M.	4,285.42
416738	Joseph, Herbert E.	45.10
422972	Josselson, Sara S.	621.92
474512	Jansen, Marie J.	579.04
476835	Jennessee, Mary	2,107.27
478349	Jones, Jean M.	199.85
478350	Jones, Virginia Louise	105.07
433196	Jackson, Anna M.	2,085.41
436740	Joyce, Helen C.	67.45
486177	Jones, Ethel S.	249.36
488075	Jacobs, Janet H.	133.63
365400	Jochumsen, Oliver C.	7,392.95
367949	Jones, Nannie J.	348.74
368436	Jaworski, Adam	156.74
379960	Johnston, Sarah	4,107.08
382656	Joyce, Margaret	244.04
387197	Johnston, George A.	135.87
400245	Joyce, Mary	507.43
455630	Jones, Catherine	106.37
457656	Johnston, Melvin S.	2,142.50
489364	Jevicks, Margaret	469.38

K

432852	Kennedy, Forrester L., and	3,187.33
433790	Klug, Helen A.	604.04
435552	Kidd, Catherine	1,621.17
437261	Key, Agnes B.	5,113.12
437887	Karpo, Esther R.	42.21
438047	Kelly, Howard N.	121.30
488177	Kovic, Alice A.	963.22
488550	Kaminskas, Antonette M.	326.49
445175	Kravigny, Frank W.	180.56
445812	Kaufmann, Lena K.	1,354.60
445915	Kraus, Mathilda C.	964.80
445929	Kraus, Edward	1,069.35
446444	Koenig, Helen H.	5,468.42
446900	Katz, N. M.	637.97
447926	Kreimer, Bernard, or	175.16
465811	Kramer, Albert A., or	374.14
466616	Kastelmeyer, Harry W., or	607.95
466824	Kaschaub, Clara M.	1,772.71
484215	Klimo, Frank R., or	2,198.42
484597	Kimling, Maude M., or	748.04
495422	Kensley, Lillian	993.78
495707	Kern, Bridget T.	6,327.07
496064	Kenney, John B.	565.72
496381	Kalinyak, Anna	630.43
496726	Kelly, Edward J., or	419.70
496928	Kraus, George H.	557.96
358030	Kleiber, Peter	3,177.84
359129	King, Irene B.	3,491.78
359330	Kukn, Marguerite B.	119.60
392376	Kalinna, Fred	3,393.04
393802	Kincaid, Florence	359.51
398850	King, Catherine M.	790.84
401134	Kuhblank, Freda	57.14
455016	Kaufman, Ruby I.	791.56
456283	Kissane, Marie F.	20,047.41
456390	Kelly, John M.	1,022.58
457587	Kentzel, Aldine	1,243.83
490599	Kay, Esther O.	2,647.88
490807	Kline, Rose	5,396.41
482107	Klein, Clarence J., or	707.42
482412	King, Maria G.	173.26
482767	Kammerer, Helen C., or	191.45
482871	Kirschbaum, Eleanor	969.22
482917	Kissane, Agnes J.	6,350.87
483915	Kalb, Emily, or	254.69
324428	Kubecker, Mary	390.08
387453	Kohn, Beatrice	213.32
408659	Kaplan, Joseph, or	2,171.72
279752	Kalin, Mark	5,856.16
282631	Kleppner, Regina	344.23
293657	Klug, Harry J.	47.56
302596	Kelly, Joseph	1,688.12
307297	Kahl, George	2,932.53
328605	Kennedy, Katherene B.	103.62
340352	Kelly, Mary Treasia	20,789.40
341898	Kaufmann, John H.	1,572.45
344099	Kerr, James S.	71.03
344239	Kuenzig, Peter A.	42.59
355958	Koerner, Clara	4,016.00
356097	Knapp, May	2,883.13
415114	Kunze, J. Frederick, or	114.01
419893	Kalinna, Julia	1,585.95
420224	Kreines, Moses S.	3,250.72
422508	Kelley, Roy, or	726.59
422673	Karkalla, Victoria	460.93
423064	Klahr, Esther Z.	1,556.32
423387	Kennedy, Forrester L., and	3,187.35
473474	Kendra, Anna R.	88.53
474167	Kennedy, Helen Cedel	262.75
476011	Kelso, D. W., or	283.69
493127	Koss, Paul, or	263.06
493891	Kotsch, Pauline	1,081.06
493925	King, Dorothy M.	131.03
494768	King, Bertha K.	116.25
403860	Keil, Maria	627.82

405526	Kramer, Michael J.	4,854.16
406077	Kennedy, Mae	132.43
408131	Keane, Mary A.	2,445.53
409441	Kuhns, Thomas R.	50.44
414698	Kraders, Clemans	105.66
414926	Kauffmann, Lena K.	1,335.68
424404	Karkos, Marie A.	684.43
424908	Kirschner, Olive H.	778.01
425054	Kapphan, Edward H., or	2,048.20
426825	Kennedy, Patrick, or	2,744.10
429728	Kanhoefer, Minnie	654.00
459967	Kane, Maggie	630.15
460077	Kirk, Elizabeth	61.46
460166	Klein, Peter, Jr.	2,350.61
460260	Kahn, Caroline R.	3,776.32
460452	Kelly, Edward J., and	159.43
460504	Kelly, Edward J., and	212.31
462126	Kennedy, Sadie A.	178.90
467502	Kelly, Howard W.	552.25
497367	Kuda, John	1,045.80
497531	Kuhn's Minnia C., or	2,091.61
497986	Kranak, Anna, or	521.17
498277	Katula, Julia	330.12

L

432880	Linhart, Samuel B.	146.10
434969	Lippert, Willis E.	63.75
438223	Lackner, Ernestine	103.58
438415	Lowrie, Anna	264.06
486427	Luppold, Maud E.	3,652.20
488789	Lacher, Cecilia	211.18
278153	Leventon, Frank	1,192.03
305111	Louis, Fred	3,128.31
307435	Lovett, Josephine	92.89
308659	Lambertson, John H.	9,685.51
313713	Little, Edna P.	589.87
331921	Lippard, Gertrude	8,189.08
341271	Lacock, Emily	41.39
356017	Laufman, Julia W.	71.63
356065	Lindenberg, Rae F.	229.95
415011	Leyh, Charlotte Alice	25.34
417006	Lieberman, Bessie R.	2,044.84
417234	Lindsay, Gertrude M.	79.57
418241	Lehman, Fritz, or	126.41
423601	Lindner, Maurice	126.28
423814	Lewis, Vinie	3,374.71
473464	Lindh, Arthur S., or	1,104.63
475123	Levine, Richard	4,704.04
476526	Lindsay, Mary D.	3,487.55
484285	Laffey, John M., or	1,206.41
494800	Levine, R.	10,335.25
494801	Levine, R.	4,698.93
381213	Leitholf, Katherine	1,410.10
390794	Lowmiller, Anna P.	110.14
392446	Lentz, Catherine M.	1,879.71
455310	Lawler, James J., or	38.88
455623	Leebov, Florence	88.94
457450	Liebert, Anna	270.49
457813	Lane, William F.	105.77
457835	Laughlin, Marie R.	774.68
458197	Latos, Denis, or	966.66
482658	Lascola, Giuseppe	1,185.71
117365	Lawson, Viola C.	91.72
247877	Lackey, S. J.	38.74
337252	Lukac, George	32.74
405982	Lally, Patrick	281.73
410421	Leventon, Morris	1,711.89
413484	Leiberman, Abe	1,657.88
414521	Lundberg, Emma	884.48
427550	Lipsitz, Herman	152.53
431136	Lacher, Charles C., Sr.	3,630.10
431202	Lugowski, John	387.62
459591	Linder, Aron L.	779.05
459746	Long, Elmer O., or	84.58
462484	Long, Margaret L.	65.63
468670	Lang, Frederick J.	1,510.16
497744	Lumley, Kathryn B.	1,623.06
445842	Liebler, George F.	37.28
445850	Liebler, George F.	37.28
446930	Loftus, Ellen	148.21
449947	Lipka, Barney	9,502.41
464294	Landgraff, Francis A., Sr.	85.20
465031	Lehan, Agnes G.	409.34
465744	Lang, Florence A.	2,086.99
465847	Lowman, Anna R.	6,090.86
465848	Lowman, Ruth M.	6,090.86
466680	Lingensmith, Charles M., and	109.04
485851	Loeffler, Margaret I.	144.71
485972	Lynch, Lucy T.	214.98
495141	Labun, Andrew N.	308.83
495357	Legros, Jane, or	1,482.45
496072	Lisak, George	210.07
496417	Layson, Ruth J.	157.05
496656	Lennon, John E.	4,826.56

M

369281	Matthews, Martha F.	60.03
409510	Mauch, Elvira M.	124.67
412449	Markowitz, Charles	76.63
432977	Murphy, Alice	580.52
433075	Morrow, Hugh W.	7,588.37
433174	Miller, Carolyn M.	149.78
434338	Myrtle Camp No. 6636—Royal Neighbors of America	170.50
434401	Miles, May E.	206.53
436437	Myers, Edwin G., or	1,501.12
438846	Mortimer, Clare H.	3,494.19
486215	Marshall, John S.	416.82
486452	Manning, Lillie Cella	2,120.16
486796	Murphy, Margaret E.	2,004.71
488580	Mack, W. M.	5,441.34
488742	Messer, Harold, or	3,133.07
488920	Machen, John W., or	102.60
358608	Maley, Barbara	3,614.62
370625	Monroe, Rose	458.96
370626	Monroe, Rose	145.18
374236	Munroe, Mary	3,694.51
375273	Martin, Sarah E.	5,904.67
382500	Magnani, Lina	1,390.73
384104	Marshall, Mary J.	5,769.96
390462	Menn, M. Irene	110.17
391996	Muehler, Joseph	152.12
393306	Marshall, Lillian L.	131.19
394339	Menthowska, Rose	48.35
395426	Morgan, Ellen	3,773.83
396508	Maley, William J.	862.75
396542	Muehler, Jos.	107.44
396742	Mohr, Margaret Shaw	3,757.09
397323	Marvin, Walter R., Jr.	1,234.21
398739	Miller, Harold A.	42.69
401835	Murray, James D.	58.50
456149	Moore, Alvin R., and	82.34
456504	Meanor, Annabella M.	212.30
456697	Merwyn, Emma G.	27.94
457294	Metzger, Mollie E.	224.07
457295	Metzger, Mollie E.	255.22
458741	Montooth, Mary E.	784.68
458793	Moorhouse, Alfred, or	1,056.21
490246	Miller, Katherine	354.18
490723	Maclieri, Mariangelo	12,116.25
482142	Mallinger, A. H.	1,852.53
482263	Merkle, Richard, D. D. or	834.00
482849	Morris, Jacob M., or	110.22
483346	Miller, Robert G., or	81.09
483386	Miller, Robert G.	96.34
483498	Mager, Philip J., or	1,549.81
113861	Mallinee, Earl G.	49.06
227767	Minsky, Esther	110.63
252214	Meadwell, Ellen	3,745.23
445589	Mort, Eva	11,002.24
446266	Miller, Gus J., Jr.	183.56
447083	Markey, F. J.	1,762.12
448422	Munk, Frank B.	156.69
449930	Manzione, Mary A.	360.74
463739	Miller, Dillie M.	4,393.10
464524	Messner, Ethel May	1,953.78
465528	Maus, George A.	591.42
465560	Magistrini, Frank	116.76
466656	Murphy, Patricia R.	381.72
484013	Moorhead, Caroline H.	2,422.05
484104	Minnick, Rose F., or	1,929.88
484310	Morrison, Ralph A., or	197.49
484322	Metzler, Marcella M.	772.80
485090	Madden, Margaret M.	330.85
495570	Moster, Jacob B.	664.16
496137	Miller, Bernard	172.39
496181	Montgomery, Frances E.	179.52
496271	Mallinger, Max, gdn. of Estate	1,167.76
496353	Mente, Cecelia J.	260.78
496550	Milinkovitz, Gizella	1,843.56
476086	Morton, Mollie Dorer	2,584.20
476509	Matzer, Dorothy H.	181.09
476518	Mason, Anne E.	67.31
477732	Meade, Nell G., or	150.18
478044	Myers, Margaret, or	594.00
478225	Merchant, Catherine, or	191.30
478236	Mabon, Hugh M., or	4,267.69
478342	Munn, Harry D., or	8,142.72
493028	Meider, Margaret C. Jungbluth	472.65
493170	Mitchell, James H. Jr., or	106.48
494944	Miller, Marie W.	1,077.47
494945	Miller, Marie W.	1,077.47
193444	Mainwaring, Rebecca	216.17
214258	Milligan, Grace	331.38
272330	MacIntyre, Annie McL.	48.57
288802	Mason, Tressa, Estate	183.68
305826	Marchezak, George	3,119.67
311946	Metzger, Susie E.	356.70
311969	Marx, Christina, Estate	433.62
331114	Morgan, Sarah D.	76.21
356230	Molnar, Mary	3,945.48
415333	MacKinnon, John R.	55.30
416316	Mills, Walton	35.16
417505	Merrill, Lulu O., and	477.28
418287	Majchrzack, Anna	4,601.62
419171	Master, William M.	175.14
419318	Mickunas, Victor, or	448.57
419763	Marshall, Robert J.	63.58
420347	Mitchell, Leonard	8,133.68
420676	Matthews, Sadie	80.82
420787	Miles, May E.	396.38
421062	Machi, Frank, or	8,041.02
422101	Makary, Philomena, or	154.33
422478	Manion, Sarah E.	1,173.67
423407	Marshall, Stuart B., or	822.90
423463	Miller, Mamie Brown	6,212.71
423515	Marcheski, William	5,327.07
473045	Maxwell, Humphrey, or	304.28
473789	Mehalik, Mary	706.20
474021	Murphy, Elma E.	99.12

474022	Murphy, Elma E.	99.12
474352	Moulis, James Francis	217.27
403060	Masters, Jesse M.	190.28
404577	Morriss, Michael	5,213.68
404707	Metzger, Clarence B.	100.27
405587	Mooney, Myrtle A.	2,934.48
408962	Maher, Martin C.	843.22
412325	Martin, Lena	2,296.80
414234	Makepeace, Thomas, or	837.56
425257	Montgomery, George W.	47.42
425641	Maloney, Imogene	313.79
425962	Matthews, Della	935.62
427655	Metzger, Lillie B.	2,706.81
427833	Marchese, Antonio	108.79
429765	MacPherson, Elizabeth K.	883.28
431609	MacDonald, Margaret E.	1,289.06
459072	Minsky, A.	44.92
459570	Moeller, Edith K.	662.77
459891	Miller, Jean I.	540.46
460405	Mullane, Mary	2,196.59
460600	Michael, William S., or	4,490.39
460632	Messer, Harold A., or	5,903.66
462471	Murphy, James H.	1,151.49
468867	Mahalik, Mary	163.84
497315	Maccredie, Norman L., or	1,672.25
497611	Miller, Abraham	546.07
497630	Merkel, Rose, or	1,487.47
498112	Mulligan, Walter G.	3,044.94

Mc

406287	McCord, Clara J.	3,476.48
406495	McKee, Mary E.	673.56
406992	McChesney, Florence C., or	5,980.70
407007	McCague, Robert M., or	235.89
408181	McGivern, Jennie	1,094.26
409653	McGough, Hugh	90.10
413010	McNary, Clara F.	4,246.07
426257	McCarthy, Anna S.	642.60
427006	McCombs, Henry L., or	2,324.96
428621	McHugh, Mary	113.36
459093	McColligan, Vera L.	1,126.99
460782	McLaughlin, Margaret E.	1,111.91
461013	McDonough, Charles T., or	527.29
462405	McHugh, Joseph M., and	223.40
462676	McIntyre, Elizabeth H.	663.80
467505	McCutcheon, Jane P.	121.34
467635	McCoy, Charlotte	1,476.48
468161	McMillan, William	241.62
468162	McMillan, William	241.62
468163	McMillan, William	241.62
468164	McMillan, William	241.62
468760	McDonald, Edward J.	244.43
469221	McLaughlin, Mary	3,174.35
469911	McWilliams, Francis S.	683.14
305956	McGuire, Mary F.	2,555.29
314079	McCullough, Peter	321.70
21927	McCormick, Benjamin N., Estate	1,019.26
208708	McCulloch, Mary D.	170.83
240596	McClure, Eleanor	197.25
313681	McConnor, Annie	1,847.53
352463	McWilliams, Clifford F.	56.04
356513	McLaughlin, Annie, Estate	1,305.03
416147	McGivern, Jennie	307.27
418099	McFadden, Mary	302.59
423732	McCue, Velletta	140.16
473288	McCarthy, Anna S.	1,966.46
473289	McCarthy, Anna S.	1,669.79
474110	McConaughney, Christina	324.12
474575	McNanamy, Catherine J.	5,290.81
476968	McGrew, William T.	108.03
477061	McKean, Lucy S.	4,519.59
493535	McKinney, Rose	172.85
494337	McCrory, William J., Jr.	1,106.99
494378	McLean, Margaret	105.98
432869	McFadden, George E.	310.74
434156	McLaughlin, Mary	3,702.31
435074	McDonough, Nora	147.12
438098	McCullough, C. Hax	325.88
438180	McAbee, Minnie L.	5,805.17
438181	McAbee, Minnie L.	16,420.00
361919	McIntyre, Ella M.	9,271.70
368208	McElligott, Nellie R.	1,432.50
369025	McCartney, Martha	243.46
384103	McCracken, Anna P.	2,997.80
384294	McClain, Elizabeth Z.	260.47
389175	McCoy, Thomas	2,385.40
398126	McConville, Mary R.	423.99
398445	McConnell, Randall J.	1,283.54
400646	McNary, Ethel R.	1,011.94
400702	McMahon, Ruth N.	4,141.02
455687	McCutcheon, John C.	36.80
456614	McMullen, James J., or	392.81
456639	McDonald, Marlon	761.80
457183	McAleer, Joseph C.	492.83
489477	McCloy, Harold W., or	90.34
489829	McInerney, Mary M.	537.36
489900	McCracken, Thelma C.	3,567.52
490934	McMahon, B. Elizabeth	726.07
482119	McKenna, Charles R.	268.37
482722	McClelland, Catherine E., or	214.42
483945	McDonnell, Margaret C.	214.82
407386	McMeekin, Beatrice I.	182.08
440426	McDermott, Mary	253.12
448082	McCrory, Leo A., Rev.	477.58
448847	McGinty, Charles P.	1,239.70
464941	McClean, James	60.95
465071	McConaghey, Irene	164.59
465948	McCurdy, Wallace H., or	3,903.77
466164	McHenry, James, or	351.76
466845	McGeary, Margaret D.	181.22
485823	McKibben, Mary R.	289.94
495467	McWilliams, Homer C.	528.14
495468	McWilliams, Homer C.	528.14
495469	McWilliams, Homer C.	528.14
495470	McWilliams, Homer C.	528.14
495471	McWilliams, Homer C.	528.14
496102	McKinley, Earl L.	824.23

N

221544	Naughton, Anna McG.	18,080.53
477403	Naughton, Anna M.	1,732.02
478449	Noyes, Ernest C., or	1,109.87
478742	Novak, Joseph F., or	970.95
484919	Nugent, Anna M.	2,513.01
485879	Nixon, Anna M. B.	1,312.93
391532	Neff, Annie	191.75
434058	Nagle, Nell G.	780.90
434307	Newman, Margaret E.	219.87
435041	Nunlist, Clementina	437.06
436495	Nawrocki, Stella	1,656.93
403147	Neff, Kenneth	2,574.32
405450	Nelson, Emma	148.61
407570	Nathans, Joseph	185.55
408071	Nalesnik, Kathrene	3,425.14
409185	Neary, John F., or	1,047.93
412553	Newark, John W.	1,299.21
412820	Nelson, John R.	48.12
412887	Nichols, Chester W., Sr	2,484.92
460801	Nonamaker, Mary	556.90
461510	Neff, Katherine	8,265.46
462045	Neely, Helen D.	322.42
497952	Newman, E. Clinton, or	2,101.46
416189	Noonan, William C., or	2,525.67

O

403081	Obeldobel, Charles	1,048.95
425437	O'Leary, Marie	50.25
431135	O'Neill, Peter O.	6,535.23
431535	Overdorff, Daniel, or	5,681.58
467884	O'Toole, Mary E.	998.69
469055	Osterholm, Martha H.	193.75
497011	O'Rourke, Edward P.	2,102.02
434391	O'Toole, Delia	277.87
287551	O'Hare, Margaret	238.09
298540	O'Malley, John T.	808.37
323041	O'Connor, Mary	1,842.74
419166	O'Donnell, Cathryn	169.39
422805	O'Toole, Stephen A., or	48.68
474701	Otto, Bertha B.	1,961.03
420471	Ogg, Sarah J.	391.88
465706	Osborne, Mrs. Reid C.	127.76
495175	O'Hanlon, Sarah A.	3,838.14
495603	O'Hanlon, Nellie	2,030.47
368742	Olszewski, Stanley	437.44
377563	O'Boyle, Annie	350.60
400820	Ortinberg, Herman	188.85
455528	O'Brien, Teresa	5,028.67
423400	O'Brien, Lecetta	82.06

P

362294	Phelos, Hilda	2,448.79
366959	Pisano, Angelamaria	130.48
374303	Pedder, Margaret M.	610.08
427016	Perrin, Geneva	41.23
397031	Phannukuck, Fred C.	154.44
397040	Pauksztys, Julia	1,999.52
399094	Peacock, Mary	6,954.32
401652	Pleskaitis, Chas.	282.36
456396	Pearlman, Pauline	442.23
489558	Pittler, Norma, or	73.09
490299	Pellow, William N., or	1,369.94
490344	Patton, Dorothy, or	1,482.83
490789	Parker, Biney	516.65
482657	Pastorius, Theresia	509.93
483247	Philips, George A., or	1,313.85
311979	Poore, Pearl M.	68.31
398020	Powell, William	53.31
403175	Powell, William	34.54
445292	Pearce, Stanton E.	1,141.60
445426	Padgett, Eleanor	1,990.89
446375	Perer, Jacob, Estate of	666.08
448140	Porter, Margaret McManus	426.87
449990	Porter, Margaret	168.92
463340	Pearlman, Dr. I. R., and	2,627.53
495173	Plack, Rachel	10,957.01
495283	Peterson, Mary T.	1,049.75
496447	Pratt, Frieda E.	1,694.73
496483	Paisley, Eleanor M.	5,255.04
496613	Poole, Irene	706.94
496772	Pultorak, Agnes	9,761.14
434297	Potts, Frank G.	131.17
434841	Photo Engravers Ass'n of Pgh.	1,550.14
435832	Peckman, Elizabeth F.	1,421.37
437291	Pilgrim, Catherine	369.23
486148	Pastorius, Theresia	655.53
99775	Pagani, Mary, Estate	76.73

220385	Pontius, Louise	1,105.90
304950	Powers, Robert A.	6,247.33
329241	Purucker, Anna M. T.	725.97
336279	Pfordt, Elizabeth L.	139.00
338021	Pilkington, Alice	43.03
338198	Powers, Frank Irwin	824.11
346035	Patanko, Maria	336.75
349709	Patten ,Belle P.	4,592.76
352079	Peplowski, Wladislaw	3,362.95
355595	Pedder, Harvey J.	546.83
415246	Panich, Jean	86.22
423069	Preininger, Frank, or	1,246.09
473257	Popowich, Tillie, or	384.16
473916	Parmigiani, Julia	385.00
475991	Peters, I. L.	697.80
476850	Peck, Clarence E., or	352.98
493097	Price, William P., or	1,359.54
493473	Pindroh, John, or	1,149.30
409114	Phelan, Peter D.	122.40
413756	Phillips, Ruth M	229.88
424256	Pincus, Fannie	10,674.50
425871	Pearson, Grace D.	76.28
462944	Person, Otto F., or	160.62
467181	Powell, Harriet A.	178.06
467182	Powell, Ruth	797.86
467974	Price, Benjamin D., or	15,771.25
468637	Petrovicius, Mary M.	98.95
469123	Pastorius, Theresia	67.64
497366	Painter, Ned H.	6,191.44
498025	Pitts, Garnet A.	460.04

Q

464451	Quinton, Christine	1,177.20
409803	Quering, John A., or	175.06
339803	Quigley, Walter B.	399.22

R

433902	Ross, Bernice E. L.	89.64
435928	Richards, Irene	2,078.82
486361	Rappaport, Frank	2,730.65
488527	Rilko, Andy G.	1,087.55
446063	Roessler, Edwin, or	273.59
447507	Rovnan, Cyril	3,189.31
464767	Rosenthal, Annie	6,040.55
465763	Rectenwald, George	30.29
466193	Rupp, Henry E.	648.97
466427	Radick, Nicholas, Jr.	78.54
466762	Ronaldson, Helen J.	71.76
484292	Reynolds, Lorena V.	166.48
496012	Reichl, Samuel	1,268.63
123774	Robinson, Kate W.	7,216.18
149506	Reynolds, William	171.08
180793	Ramsay, Erskine	16,518.78
196111	Reese, Josiah L.	157.18
240357	Ramsay, Daniel S.	125.33
256262	Rose, Anna	392.02
262091	Rafferty, Anna	1,869.81
294065	Reed, Alice E.	701.53
310933	Ross, Jean Lambie	1,790.32
331147	Rafferty, Katie	127.52
332802	Ropp, Mary	670.54
352976	Ritchie, Rita P.	1,981.09
355783	Robinson, Margaret A.	1,119.01
417436	Rosner, Frank, or	941.36
417888	Ruelius, Jack, or	1,464.60
419574	Riedl, Frank, or	56.55
420235	Rupp, Frederick, or	1,761.48
421214	Ruppert, Marie	1,430.66
422798	Rubinstein, M. A.	61.86
474874	Riedel, Mary Gorman	332.84
475785	Roscoe, John S.	142.38
475786	Roscoe, Dorothy W.	377.19
476276	Rothman, Max, or	2,421.29
478908	Robel, Jean Glaes	120.28
493645	Rodenbaugh, Lyda K.	1,126.84
402412	Rimmel, Clara	165.11
404878	Ruffing, Hilda	1,423.68
405558	Rippl, Elsie	1,631.35
405580	Robinson, Thomas A.	65.65
409202	Rhall, Mary	692.37
409952	Rodler, George, or	4,829.91
410316	Rankin, Robert H., or	431.88
413380	Richey, Charles L., or	325.83
425730	Riley, Alvin S.	160.53
427748	Rose, Geo. P., or	5,337.41
468769	Reynolds, H. E.	14,747.95
468958	Russell, Louie C.	6,398.43
469786	Rothman, Jacob	2,448.23
497124	Rappaport, Mabel	2,730.65
424101	Roth, Margaret S.	735.70
429602	Rankin, Sarah C.	365.32
459699	Robinson, Merrill	249.17
467620	Rosenthal, Lillian M.	6,040.55
497719	Raczka, Zuzanna	688.16
497985	Rudy, Anna, or	1,049.41
361770	Rogan, Louise	950.80
363365	Rickenback, Lyda J.	2,036.13
366851	Regan, Mary J.	157.26
368312	Ryan, Mary F.	315.97
374746	Ridge, Elinore Rose	2,482.07
378162	Reed, M. Howard	894.58
379553	Ribnisky, Helen	2,208.61
385025	Rappa, Frank	1,240.28
388167	Ralston, R. S.	1,235.23
392224	Riedl, Oswald	59.58
392423	Rust, Amelia W. L.	117.48
397037	Roessler, William	161.21
397153	Reed, Eva B.	185.27
399737	Rust, Amelia W. L.	186.76
400083	Riesmeyer, Georgia E.	525.81
401201	Rickley, Rose S.	452.08
455002	Rea, Vincent	1,882.74
455593	Reuter, Albert, or	1,012.72
455734	Roessler, William, and	645.82
455785	Robinson, Helen	136.38
455962	Richert, Anna M.	117.85
456007	Riester, Robert A., or	137.96
456607	Rafferty, Genevieve	121.30
456644	Ryan, Jennie	3,680.73
490485	Rinker, Minnie D., or	2,805.77
490575	Roberts, J. Loughrey	213.92
490576	Roberts, J. Loughrey	213.92
490577	Roberts, J. Loughrey	213.92
490729	Reeser, Matthew M., or	11,997.59
490847	Rhea, Velma D.	5,216.85
288805	Ryan, Lotta S.	49.24
380144	Rimkus, John	1,035.64
406854	Rak, Peter	1,032.07

S

432228	Schmitt, Catherine P.	240.04
432444	Siegwarth, William J.	164.19
432699	Schollaert, Joseph	63.71
434425	Shevlin, Harry V.	278.47
434613	Smith, George A.	287.59
434964	Schultz, Dorris S.	1,054.99
435112	Stewart, Melvin S.	1,189.54
435648	Seymour, Frederick T.	261.58
436174	Schwartz, Howard H.	129.22
437474	Smith, Margaret H.	61.34
437915	Schmidt, Clara	369.06
437920	Mungai, Olida	812.07
438094	See, George W.	196.64
438161	Selden, E. V.	7,205.64
438222	Shore, Ernestine	46.60
433965	Shissler, Margaret	210.22
486015	Salisbury, John R., Jr., or	1,265.20
486316	Spiers, Wilma	220.92
486464	Sleaw, Vincent J.	2,121.12
486593	Sample, Mame N.	842.52
486638	Schenck, Edmund J.	98.76
487710	Smith, Harold P.	99.25
487841	Skindzier, Michalina	1,532.65
488491	Schmitt, Ida	253.29
362064	Smith, Esther	212.30
371185	Schleigh, George H.	104.34
372484	Silbermann, Max R.	84.58
377868	Siger, Anna	1,577.09
382049	Streiner, Kathryn C.	327.85
387145	Shelton, Marie L.	103.01
391156	Sompel, Andy	2,026.10
391184	Schumacher, Elizabeth	95.15
396789	Smith, John	1,144.80
398228	Seibert, Andrew R.	1,075.50
399652	Snyder, Park McK.	128.12
401568	Stiff, Catharine V.	4,334.14
545683	Scott, George W., or	2,074.44
456562	Smith, Robert W., and	172.52
489407	Schwer, Kenneth T., or	160.17
489478	Seidel, William	2,824.57
490804	Simmonds, Gladys	538.70
482054	Schechtar, Sam	157.65
482653	Siegal, Ethel R.	505.95
482768	Shapira, Ida	5,252.69
482949	Shields, Margaret L.	1,772.46
483125	Sloan, William L.	224.27
483451	Straka, Stiven	5,327.47
357169	Sekerka, Martin	558.54
361343	Shepler, Elsie B.	903.37
385303	Seymour, Lansing S.	95.72
396656	Stiteler, Katherine P.	37.94
437946	Spetic, Zora	124.35
485397	Swan, Dorothy L.	305.76
485954	Schmitter, Valine	107.80
495015	Shelton, Utah, or	2,116.02
495038	Stewart, Sander H., and	5,818.59
495677	Skelley, Elizabeth J.	4,212.47
445239	Smith, Margaret H.	61.34
445486	Seidel, Elizabeth H.	358.19
445789	Schrei, Mary E., or	937.74
446523	Schroeffel, Therise	5,112.97
446607	Shafer, Maud B.	13,810.75
447060	Skinner, Cecil T.	991.79
447068	Sacco, Carmela	563.40
447069	Sacco, Carmela	563.40
447115	Starzewski, Helen	490.27
447195	Sacco, Carmela	563.40
447196	Sacco, Carmela	563.40
447197	Sacco, Carmela	563.40
447198	Sacco, Carmela	563.40
447692	Sacco, Carmela	563.40
447908	Smith, Clara B.	3,617.63
448617	Steenson, Dorothy V.	147.63
449072	Sacco, Carmela	563.40
449141	Skeegan, Harry	380.67
449258	Sauer, John A., or	1,237.33
449290	Shaw, William I.	1,072.14

449395	Shannon, Jas. T.	109.34
449558	Schoeber, Eleanor Selma	228.43
449995	Steibel, Christina F.	4,299.01
463477	Steinkamp, Charles F.	539.95
463967	Scott, Anna M.	180.99
464068	Scott, Louise E.	84.28
464598	Scheetz, Edwin F., or	388.50
465251	Sauder, Walter J.	3,158.43
46550	Sheridan, Mary E.	187.39
465766	Sheridan, Marry H.	254.28
466161	Stuart, Isabel B.	1,279.47
466828	Stein, Paul J.	47.06
484237	Shakarian, David B.	754.29
484541	Solomon, Madeline J.	234.44
484732	Seel, May	6,103.36
484789	Stadtmiller, Catherine L.	55.06
484815	Slean, Alicia	2,122.29
63371	Spaulding, Alice M.	138.57
141400	Stevenson, Bertha	18,816.92
141401	Schreiner, Ida	8,698.83
143187	Schreiner, Emma	8,408.35
155082	Sweeney, Ailey, Estate	1,922.15
203925	Schaffnit, Leonora	311.13
214191	Smith, Emma	1,302.24
234385	Shellaby, Mary E.	3,214.96
251015	Stroud, Helen L.	406.87
252831	Schaller, Michael	1,126.52
265147	Simmons, Robert	6,762.65
295271	Sweeny, Fred D.	1,707.13
296879	Sloan, Clara V.	402.21
305639	Schnuth, Emma	220.89
329825	Simcsik, Annie	3,200.11
336123	Spurrier, Bertha V.	1,433.01
337510	Stirling, George W.	125.27
341815	Suttle, Sadie L.	2,182.02
343448	Sweeney, Rose	12,663.42
343832	Sunshine, Besse	1,138.73
350291	Scoffel, Delia	410.91
415124	Shay, Elizabeth C.	324.37
415385	Stern, Lena	274.57
415654	Sacco, Felix, or	5,034.11
416037	Steuer, Louis W., Jr.	2,085.44
418224	Sahrhage, Emma C.	2,006.64
418313	Sloaf, Mary	102.03
419618	Sacco, Carmela	295.74
419755	Stimmler, Leo P.	33.34
419831	Sacco, Carmela	5,634.11
421109	Sacco, Felix, or	5,634.11
421184	Sybert, Clarence E.	135.24
421771	Sproul, Azalia E., or	33.63
422314	Savage, Agnes	430.93
423658	Sullivan, Agnes	437.42
473650	Straub, Zerald	57.93
474229	Schmidt, Andrew J., Sr.	1,097.22
474264	Schwer, Paul R.	602.13
474390	Shook, Margaret Irene	115.78
474501	Scully, Mayme J.	642.71
475003	Schaefer, Emilie L., or	153.93
475596	Schuster, Helen	8,192.61
475821	Stepping, Anna, or	123.81
475834	Smith, Robert Banks	45.36
476337	Seibt, Frank J., or	3,549.94
477366	Smith, Margaret M.	478.35
477399	Stencen, Kathryn C.	1,348.38
477980	Smith, Edith Rowan	173.72
478013	Swenson, Edith Matilda	2,519.47
478808	Santmyer, Lewis B.	141.02
478809	Santmyer, Lewis B.	141.03
478841	Steinhart, Lee	587.02
493211	Schwab, John C. E.	3,180.27
493740	Smith, Edna Marie	4,030.57
494385	Steinberg, Mollie	4,769.42
494532	Soverns, Stella H., or	621.53
402427	Stine, Lyda	15,755.64
404612	Steenson, Carrie S.	46.35
406137	Stern, Joseph	241.56
406493	Stubbe, Gertrude	299.50
406732	Seperka, Elizabeth	6,212.75
406832	Schade, Jacob J., or	469.11
408411	Shevlin, Matilda	3,073.92
408969	Sokoloff, George, or	95.34
409258	Stack, Celia M.	2,882.48
410285	Straube, Freda	1,343.91
410634	Smith, Emily W.	4,142.06
410955	Schroedel, Edith F.	87.33
411427	Shadish, Frank	158.21
412678	Stack, Rena	2,730.51
414218	Slater, Theodore G.	164.82
424078	Stoernell, Patrick	38.29
424677	Stein, Louis	70.05
425391	Scaife, Olive P.	28.98
426987	Schmitz, William H.	80.00
427035	Swast, Elener P.	60.60
430350	Smith, David O.	28.31
430707	Schmidt, Morris A., or	5,616.83
459366	Schmidt, Louisa	156.82
459474	Shilling, Martha M.	182.43
459476	Shilling, Martha M.	182.43
461108	Sachritz, Wm.	123.26
462019	Steele, Nora	2,392.77
462028	Schmidt, Abraham I.	7,603.86
462840	Schmitt, Thomas M., or	31.31
462845	Sharpless, Richard K.	299.22
467218	Stoner, Elizabeth P.	110.25
467768	Sachon, Frank, or	1,529.51
468888	Schardt, Emily	862.63
469409	Sabo, Beatrice M.	59.50
469160	Scott, Louis E.	106.12
469562	Simpson, Minnie G.	109.27
469604	Senkbeil, Fred C.	236.36
469784	Stuart, Isabel B.	1,184.32
469724	Starz, Charles H.	1,514.78
469862	Schwirian, Ethel	1,490.41
497075	Snook, Margaret T.	314.26
497532	Savage, Marie W.	105.10
497784	Shean, Grace M.	469.39
497856	Sparrow, Elizabeth F., or	4,745.25
497865	Sparrow, John C., or	21,003.89
498044	Stark, Agnes	1,042.34
498239	Saalmueller, Mildred E.	2,351.18

T

488981	Thomas, Edna	4,447.18
46228	Theis, Matilda	159.55
190652	Thompson, J. R.	5,986.16
226028	Thomas, Susie	101.20
302926	Thumm, Edward G.	2,595.48
345232	Tiedmann, Mary E.	120.05
415777	Timmins, Margaret	82.21
416952	Thompson, Myrtle G.	407.12
417802	Trabalik, Joseph, or	941.41
421776	Trinka, Jean B.	215.42
475774	Trimble, Elizabeth Fisher	357.56
476920	Toole, W. J., or	3,745.95
477354	Tucker, Ruth	183.80
478123	Taylor, J. Edward	166.44
478182	Tremier, Lois O.	3,178.27
478479	Trunzo, Lina J., or	136.36
478941	Thayer, Bertha P.,	1,323.55
407323	Tague, James	441.84
459841	Tambellini, Guiseppe	2,623.18
461228	Tesch, Helen M.	107.95
461509	Tretten, Elva C.	236.73
462257	Thorpe, William H.	408.23
467609	Trzcineska, Sofia	550.49
497073	Thornborough, Amelia	4,085.41
497098	Thomson, Marshall W.	1,047.54
498248	Thomas, Olivia B.	2,630.61
498250	Thomas, Olivia B.	2,630.61
465238	Thumm, Edward G., Estate of	2,082.80
466000	Trager, Eva	57.41
485652	Tambellini, Rinaldo, or	55.03
496095	Troxel, Zella M.	418.88
361036	Tellalian, Levon	203.80
361963	Thomas, Elva W.	2,152.28
363555	Turner, Elvera S.	108.16
399053	Tick, Carl	62.16
400056	Tidball, Anna M.	347.21
455473	Tamulinas, Frank	6,156.48
489131	Taborski, Henry, or	2,169.33
489861	Trinka, Barbara	1,405.39
483473	Trotten, Mary S., or	105.24
440427	Tomasso, Joseph	51.18

U

449068	Urchack, Rose	1,250.71
464684	Uhl, Mary Junge	857.70
464809	Usselman, Esther M.	1,153.40
347673	Uber, Ada N.	1,117.41
482121	Urban, John A., Sr., or	7,456.16
406656	Ulmer, George M., or	9,752.47
497656	Urban, Bessie S., or	5,220.36

V

447253	Vaira, Louis	1,173.51
427563	Vassilorau, Froso	815.86
469801	Varley, Viola	517.21
497266	Vogel, Francis A., or	525.50
365422	Voigt, Ethel C.	2,797.75
486718	Vance, Harry, Sr.	174.02
417908	Vaughan, Margaret M.	33.45
421347	Valentine, John, or	994.64
474001	Vandervort, Malcolm S.	183.72
494194	Vojticek, Ross	1,061.52

W

402161	Westberg, Irene E. K.	1,329.77
404274	Webber, Margaret M.	469.29
407132	Wagner, Henry, or	1,561.85
411608	Wilson, Thomas, or	1,667.08
412777	Williams, Sarah	446.91
412898	Werner, Hilda H.	1,933.72
425170	Walker, Freda E.	58.40
426048	Wagner, Lyda B.	3,183.44
426541	Wolk, Morris	55.56
427013	White, Zenaide H.	204.18
428543	Werneburg, Durbin N., or	492.94
428822	Walters, Mary A.	139.50
429910	Weiner, Lillian	219.37
430012	Wasko, May	1,342.20
430158	Wagner, John, or	357.97
430472	Williams, Helen M.	101.32
459101	White, George, and	139.33
459509	Watson, Josephine S.	113.05
460174	Winter, W. N.	1,185.07
462571	Woozley, Mattie M.	544.36

468981	Wishart, Gordon, and	107.87
469972	Woods, William L.	162.50
497202	Williams, Nellie R. or	1,586.75
498034	Walker, Ruth S.	1,707.99
498305	Wallace, Maude D., or	727.09
217817	Wilcox, Hattie E.	2,435.53
274718	Waltzer, George	1,402.73
306222	Wylie, Marcella	40.35
347439	Weimman, Edward C.	1,303.94
415703	Waidler, Katherine	603.83
417928	William, George F.	3,569.55
418327	Watson, Margaret T.	371.86
421010	Waite, John, or	83.40
422821	Wadsworth, William J.	90.99
423110	Waag, Harry	44.11
473395	Woloszyn, Mike	2,034.61
473398	Weaver, Ruth M.	1,167.74
473993	Wilson, Earl K., or	57.84
474879	Whitling, Sarah B.	377.29
475400	Wright, Ida J.	1,126.88
475614	Winter, George H.	3,459.14
476562	Wentzel, Wm. F. H., or	1,369.46
476687	Wessel, Wm. C., or	117.42
478638	Wall, Frances G.	1,041.85
478896	Walker, Maud J.	662.77
493144	Wolfram, Millie B.	116.33
493171	Wallace Jean Grant	559.16
493662	Wlostowski, Bronislow	1,776.67
493863	Wiser, Lee A., or	1,898.53
445566	Wood, Mary	4,435.11
447410	Whitty, Frank L.	557.82
447591	Whetsel, John S.	32.84
449811	Williams, John E.	53.87
463269	Wick, Norene	1,205.15
463381	Walls, Mary E.	603.27
464406	Wise, Philip L., or	135.00
464479	Woodson, Howard D.	3,065.73
466109	Weir, Mary E.	199.66
495360	Weidlein, Mary R.	452.55
496099	Watt, L. H., or	1,579.15
496861	Wilde, Betty R., or	3,147.83
360260	Wehner, Mathila A.	1,360.90
370769	Williams, Louise	69.20
396871	Woomer, Ida J.	1,121.34
400035	Wochele, Carrie M.	2,787.36
455092	Walters, Katie T.	572.32
457250	Wirth, Peter, or	971.13
457373	Wolf, George, or	531.43
490825	Westfall, Mary G.,	3,940.36
482360	Wasolosky, Helen, or	2,368.60
482617	Whiting, Robert B.	2,231.21
511898	Williams, Harry D.	6,977.86
331773	Wvori, Sophie	334.95
386163	Waddell, Alexander B.	129.06
399694	Walsh, Josephine	47.32
403003	Whitake, Harriet E.	412.42
433673	Williams, Eleanor C.	409.48
436897	Walker, Chas. E.	390.87
437727	Wallace, Orpha U.	658.39
437739	Winters, J. M.	8,673.27
437866	Wadsworth, William J.	258.64
438284	Watt, Archie H.	4,134.58
438298	Wolfe, Charles H.	190.63
486454	Wilmes, Herbert J.	9,248.68
488067	Wegand, Anna E.	89.44
488324	White, Jennie	82.00
488586	Wilkinson, Lottie, or	125.89

Y

366129	Young, John E.	35.21
356786	Yantek, Anna	1,962.12
458565	Youden, George S., or	90.57
489377	Younger, Eliza J.	760.01
153391	Yergan, Mary C.	135.19
473309	Yost, Anna	3,295.93
429144	Young, Sarah S.	76.80
446145	Young, R. W., or	194.50
446842	Young, Elizabeth	411.13

Z

399134	Zisek, Martin	615.10
457903	Zeh, Elsie S.	186.54
474811	Zeigler, Laura E.	4,149.79
475454	Ziefel, Margaret J.	140.45
478856	Zang, Elizabeth L., or	1,676.45
430284	Zwergel, Anne E.	339.73
461738	Zimmerman, Anna	59.95

ELMER S. STANIER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1st, 1952

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

George B. Oates, President

Elmer S. Stainer, Vice President and Treasurer

Howard A. Hoffman, Secretary

Francis B. Nimick, Jr., Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

February 5, 1953

Clerk of House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith two copies of advertised list of depositors with this bank who have not made a deposit within two years, and whose dividends, which have not been entered in their pass books, amount to at least five dollars.

We also enclose three copies of our Semi-annual Report as of December 1, 1952.

Very truly yours,

ESS:dns E. S. STAINER, Treasurer
Enclosures 5

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue, 309 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1855

195TH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

DECEMBER 1, 1952

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 3,385,031.63
Bonds:	
United States Government Securities	62,986,073.67
Municipalities	5,664,627.59
Railroads	8,566,845.98
Public Utilities	8,060,470.75
Industrial and Other	1,145,954.13
Loans secured by:	
First Mortgages on Real Estate	8,851,678.77
FHA Insured First Mortgages	2,771,552.91
Veterans' Administration First Mortgages	12,078,748.65
Pass Books of Depositors	365,257.56
Bank Premises	250,000.00
Other Real Estate (Less Reserves)	2.00
Other Assets	13,763.26
	$114,140,006.90

LIABILITIES

Deposits:	
Savings	$103,469,428.60
Christmas Club	454,019.55
Other Liabilities	433,025.78
Bond Valuation Reserve	1,000,000.00
Special Reserve	632,265.10
Surplus	8,151,267.87
	$114,140,006.90

The Dollar Savings Bank

Current Interest Rate 2½% Per Annum

The Only Mutual Savings Bank In Pittsburgh

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing statement as of December 1, 1952.

ROBERT R. GORDON
H. H. LATSHAW
FRANCIS B. NIMICK
C. L. McCUNE
GEORGE H. DEIKE
JOHN H. KUNKLE
WILLIAM R. OLIVER
ARCHIE V. MURRAY

Auditing Committee

December 16, 1952

The Dollar Saving Bank

Organized in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving, is a Mutual Savings Bank, operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has no stockholders. All profits, after payment of taxes and expenses, are distributed to depositors in dividends, or carried for their protection in the reserves and surplus of the Bank.

RECORD OF DEPOSITS FOR 97 YEARS

December 1, 1855	$ 7,627.28
December 1, 1865	1,774,425.94
December 1, 1875	4,185,326.35
December 1, 1885	9,433,662.01
December 1, 1895	14,871,537.53
December 1, 1905	22,881,443.87
December 1, 1915	33,866,689.01
December 1, 1925	38,240,665.81
December 1, 1935	49,027,415.04
December 1, 1945	69,924,236.36
December 1, 1952	103,923,448.15

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS

Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank

Deposits may be made:

In the name of one person.

In trust for a minor. Under absolute control of Trustee during his or her lifetime. In event of Trustee's death, payable to beneficiary on attaining the age of 21 years.

In trust payable to one or more beneficiaries after the death of the Trustee or Trustees, without letters of administration.

In trust for Lodges, Societies or Associations.

In the names of husband and wife jointly, payable to either or the survivor.

In the names of persons other than husband and wife, payable to survivor or survivors.

In the names of Executors, Administrators, Committees or Guardians, with proper court documents.

Banking by Mail

Accounts may be opened, deposits made and funds withdrawn by mail.

The Pass Book must accompany every transaction and will be returned on the day it is received.

If Pass Book is lost, the Bank should be notified promptly.

Savings Bank money orders and Travelers checks.

Loans are made to depositors on their pass books.

Dividends are credited semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st.

Banking Hours:

Daily, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon,

except summer months.

President
GEORGE B. OATES

Vice Presidents

CHARLES F. CHUBB	FRANCIS B. NIMICK
GEORGE L. COLLORD	HOWARD A. NOBLE
G. GREER COOLIDGE	AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER
ROBERT R. GORDON	ALFRED C. POLLOCK
C. McK. LYNCH	JAMES C. REA
CHARLES L. McCUNE	ELMER S. STANIER

Trustees

M. M .ANDERSON	JOHN H. KUNKLE
JAMES M. BOVARD	JOHN A. LATHWOOD
GEORGE H. DEIKE	HENRY H. LATSHAW
WALTER I. FLOYD	CHARLES F. LEWIS
THOMAS J. GILLESPIE, JR.	GEORGE D. LOCKHART
H. B. HIGGINS	ARCHIE V. MURRAY
E. BRUCE HILL	WILLIAM R. OLIVER
JAMES F. HILLMAN	J. HENRY O'NEILL
HAROLD P. HOBART	THEODORE F. SMITH
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN	W. F. TRIMBLE, JR.
WILLIAM E. HOWARD	FRANK R. WALTON
WILLIAM R. JACKSON	WILLIAM P. WITHEROW

CURTIS M. YOHE

Treasurer	Secretary
ELMER S. STANIER	HOWARD A. HOFFMAN

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

FRANCIS B. NIMICK, JR.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR BOOKS, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS.

This Statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

A

429923	Adams, Anne Stephenson	7,137.17
430174	Armstrong, Adam M.	271.97
430865	Achhammer, Bessie	1,585.53
430956	Alter, Marie	4,532.15
431115	Abele, Harry D., or	1,712.79
440936	Adams, Hope E.	53.12
444508	Adisey, Julia	1,635.86
493733	Ellen, Pearl Vivian	329.00
493758	Ali, Carmela Linda	266.59
493964	Adams, John D., Jr.	2,140.85
494147	Apple, Olga Hagen, or	124.15
499862	Aaron, Hilda	371.51
406052	Anderson, Agnes M.	1,495.68
413443	Aulbach, Anna	116.78
469711	Anderson, Karl A.	10,884.71
469767	Allebaugh, Edwin J., and	347.61
470362	Arelt, John M., or	1,143.02
471802	Anderson, Ted, or	157.28
472320	Alexander, Ida Mary, or	35.92
482372	Arbuthnot, Mae R.	1,533.85
484299	Ashbaugh, Lulu B.	607.33
371839	Augustine, Elizabeth	5,140.64
450274	Aht, Agatha I.	106.75
450560	Ashford, Jas. E., or	4,201.86
452883	Alder, Jas. W	52.01
453015	Abrams, Freda S.	610.65
465392	Abraham, Minnie	95.12
448591	Archer, Charles K.	14,365.68
460676	Abronovich, Frances	1,214.63
487264	Augustine, Michael	108.42
487516	Agnew, Adelaide H.	1,724.94
432181	Anderson, Lillie B.	1,702.15
480012	Allen, Kathryn Stuart Ramsay	115.31
491343	Alsnauer, Callie M.	216.32
283881	Adams, John M.	222.00
311995	Allan, Edna	159.06
352574	Aten, Paul M.	2,853.74
455161	Archibald, Rose	215.24
455328	Adams, Elizabeth W.	211.50
476019	Andia, Angeline	1,167.99
476505	Anderson, Andrew	1,050.65
478769	Aston, Jean F.	420.06

B

402431	Berner, Katie	68.49
404600	Bretch, Florence L.	1,355.10
405291	Boyd, Gladys	269.45
413023	Best, Pauline G.	43.14
467028	Boltz, Helen	5,182.44
467113	Blaser, Walter L.	759.97
468421	Bommer, Frank, (Sr.), and	202.31
468618	Brogan, Thomas	903.11
468686	Bishop, Franklin W., and	101.41
468768	Brourman, Samuel, or	1,762.88
469969	Bergheimer, Estella V.	350.00
470231	Burns, Thomas	293.03
470343	Braun, William	555.72
470567	Balent, Charles Edward	284.82
470579	Brady, Ellen B.	7,877.61
472308	Biagetti, Edith	1,054.95
472475	Blanck, Harry G., or	8,354.82
472941	Burns, Michael J.	6,694.57
482188	Barry, Constance, or	1,148.85
483012	Bassett, Wm., or	5,709.22
483330	Boltz, Robert Otto, or	398.97
483504	Budny, Anna	1,096.78
483622	Burk, Ruth N.	135.13
484161	Brueggman, Freda Geiger	6,528.99
484412	Babb, Jean Ward	1,168.23
484781	Bishop, Mary M., or	67.46
484784	Bishop, Mary M., or	1,857.32
484818	Burns, Genevieve	136.02
484950	Becker, Mary Jane	284.78

485865	Booker, Josephine E.	3,134.15
501056	Bedic, Amelia	2,976.29
501730	Burns, Edward R., or	1,690.75
502134	Brown, Walter E., or	1,130.02
502147	Bristow, Jeanne E.	248.28
406039	Bowler, Ellen	71.88
82036	Birch, Matthew	1,133.14
150075	Bowman, Charles W.	882.13
158255	Bonshire, John W.	1,421.16
219660	Buhler, Freda	99.88
243315	Bennett, Lizzie	559.35
247133	Best, Pauline G.	63.13
269690	Bucher, Clara E.	151.01
271014	Bucher, Charles J.	1,214.13
280216	Baltzell, Eleanor Roberts	1,260.64
280387	Baur, Florence R.	42.12
289576	Byers, Adele, Estate of	669.50
298989	Burrows, Joe	722.83
301498	Burns, Samuel E.	2,546.78
303258	Beahm, Ira	662.21
307418	Boyd, Flora M.	562.37
314395	Buster, Charles A.	667.52
318761	Bigleman, Lewis C.	3,785.61
323822	Balmer, Mary J.	2,097.99
332454	Boyd, Cannellia	149.39
336047	Boll, Emil	398.07
352565	Brazell, Bridget	102.58
354340	Beck, John	9,296.16
356557	Bowie, Elizabeth W.	121.84
356878	Braden, O. Hazel	200.80
455105	Hohichick, Fannie	454.07
455446	Bishop, Franklin W.	126.16
456118	Baum, Harry A.	405.29
456455	Baxter, Florence C	169.72
457789	Broadby, Harry H.	143.46
457967	Bromiley, Marie	2,399.64
458371	Bowers, Elizabeth F.	119.40
476877	Broscius, Sam, or	4,093.61
477067	Barton, Margaret B.	133.08
477589	Brady, Ethel S.	109.87
478858	Brannan, Mary	802.74
496478	Baker, Ralph M.	2,727.28
424990	Belles, Oscar	110.68
425144	Balla, Julia A., or	835.33
426037	Beam, Margaret	87.85
426258	Bragdon, Burton B.	141.30
428471	Banks, Ruth A.	7,492.14
429249	Behr, Elizabeth M.	31.66
429741	Bernhard, Marion	175.09
430496	Bamford, Robert W., or	11,895.87
430898	Brown, Emmaline B.	348.62
439484	Boyle, Bess P.	76.00
440784	Becker, Carl H., Sr.	180.90
441032	Ballard, Bon J., or	34.03
441124	Barber, Kittie P.	2,028.62
441315	Bevard, Robert E.	5,587.45
442225	Balestrieri, Frank	1,269.61
442874	Bartley, Elizabeth C.	7,207.80
443030	Baily, Marian E.	729.34
443990	Boyd, Anna K.	3,185.71
444387	Bielski, Ruth K.	121.19
493331	Biedzinski, Frances	320.03
493382	Barnhart, Glen R., or	137.08
493735	Bowers, George, or	3,045.67
493868	Bombich, Catharine M.	217.68
499011	Burkhouse, Elizabeth	1,077.44
499782	Bartley, Jack S., or	8,258.65
500847	Beck, A. Louise, or	621.21
360053	Boggs, Margaret H.	7,029.15
363744	Binns, Carolyn W.	38.21
371622	Brett, Martin, J.	1,225.08
380922	Broderick, Catherine M.	16,570.52
382532	Berry, Catherine	72.69
383095	Byers, Clara	120.17
383229	Baker, Sarah P.	428.42
387513	Bulmer, Elizabeth	344.12
393983	Brown, Anna	1,324.01
399297	Bianchini, Lorenzo	144.02
450747	Bergman, Cecelia E.	2,670.20
450775	Bradley, Howard Watson	115.17
451179	Bergman, Cecelia E.	4,080.27
451739	Balliard, Alice	922.73
452444	Bergstrom, Mary W.	375.47
454415	Brenkus, Mary Lou	182.11
463601	Baughman, Alvine C.	269.08
463648	Bredl, Ruth G.	106.72
464688	Bell, Helen E.	64.56
464773	Baer, Ruth S.	327.88
465801	Buzzanell, Eleanor R.	1,681.66
466553	Brussau, Mary Ellen	3,656.13
497029	Blenko, Jay K.	338.62
497058	Baskerville, Minnie A., or	421.67
497891	Bair, Elizabeth R.	2,140.66
497959	Ball, Joseph F., Sr., or	143.69
498548	Beveridge, Nettie, or	2,625.70
498692	Bianchini, Lawrence	179.76
498750	Burkett, Richard H., or	532.48
498751	Burkett, Richard H., or	532.48
416647	Burchardt, Reinhold, or	4,030.62
419455	Barry, Constance H.,	3,220.75
422187	Birmingham, Gertrude P.	350.57
422743	Bart, Hazel Miller	363.08
432173	Betz, George F., or	6,540.63
432891	Breitenback, Elizabeth	786.27
433827	Boughner, J. Vance	5,932.35
435739	Braun, Arthur R., or	126.16
436880	Budarz, John M., or	63.86
435962	Byalko, Martha	860.31
436055	Broff, Celia	596.16
436818	Barthelot, H. T.	1,914.09
438665	Balock, Margaret	4,224.87
479099	Baughman, Will, or	5,125.87
479816	Babin, Andrew, or	5,396.60
480000	Brooks, Margaret Ramsey Jones	115.31
480016	Baldwin, Mary Ramsey	115.31
480135	Blankette, Ruth	5,708.50
480319	Bloom, Maurice J.	237.94
480806	Betz, Joseph J.	6,294.52
481363	Berry, Marie A., or	342.13
481679	Beltz, Lillie M., or	283.68
489014	Brown, Harry J. F.	1,208.31
489260	Becker, A. J.	66.59
489682	Baker, Raymond E., or	2,367.82
489890	Bell, Elizabeth M.	285.27
490093	Bush, Leslie H.	629.48
490366	Bennett, George K.	577.13
491437	Bowers, R. W.	192.98
491467	Berger, Bertha, and	1,646.57
491859	Balestreri, Gaetano	1,116.30
492165	Becker, Clara	116.56
492536	Butler, Donald B.	172.85
492601	Brown, Edna	3,336.53
492994	Bryner, Olive F.	492.14
409419	Bowers, Frances Lund	88.73
446531	Brenneis, Walter C.	86.93
447530	Bowland, A.	122.62
448707	Barnet, Lawrence, or	236.12
448754	Brown, James E.	1,314.29
449445	Boltz, Matha	936.85
459867	Barnes, Mary	376.02
460775	Butera, John	7,653.31
462302	Bane, John J	10,575.12
473820	Besterman, William L., or	90.48
474150	Bell, Elizabeth M.	441.07
474158	Beattie, Amelia H.	1,511.92
475232	Blum, Anna B., or	806.13
475744	Bueckel, Louis C., or	2,198.23
487013	Busko, Jos. J.	95.80
487890	Bowes, Elizabeth S.	4,619.73
488132	Bash, Jos. L.	111.75

C

411371	Cracnoff, Alek	572.79
412429	Cunningham, Hugh J., or	164.84
414385	Covne, Anthony, or	2,340.79
467061	Carrigan, Mary	101.79
467300	Cox, Charlotte A	6,425.43
467512	Crawford, Wm. Millar, or	116.16
471099	Coslowsky, Marian H.	62.97
471646	Croak, Helen C.	30.05
472676	Connelly, Mary F.	1,913.67
472921	Cooper, Jean C.	1,430.57
472966	Chalfant, Helen C.	69.80
482064	Campbell, Mary Belle	325.35
482411	Carson, Vilette O'N	107.21
483254	Carroll, Anne M.	1,891.35
483760	Clarke, Arthur Thomas, Jr.	718.73
484798	Cepko, Anne	317.32
484961	Chambers, P. S., Jr.	809.92
501114	Collins, Thomas F.	2,383.88
502044	Clyde, Thomas	1,220.83
502045	Clyde, Thomas	1,220.82
19765	Cooper, Agnes	78.98
55384	Chadwick, Anna I.	195.58
145282	Conroy, Mary A., Estate of	7,145.47
221667	Crider, G. H.	3,519 05
247860	Cameron, Jennie C.	734.82
251508	Callahan, James J.	11,139.90
267924	Chegwiddes, Charles	67.98
270977	Connell, Sara	187.90
288222	Coyne, Anthony	1,382.71
321584	Carr, Mary	142.28
328191	Cale, John R.	319.31
328033	Comer, Delia	629.45
348765	Conley, John J.	245.95
352712	Coakley, Hanna	584.80
457828	Chaiken, Beatrice Sara	617.22
477432	Comerford, Kezia	691.52
477614	Cherry, Mollie K.	154.12
478564	Corbov, Mary Sellers	699.71
478591	Clawson, Gordon L., Jr.	122.11
478973	Commons, Russell J.	344 68
495049	Cribbs, Esther M.	1,520.25
495206	Cowden, Nancy Hamilton	96.65
495825	Cain, Evelyn T.	130.25
496351	Callwell, Olive B.	2,159 31
445119	Campbell, Donald B., or	400.72
446105	Clarke, Sarah Jane	2,971.04
446240	Carnes, Harry E., or	306.36
446868	Crooks, Anna Marie	533.37
447489	Comay, Amos, or	346 88
447753	Callear, M. Logue	161.74
459480	Carlisle, Frederick George, and	51.06
460468	Cranston, H. G.	1,027.19
460636	Commons, Russell J., and	484.46
462357	Cherevka, George	824.87
473005	Connelly, Anna	666.31

473014	Carson, Elizabeth	120.19
473127	Cherevka, Anna	1,667.40
483832	Connors, Margaret	126.34
473985	Collin, Edythe Clea	841.94
474196	Connor, Maude Margaret	6,514.85
486536	Campbell, Florence T.	562.48
486917	Cunningham, Joseph W.	3,164.26
486935	Clarke, Margaret E.	237.25
487175	Choffat, William J., or	152.79
487700	Cohen, Herbert S.	121.25
488236	Conniff, Eugene F.	317.03
488470	Cohen, Lazarus, or	4,741.49
488523	Carrigan, Thomas V.	851.38
415129	Cooney, Mary A.	285.89
416953	Cunningham, Catherine	2,370.52
416988	Carson, Margaret	95.25
417246	Conway, Patrick	5,430.06
417550	Caldwell, Sadie L. Blumer	967.75
421412	Campbell, Martha H.	53.11
423206	Cunningham, Hugh J., and	139.87
434298	Conley, William P., or	1,428.61
434357	Cording, Robert Henry	205.86
434630	Corning, Leavitt, Jr., and	194.55
435916	Commons, Martin J., or	2,694.56
437020	Cameron, Elizabeth	126.65
437958	Campbell, Ivy C.	3,004.81
438554	Cuneo, Rosemarie	1,203.43
479468	Commons, Russell J.	758.02
479939	Choffat, William J., or	97.93
480002	Cunningham, Helen Ramsey	115.31
480407	Carter, Dora	60.27
480544	Chickenosky, Margaret	866.46
481599	Caster, Elizabeth	452.00
489285	Copeland, Clyde E. M.	111.16
490863	Conley, Mary A., or	8,613.36
490949	Conroy, Margaret	4,111.16
491297	Cominsky, Anna M.	1,029.72
480235	Cannon, Kathleen V.	937.29
424327	Chinchura, Josef, or	9,206.91
424384	Connor, Roy B., Jr.	412.80
425042	Cunningham, Hugh J., and	158.37
427170	Callear, M. Logue	161.66
430592	Connolly, Margaret	722.64
431211	Cummings, Joseph	4,194.87
439699	Campbell, Martha H.	1,573.26
440542	Conley, Lawrence	72.74
440818	Caughey, Lillie A.	135.99
441524	Cohen, Della	109.80
442191	Clark, Maud E.	3,335.50
442886	Carroll, Thomas J.	2,526.48
443766	Crilley, Jean M.	259.49
493137	Cox, W. E., or	1,779.24
494190	Clawson, Jennie A.	555.80
494233	Coyne, Catherine	979.38
499623	Coll, John J., or	91.01
363580	Cook, Alice B.	58.71
365183	Cusick, Frances	530.54
365932	Clark, Mayme A.	58.61
367545	Cabaniss, Anna B.	736.40
368563	Curc, Joseph	55.27
379714	Curry, Patrick M.	658.04
381184	Catley, Myrtle M.	579.44
384070	Coyle, Amelia B.	4,246.87
387909	Cherry, Fannie	7,969.39
389731	Costello, Ida J.	2,412.42
393556	Carey, Mary	110.81
395317	Caplan, Mollie	70.02
400875	Charles, Helen	59.18
401852	Cottler, Mary	912.41
450884	Cronin, John P.	281.17
451585	Cox, Edwin S.	54.14
454358	Christy, Blanche M.	1,207.64
454761	Christopher, Milton A.	2,439.14
463838	Clever, Elizabeth L.	5,693.83
463881	Connors, Catherine M.	214.81
465233	Camp, Phylis M.	737.17
465234	Camp, Phyllis M.	737.17
466252	Connelly, Minnie L.	6,285.34
497774	Cohen, Lazarus	1,007.82
498240	Callery, George, Dr., or	4,267.10
498731	Clydesdale, Jane L. M., and	4,510.00
498641	Calvano, Joseph J.	106.83

D

447696	Duessel, Erhardt W.	225.69
447902	Dunn, Robert W.	130.02
448802	Duell, Dorothy Curry	1,524.62
460584	Dickson, Blanche O.	15,893.25
473710	Davis, Doris	3,378.36
474046	Dollens, Harriet E.	266.40
486616	Davis, Russell Otto	7,962.71
487141	Doherty, Rev. Raymond J., or	595.29
487396	Damian, Mary A.	5,088.55
474039	Dixon, Fannie Jannie	58.24
415360	D'Angelo, Angelo	544.34
418897	Dulavitch, Edward J.	158.86
420791	Dickson, George E.	35.51
434308	Deveney, James J.	5,164.87
435627	Doran, Ellen	323.21
479003	Dornin, Lillian E.	54.07
479661	Damian, Mary A.	1,740.21
479712	Dupont, Anna E., or	69.12
480817	Duell, Dorothy Curry	1,270.45
490610	Dupont, Anna E.	66.38
492062	Davin, William E.	5,009.77
492232	Deiss, Carl A., or	1,795.58
492439	Dulaney, Annie	844.64
492826	Dematty, Gertrude E.	2,164.93
427418	Davidson, Lina	576.17
430661	Dysart, Laberta	119.01
430814	Dzula, Julia	431.10
439186	Denholm, Ruth Marie	919.61
439276	Donatelli, Falco, or	2,450.94
439596	Duffy, Margaret W.	190.14
439687	Deberson, M. Sinclair	105.57
444143	Duell, Dorothy Curry	2,167.49
493118	Damian, Mary A.	927.70
444906	Duell, Dorothy Curry	1,543.48
494678	Deak, Roza	304.16
494874	Dreyer, Margaret E., or	559.06
499018	Delp, Leonard O., or	1,278.01
499222	Dworkis, Allen A.	2,761.17
499223	Dworkis, Allen A.	2,252.58
57601	Davis, Hugh H.	104.91
149129	Dando, Rachel H.	457.11
271591	Dixon, Katie	20,510.08
291598	Di Renna, Angela M.	324.98
328772	Diefenbacher, Anne	238.74
333155	Diffenbacher, John	1,335.92
334300	Darr, Hortense H.	47.37
340760	Doll, Bertha G., Estate of	134.67
345719	Dodds, Wallace T.	117.88
455281	Duell, Dorothy Curly	1,414.99
455513	Davis, Florence	8,898.71
455610	Dyer, John K., and	449.47
458439	Daschbach, Olila E.	84.52
477305	Devine, Mary	150.96
477473	Davage, Gilbert A.	1,312.59
495986	Di Laura, Antonio	242.83
496210	Dufner, Frank J., Jr., or	130.36
496568	Drake, Mildred C.	1,084.53
496698	Dillon, Edward T.	174.58
496965	Divine, Louise M.	5,216.48
403402	Dressler, Philip W.	4,824.22
403989	Dever, Martha C.	215.93
410413	Dennerlein, Katherine	784.82
411818	Donnelly, Mildred Anna	232.98
412467	Degnan, James, or	2,963.78
412535	Duffy, Margaret M.	718.25
468805	Davidson, Maxwell E.	1,316.78
468849	Davis, Meyer R., and	62.00
469027	DiNella, John	264.65
469261	Donovan, Barbara	206.15
472076	Doersch, William C.	370.37
472628	Davis, Jean Louise	38.29
472747	Decker, D. H., or	165.08
484954	Devine, Rose S.	59.83
485358	Devine, Peter J.	389.63
360540	Deberson, John	1,248.15
363930	Dias, Anna G.	384.40
364866	Downing, Mary	2,092.85
365004	Donahue, Thomas, Jr.	368.95
366222	Davis, Alice	68.46
372011	Devlin, Mary	129.19
374239	Duncan, Joseph	53.65
394383	Donnelly, Anna	871.95
395992	Dickey, Ferguson B.	741.15
463829	Douglass, Grace Lucille	146.33
464711	Donnelly, Edward, or	919.48
466296	Deberson, John J.	1,269.96
498483	Democko, Margaret L.	546.72

E

320982	Ebert, Mary M.	607.66
321453	Edmonds, Sames	129.84
326177	Elder, Margaret	1,019.54
333955	Enoven, Mary W.	522.19
336083	Evans, Ryth	825.12
339756	Easton, Caroline	71.85
458391	Ehrenwerth, Rose	107.46
458398	Elman, Ida Eve	322.13
495980	Eiben, Victoria	665.66
496943	Eastley, Carrie	503.31
406908	Evans, Nellie	300.35
483630	Elbling, Irving, or	340.11
483904	Eldridge, Edson Darby	106.22
415353	Evans, Jennie V.	1,065.03
417358	Elsen, Lillian Pearl	918.20
417870	Elmgen, Ella or	1,967.83
419773	Easton, Mildred B.	65.68
421892	Eskin, Fannie	265.83
423327	Eberle, Atlee C.	2,282.88
433578	Eberle, David, or	1,447.04
434284	Emery, George T., and	589.26
435517	Eichelberger, Felix	105.61
436891	Eakin, K. Salome Stamm	111.01
437715	Enouen, Mary	652.54
481073	Engle, Edna E., or	277.51
490806	Elder, Robert K., and	138.57
360606	Enright, Thomas	5,167.81
365794	Easton, W. Earl	16,619.17
372071	Engel, Minnie	2,136.77
453267	En Dean, C. W.	10,201.00
442560	Elliot, Kenneth B., Jr.	104.21
493381	Engel, Hedwig	109.15
494090	Elinoff, Edith	249.06

449066	Engel, Elizabeth	1,823.80
459352	Elder, Robert K., and	138.75
459471	Elser, Loretta	208.99
460774	Elder, Robert K., and	138.75
473101	Elman, Marie	4,264.59
475534	Essig, Howard J.	266.42
475890	Englert, Elizabeth M.	671.26
486269	Emrick, Amelia M.	3,319.83
487547	Ebright, Eleanore D., or	2,555.63
488163	Englert, Edith S., or	279.37

F

417690	Fishel, Katherine M.	1,056.52
417993	Foster, Lillian E.	280.72
418610	Fording, Arthur O.—Agent	98.31
490214	Fornara, Lena, or	5,333.89
421532	Fleming, Lillian C.	5,328.69
432093	Fennessy, Phoebe	777.10
435162	Fitzgibbon, Marie	465.74
479280	Funk, Emma J.	264.09
479589	Feller, Norman J.	105.21
490214	Forsara, Lena, or	5,333.89
490950	Fallon, Byron F., or	239.42
491267	Faas, Margaret H.	5,513.83
491799	Friedel, Edmund P., or	103.20
492724	Foley, Anna Marie	2,152.61
492800	Fehrenback, Paul John	307.81
445254	Freedman, Maurice, or	1,082.03
448881	Frishkorn, Alberta	467.73
459100	Freed, Frances M.	8,126.48
460236	Feller, Norman J., and	167.75
460445	Frost, Frank R.	594.11
460615	Falkenhan, F. Carl	111.85
473312	Flohr, Cecilia M.	270.05
473333	Farber, Sam, or	474.54
486545	Ferry, Paul F.	1,729.48
488279	Fedorko, Rose, or	193.39
154155	Frame, A. J.	9,209.46
217094	Federoff, John, Estate of	346.53
291820	Flaherty, Annie	192.44
294949	Fassinger, Mary	9,426.61
318784	Foster, Dora	19,617.62
339111	Freid, W. F.	211.21
342461	Fawcett, Olive	1,086.11
356106	Falce, Nicola	4,894.67
356212	Falce, Guiseppe	126.32
455106	Feller, Norman J., or	65.17
456237	Flaherty, Anne C.	490.98
457597	Foertsch, Edward W.	42.68
457710	Fedorek, Margaret	66.53
476634	Fulton, Cordelia S.	3,688.26
496070	Foster, Helen Merkel	341.55
496626	Ferrato, Antoinetta	3,024.38
495940	Frisco, Mary	247.60
404240	Fisher, Gertrude V.	101.48
406511	Flynn, Mary E.	178.66
468023	Feller, Norman J., and	92.66
468428	Fox, Rebecca	3,881.67
469400	Falkenham, Carl F.	105.67
469874	Felix, Dorothy B.	147.07
469875	Felix, Dorothy B.	147.04
469876	Felix, Dorothy B.	147.05
469877	Felix, Dorothy B.	145.92
470156	Fish, Elsie Neff	5,931.59
470250	Flanerty, Della	7,029.06
470396	Feingold, Bessie	1,130.77
484064	Flynn, Joe	4,789.37
484600	Fitzgerald, Mary, or	411.10
485045	Frick, Katherine Reid	95.52
485058	Fray, Helen D.	2,305.53
485757	Finlay, Anne	112.61
501526	Fleckenstein, Geo. V., Jr.	150.63
502198	Foster, Mary I.	4,970.71
502199	Foster, Mary I.	6,140.35
468910	Flatley, Rosemarie A.	60.16
367014	Fadock, Stephen W.	1,442.67
394720	Fanning, Margaret J.	171.92
451127	Fussenegger, Charles S.	88.74
452210	Fondersmith, Lillian C.	599.83
453687	Faes, Martha K.	38.50
454359	Foster, Gertrude Hodel	438.78
454974	Force, Jane Wood	132.38
464036	Frank, Rose B.	324.97
465100	Finger, George, or	1,793.56
465659	Felton, Edna C.	2,261.83
466894	Falk, Amalie	292.25
497173	Francesconi, Adalfo, or	118.67
426553	Ford, Alma B.	46.97
426947	Flaherty, John J., or	117.89
429322	Frankenberry, Robert E.	121.42
430417	Ellis, Stany, or	871.42
430664	Ferdinger, John G., or	312.01
430871	Ferguson, Brittan Reed	93.63
439518	Fink, Haskell	5,779.35
440594	Feathers, Helen A.	1,107.42
440918	Francolino, Josephine	2,463.42
442348	Fava, Ross	1,056.20
442770	Findley, Ella A.	566.17
443227	Frost, Frank R.	594.11
494918	Ferry, Kathryn R.	416.92

G

417071	Gwynn, Martin R. ,or	1,517.38
417235	Grunnagle, Agnes, or	1,956.97
418903	Gray, Amy	2,506.15
420488	Gubits, Frank, or	831.86
422983	Gammiere, Alex G., or	1,212.00
432865	Gunther, John A., or	550.78
435210	Griffiths, Anne	4,370.80
436187	Gierl, George, Jr.	399.03
437968	Gubits, Anna	98.30
438172	Galaya, John	827.10
438437	Gibson, Jean R.	734.37
479815	Graf, Barbara Meaden	963.27
480022	Graul, Christine	115.31
485641	Genet, Edna E.	2,379.66
490192	Greenlee, Harriet	11,036.83
490199	Greasa, Edwin H., Jr.	110.82
491024	Gresko, Irene, or	795.38
492093	Getz, Clement G.	2,198.20
445883	Garman, Leora J.	1,701.50
448840	Giesel, Albert, or	102.04
449776	Groff, Catherine B.	220.90
461124	Graham, Beulah	75.27
461125	Graham, Beulah	75.40
461135	Gosliak, Steve A.	157.24
462214	Gasson, Anne M.	124.70
462467	Gallagher, Gilbert R., or	1,211.48
473938	Groomes, Louis G.	2,112.09
475136	Gion, Irene K.	109.18
475140	Greaves, Alice L.	759.58
475739	Gould, Milton	4,705.77
486339	Gropper, Jacob L.	407.75
487489	Gordon, Emma J.	549.70
488599	Gilson, Mary	362.41
424352	Gosky, Julius L.	270.39
425714	Griggs, Thomas N.	110.76
426642	Goehring, Esther M.	537.85
430202	Gropper, Sara	359.96
430340	Grau, Harry S.	908.16
439916	Garvin, Caroline L.	3,586.15
441212	Guenther, Harry J., and	232.31
443610	Gelman, Morris	551.37
444692	Gularski, Isabelle	144.69
493149	German, Harlan J.	1,746.95
499268	Gerger, Frank E., Jr., or	106.33
499691	Gerson, Rose Davis	1,224.41
499772	Guthrie, Agnes C.	5,307.49
500072	Gorman, Anna M., or	2,605.39
500494	Glass, Sophie	7,934.83
500650	Gusky, Berl Sanford, or	10,317.18
406892	George, Dorothy L.	116.17
407931	Glock, Catherine	834.08
410953	Griffin, Winnie	7,993.30
414455	Gessner, Agnes	352.16
414726	Giancola, Nick, and	111.00
467897	Gannon, John T.	615.17
469667	Gorman, Anna D.	1,352.54
470063	Gaertner, Gertrude A.	3,237.17
470202	Gorseck, Fannie	1,133.72
472770	Garland, Emily Braune	1,159.79
472969	Groves, Sarah Ann	1,474.65
482365	Gajdosik, Frank, or	147.49
485514	Garrahan, Thomas T., or	3,391.62
485688	Green, Homer F., or	1,356 40
501714	Galbraith, Lotta L.	2,108.94
406042	Glover, Marie	50.44
485971	Geiger, Edna K.	52.48
98128	Gamwell, Roland G.	268.69
180185	Gunderman, S. L.	4,739.71
287077	Gibson, Jean	1,908.18
342529	Gue, Ida	318.06
343674	Galbraith, Robert	926.74
354627	Gledhill, Laura	891.65
456887	Grau, Samuel G., or	704.86
476364	Gerono, Ferdinand A., or	89.13
478611	Ganley, Margaret Jean	168.65
495236	Ginsburg, Sadie, or	644.97
495515	Ganley, Isabel	1,470.75
495787	Geyer, Orca Alexander	540.51
496125	Gilgen, Marie, or	1,123.75
181866	Good, Annie	41.53
365671	Grau, Barbara	8,406.02
370607	Gibson, McKelvy Jean	113.06
382432	Grzyb, Barbara	324.90
390665	Graham, William L., Jr.	96.55
451465	Green, Mary Watson	3,405.94
452582	Goodyear, Julia	376.32
454973	Graham, F. Jane	190.16
463469	Gollwitzer, Carolina	3,756.67
464870	Glover, Marguerite	31.68
464908	Guthrie, Betty M.	128.20
497835	Greenwald, Benjamin	4,837.54

H

415713	Haag, Charles G., Jr.	61.45
419497	Hines, Mary D.	417.06
420076	Holmes, Laura	1,197.74
421419	Heinsius, Elmer J., or	1,415.63
421443	Hogan, Howard E. ,or	1,173.77
421999	Hatting, Harry G.	15,141.12
422320	Henderson, Alexander J.	3,392.33
435339	Hartman, Magdalene	669.00
435600	Hicks, Florence B.	97.71
438234	Hays, John A.	171.64
479393	Haase, Estella	129.51
480033	Hays, William Lacock, or	139.90

480568 Hill, Evelyn R. 2,042.85
480889 Handley, James A., or 1,450.62
481458 Higgins, Emma 3,081.65
489188 Hesh, Anna 5,521.17
489896 Hartmann, Annie C. 9,794.00
489899 Howland, C. Josephine 609.54
489970 Harris, Marian 121.77
490436 Hick, Sophia, or 1,455.49
491112 Harris, Bobette 456.80
491141 Hunsiker, Rosa, or 1,271.42
491692 Hilker, Charlotte L. 587.11
492150 Harding, Edith Wright 75.33
492803 Hackenberg, Mildred Harwood 109.89
492943 Hirschinger, Margaret 1,979.72
432390 Hanson, Myron W. 96.01
111034 Hambright, Robert K. 1,466.34
176743 Henderson, Sarah J. 289.19
192325 Henderson, Sarah J. 290.97
216233 Herrmann, Emma J., Estate 43.40
234890 Heffron, Bridget 1,887.60
252442 Highley, Ellen R. 424.21
268870 Hanley, Anastasia A., Estate of 342.64
283461 Haffey, William J. 143.70
321742 Herbick, Nicholas, Estate of 62.67
327385 Hoffman, Mary E. 4,693.77
328331 Hammerschmitt, Laura M. 400.01
334036 Hoffman, Clara E. 4,864.14
340652 Hugo, Clara Louisa 760.88
353287 Hamilton, Georgia H. 2,435.46
354691 Hoffman, M. Magdalen 692.76
457648 Heimbuecher, Katherine E. 4,256.44
457649 Heimbuecher, Katherine E. 938.88
458026 Hampsey, Joseph W. 40.91
458537 Hojacki, Martha 10,961.99
458997 Havey, Mary J. 2,218.45
476071 Haggerty, John F., Sr. 149.14
476129 Hakenberg, Mildred Harwood 117.80
477437 Hausman, Lizzie 1,905.82
378873 Helfer, Florence Johnston 89.30
495235 Healy, Mary, or 117.67
495740 Hawley, Carrie L. 3,185.94
496930 Hartman, Jean Churchill 143.03
403289 Hodel, Charles F. 136.86
405633 Helm, John T. 121.60
406302 Hard, William M. 5,965.70
407158 Houston, Margaret J., or 120.19
408894 Hager, George, or 1,161.74
411301 Hoffman, Agnes M. 23,962.84
412875 Hillenbrand, Wm., or 9,588.84
413562 Holmstrom, Teresa C. 557.48
469568 Henze, Frank F. 371.46
470170 Huston, Kathryn M. 3,664.54
471055 Halliday, Belle J. 3,733.73
471111 Howell, Ruth Rea 4,335.40
471329 Hosack, Mary Ann 308.29
471820 Hauris, Joseph W. 35.46
471825 Hughes, Helen C. 321.75
472031 Heller, George A. 1,403.28
483582 Harrigan, Mary, or 1,848.03
483699 Haggerty, Loretta 348.96
483952 Herbst, A. J., or 2,908.46
483953 Herbst, Clara A. 659.02
484559 Hack, Maude V., or 1,375.95
485187 Hesh, Mary 5,521.17
502541 Hays, Frances 1,047.50
424126 Hutchinson, Mary W. 1,037.92
424342 Hill, Annabel ..... 122 .95
427417 Hewry, Mary Phillips 1,131.39
429398 Hasley, Tillie ..... 257 .81
429630 Hager, Alice T. 1,174.88
430463 Hays, William Lacock 2,860.44
431024 Hines, Jacob M., or 743.19
431216 Hofscher, Gertrude M. 50.12
431875 Hough, Edward M., Jr., or 494.10
440431 Hoffman, Mary E. 3,448.70
440942 Huckstein, Catherine R. 769.61
440984 Hogan, Catharine M. 71.33
441628 Hoffman Elizabeth 914.60
441688 Heckert, Amelia S. 692.71
442235 Heinz, William L. W., or 84.05
442615 Herron, E. W. 200.61
444090 Howe, Raymond, or 162.50
493451 Helms, Jack N., or 911.23
494506 Huber, Ruth 374.14
494577 Highley, Annie 3,362.32
500080 Hirsch, Margaret 1,062.21
500762 Harbison, Mary Jane 10,163.67
360054 Halloran, Beatrice R. 337.62
366335 Hockswender, Davis M. 160.32
371703 Hook, Lydia H. 1,868.26
386956 Hartlep, Anna 2,295.60
390953 Herlehy, Allan R. 116.21
396721 Hares, James 589.40
397289 Haney, Caroline P. 568.58
450455 Holleran, Thomas, or 86.49
451108 Haynes, Margaret J. 138.64
452423 Halliday, Belle J. 10,200.68
453527 Hildenbrand, Mary S. 1,109.32
453819 Hindle, Janet H. 8,885.80
463450 Huckestein, Edgar A. 1,046.53
466030 Heimann, Etta J. 681.61
466854 Haas, Helen 2,019.38
498740 Hardie, Donald 106.67
498823 Henshaw, Anna A. 2,350.89
446883 Hammel, Charles L., or 565.82
447378 Hayes, Jennie 561.53
447501 Hahn, Katherine L. 3,662.98
448519 Hagan, Mary Hamilton 295.03
459061 Hayes, Mary K., Jr. 227.29
461456 Hemple, C. Walter 649.15
462078 Harmany, Mary Ledger 38.67
462632 Hardy, Mae 226.41
474121 Hibbard, Mary J. 1,683.94
474288 Highfield, Marie A. 194.61
474515 Hays, William L., or 1,222.17
474816 Hill, Janet L. 236.46
474981 Holtz, Nathan, or 516.25
475906 Harrison, James B. 528.10
486972 Hardy, Norman Brown 535.80
487113 Hopkin, Mary S. 372.76
487343 Hanna, Bernard F., or 84.67
487409 Henze, Elizabeth 204.45
487978 Harris, Sara 996.42
488046 Hurley, Rev. George F. 1,133.13
488471 Hamilton, James W., Jr. 167.29
488734 Horovitz, Joan Martin, or 11,028.69
488892 Hyde, John R. 252.82

I

434854 Iveston, William J. 1,321.83
479164 Immekus, Carmela A. 172.87
481914 Irwin, Warner U., or 151.79
402544 Immekus, Camelia 71.92
447921 Ingram, Nettie 117.45
488613 Ivan, George 1,230.08
391367 Ingersoll Elizabeth L. 197.68
497318 Irwin, Minnie, or 214.41
403378 Ingersoll, Elizabeth L. 288.31
478657 Ingham, Anna F. 1,807.53
424192 Irwin, Frances E. 114.20

J

139987 Jordan, Calvin B. 80.56
147218 Johnston, Harriet 78.43
237011 Jones, Beatrice M. 570.43
279697 Johnson, Artcher A. 779.08
455172 Janikowski, Helen 1,955.60
455630 Jones, Catherine 109.04
456160 Joy, Catherine 1,880.16
478349 Jones, Jean M. 204.87
478350 Jones, Virginia Louise 107.70
496522 Jedziniak, Mary 6,457.11
416738 Joseph, Herbert E. 46.23
433196 Jackson, Anna M. 2,137.85
436740 Joyce, Helen C. 69.13
479998 Jones, Robert Ramsey 115.31
479999 Jones, Erskine Ramsey 115.31
480184 Jalovecky, Mary 853.40
489323 Jones, Robert James 222.38
489364 Jevicks, Margaret 481.17
492830 Jones, Donald Leo 193.31
492839 Jaskolski, Joseph G., or 1,015.97
480021 Jenkins, Margaret, Katherine Ramsey 115.31
360319 Jones, Sara 10,622.59
365400 Jochumsen, Oliver C. 7,578.92
367949 Jones, Nannie J. 357.50
368436 Jaworski, Adam, Estate of 160.67
379960 Johnston, Sara 4,210.38
387197 Johnston, George A. 139.27
396751 James, Elizabeth 325.78
400245 Joyce, Mary 520.18
450292 Jennings, Virginia P. 2,997.17
450951 Johns, Lillian E. 2,310.32
452177 Johnson, Gust, or 8,406.22
497171 Johns, David 1,429.89
424022 Joyce, Mary B. 1,619.03
431467 Jennings, Peter V., or 3,622.71
440282 Junker, Carl, Sr., or 1,506.16
440916 Johnston, Fred 179.93
442982 Johnson, Mary B. 451.66
500844 Joseph, Kathryn M. 3,180.48
404649 Jakub, John 1,251.79
468356 Jones, Thomas A., or 132.92
470527 Jones, Mary E. 255.16
484649 Jacobson, Robert L. 213.35
484650 Jacobson, Robert L. 213.35
485120 Jeblonska, Anna 1,010.78
501612 Jaczecsko, Waszily, or 311.40
501681 Joyce, Margaret 4,419.23
502094 Johnston, Dorothy M., or 105.09
446795 Justice, Louise B. 187.10
449458 Jack, Walter E. 140.14
459613 Johnson, Anna C. 220.71
473587 Johnson, Gladys 314.98
488073 Jacobs, Janet H 136.98

K

405526 Kramer, Michael J. 4,976.26
406077 Kennedy, Mae 135.75

408131	Keane, Mary A.	2,507.04
414698	Kraders, Clemans	108.31
414926	Kauffmann, Lena K.	1,369.28
467030	Kolling, Margaret McDermitt	407.40
467502	Kelly, W. Howard	566.13
468431	King, William W., or	79.43
468624	Kaschub, Marion	115.41
468736	Kalback, Walter M.	230.28
469130	Kelsey, Emma W.	409.77
470240	Klue, Marie	5,553.86
470491	Kelly, Edward J., and	121.02
470830	Kirch, Walter J., and	42.58
470869	Kirley, Katharyn	337.35
471399	Keintz, Emma M.	743.48
471446	Katz, Alma	1,065.97
472141	Kelly, John	1,115.22
472262	Kelley, Edward J.	27,237.36
472577	Kennedy, Forrester L., or	4,711.96
482073	Konstanzer, Mary A.	1,939.49
482160	Kearns, Agnes G.	6,101.82
482162	Kearns, Agnes G.	6,958.71
482243	Katusin, Anne	479.01
482917	Kissane, Agnes J.	6,510.62
483519	Kalb, Emily	261.09
484215	Klimo, Frank Robert, or	2,253.71
484597	Kimling, Maude M., or	766.85
485102	Klein, Sandor S.	318.78
501686	Kirkland, Robert N.	1,052.73
502637	Kelly, Mary	430.08
502645	Kearns, Agnes G.	2,235.40
502646	Kearns, Agnes G.	6,794.46
445812	Kaufman, Leona K.	1,388.68
445915	Kraus, Mathilda C.	989.07
445929	Kraus, Edward	1,096.24
446204	Klavon, Rose B.	191.79
446435	Knox, Thomas, or	126.36
447453	Karasinska, Anna	406.97
449102	Kaercher, Agnes L.	133.21
460077	Kirk, Elizabeth	62.99
460260	Kahn, Caroline R.	3,871.31
460452	Kelly, Edward J., and	163.42
460504	Kelly, Edward J., and	217.64
461667	Knox, Donald	185.72
462126	Kennedy, Sadie A.	183.39
462706	Klahr, Esther Z.	132.49
473307	Klasic, Margaret A.	424.66
487713	Kiedaisch, Jean J.	348.46
488328	Keaney, Rose Donovan	55.84
488550	Kaminskas, Antonette M.	334.69
475135	Koteles, Mary	55.93
424908	Kirschner, Olive H.	797.58
425054	Kapphan, Edward H., or	2,099.72
428576	Kenyon, Elise H.	186.65
428825	Kennedy, Patrick, or	2,813.12
429791	Keller, Ida	146.51
439604	Kennedy, Ellen Marshall	154.11
440420	Ketter, Augusta	61.68
442599	Kavanaugh, Daniel	170.95
499591	Kowis, Vera D.	331.51
499774	Kerchensky, Edwina, or	106.29
500187	Kirsch, Hazel Rachel	238.43
500201	Kartlick, Fred J.	1,837.23
360638	Kirk, Bessie D.	651.42
364693	King, William C., Jr.	1,297.13
371467	Kohnfelder, Myrtle K.	867.47
386710	Kemler, Jane	184.54
392376	Kalinna, Fred	3,478.38
396463	Kelley, Kathryn N.	1,470.53
397175	Kern, Richard	35.32
398850	King, Catherine M.	810.72
401134	Kuhblank, Freda	58.57
451180	Kirschner, Sarah A.	1,489.10
451187	Kovalcsik, Charles, and	135.70
452482	Krauzlis, William	220.46
453192	Knapil, Rita G.	985.16
454273	Kraus, Benj. F.	524.89
463366	Krenz, Marie H.	617.38
464299	Kelly, Loretta	2,986.90
464709	Kukla, Anna	121.55
465811	Kramer, Albert A.	383.54
466616	Kastelmeyer, Harry W., or	623.25
497980	Kranak, Anna, or	534.27
498854	Kelso, David W., or	106.50
498855	Kelso, David W., or	106.50
498950	Karwowski, Anna	2,031.49
359330	Kuhn, Marguerite B.	122.61
279752	Kalin, Mark	6,003.47
282631	Kleppner, Regina	352.89
293657	Klug, Harry J.	48.76
300935	Kuprinski, Jesri	118.49
328605	Kennedy, Katherine B.	106.23
340352	Kelley, Mary Treasea	21,312.37
341898	Kauffman, John H.	1,612.00
344099	Kerr, James S.	72.81
355958	Koerner, Clara C.	4,117.02
356097	Knapp, May	2,955.64
456390	Kelly, John M.	1,048.28
457723	Kaminski, Helen	140.88
458477	Knauss, Joseph A.	163.79
458948	Kosinski, Felix	2,203.12
477734	Kluka, Julia	181.01
478789	Kavulie, Victoria	72.96
478864	Koch, Elizabeth A.	4,829.22
496381	Kalinyak, Anna	646.27
496928	Kraus, George H.	571.99
298828	Kephart, Henrietta L.	113.20
419893	Kalinna, Julia	1,625.84
422508	Kelley, Roy, or	744.87
423064	Klahr, Esther Z.	1,595.47
423387	Kennedy, Forrester L., and	3,267.51
423729	Klockgether, Mary B.	255.01
433790	Klug, Helen A.	619.24
435552	Kidd, Catherine	1,661.94
437261	Key, Agnes B.	5,241.74
479604	Knowlan, Elsie M.	1,909.08
480024	Kelly, Erskine Ramsey	269.41
481772	Katusin, Anne, or	372.97
490807	Kline, Rose	5,532.16
491198	Key, Jane	4,970.70
491649	Karpac, Helen A.	1,357.42
492598	Kerr, Clyde C.	1,747.84
492822	Kearns, Agnes G.	4,935.85
492823	Kearns, Agnes G.	4,886.97
432852	Kennedy, Forrester L., and	3,267.49
481677	Kernan, Nellie M.	549.54

L

417006	Lieberman, Bessie R.	2,096.27
417234	Lindsay, Gertrude M.	81.58
417582	Larva, Elizabeth	1,324.88
423601	Linder, Maurice	129.45
436645	Lindsay, Ada Bell	444.69
437678	Lowman, T. Edward	265.68
479504	Lindsay, Mary D.	3,326.10
479969	Lees, Wesley H.	209.04
480169	Legosh, Mary	54.93
481361	Lascola, Joseph	2,298.90
481723	Leonard, Bessie I.	2,126.33
489130	Ladesic, Anna	1,615.70
489714	Luchini, Reno, or	148.40
491110	Lauderbaugh, Phillip A., or	81.01
492133	Lizak, Elizabeth	1,560.84
492206	Levine, Arthur E.	578.29
492594	Law, Bessie L.	982.76
492641	Law, Anna T.	776.75
278153	Leventon, Frank	1,222.01
296192	Ley, Bessie M.	13,757.67
307435	Lovett, Josephine	95.22
313713	Little, Edna P.	604.70
330488	Lowe, Emma May	34.79
351595	Littman, Bessie	104.63
356017	Laufman, Julia W.	73.44
356065	Lindenberg, Rae F.	235.73
456991	Lemberger, Carl, or	132.34
457617	Lorch, Loretta H.	47.01
457835	Laughlin, Marie R. Estate	794.15
458197	Latos, Denis, or	990.96
476526	Lindsay, Mary D.	3,575.28
477947	Langan, James H.	4,661.19
495357	Legros, Jane, or	1,519.73
495420	Lamb, James Ewin, Jr.	536.89
496072	Lisak, George	215.35
496185	Lamb, Grace Price	754.06
496656	Lennon, John E.	4,947.97
402826	Lazzor, George	1,263.25
410421	Leventon, Morris	1,754.95
410919	Latta, Vazily, or	4,331.24
413484	Lieberman, Abe	1,699.55
467995	Lawrence, Mary Minerva	102.27
468670	Lang, Frederick J.	1,548.14
471019	Lamb, James J., or	177.53
472674	Lang, Olive	598.07
472892	Laufer, George Leonard Jr., or	101.70
482421	Lofe, Albert J., or	60.88
482658	Lascola, Giuseppe	1,215.53
483138	Lupori, Massimo, or	54.08
484718	Lane, Margaret E.	104.82
485851	Loeffler, Margaret I.	148.35
485972	Lynch, Lucy T.	220.38
501387	Lazewski, Helene	896.52
501587	Levenson, Norma	105.27
501977	Leech, Margaret, or	1,736.97
424094	Leightner, Marcella J.	257.67
426684	Longhenry, Mary	1,355.58
427431	Leightner, Marcella Jantz	184.86
427550	Lipsitz, Herman	156.37
431136	Lacher, Charles C., Sr.	3,721.40
440333	Litvany, Andrew J., Sr.	80.72
441279	Lawrence, Mary M.	208.44
441950	Levy, A.	18,531.63
493033	Larkin, Helen McKenna	167.91
493115	Lydon, Edward	72.49
494285	Laffey, John M., or	1,236.75
494800	Levine, R.	10.595.23
494801	Levine, R.	4,817.13
499376	Leonard, Bessie I.	2.112.48
500027	Lightner, Carrie B.	12,909.15
500182	Levin, Zelda	6,785.80
369668	Lloyd, Mary	1,325.56
381213	Leitholf, Katherine	1,445.57
383693	Lucas, Marie S.	938.88

386368 Lowenstein, Sol 207.93
388532 Lowman, Anna R. 101.51
450703 Liffert, George 135.96
464294 Landgraff, Francis A. 87.33
464705 Leibhart, Erma C. 1,063.56
466049 Linder, Crescentia B. 98.42
466680 Lingensmith, Charles M., and 111.77
466723 Los. Sophie L. 321.16
497176 Lees, D. Stanley, or 95.51
497744 Lumley, Kathryn B. 1,663.87
498254 Lanz, Gebhard, or 564.80
498338 Lewkowicz, Stanislaw 1,066.78
498.339 Lewkowicz, Stanislaw 1,066.78
498341 Lewkowicz, Stanislaw 1,066.78
498340 Lewkowicz, Stanislaw 1,066.78
498498 Lehn, Joseph E., or 213.35
446930 Loftus, Ellen 151.93
447628 Lindenlauf, J. A., or 30.35
459591 Lindner, Aron L. 798.64
459746 Long, Elmer O., or 86.71
449947 Lipka, Barney 9,741.44
461755 Loether, Margaret 887,26
462484 Long, Margaret L. 67.27
462870 Lee, Bridget 10,232.18
473422 Laughlin, John Paul, or 4,300.01
473464 Lindh, Arthur S., or 1,132.41
475123 Levine, Richard 4,822.37
486332 Lawrence, Shirley Ann 438.65
486427 Luppold, Maud E. 3,744.07
487224 Lepore, Frank 391.55
487814 Lascola, Anna M. 5,120.15
488700 Liffert, Marcells Mary 255.20

M

402296 Moran, Frank 14,703.49
402297 Moran, Lida C. 14,781.95
403060 Masters, Jesse M. 195.06
403444 Menk, Margaret M. 127.14
403909 Montgomery, Margaret 2,320.32
403960 Mahoney, Denis 288.30
404707 Metzger, Clarence B. 102.79
406287 McCord, Clara J. 3,563.93
408181 McGivern, Jennie 1,121.78
409144 Murtagh, Michael, or 395.92
409581 Mentzer, Lulu H. 1,176.96
409653 McCough, Hugh, or 92.35
412035 McGinley, Julia 2,171.87
412325 Martin, Lena 2,354.58
414234 Makepeace, Thomas, or 858.64
467233 Miller, Mary Ellen 786.28
467505 McCutcheon, Jane P. 124.38
468161 McMillan, William 247.70
468162 McMillan, William 247.70
468163 McMillan, William 247.70
468164 McMillan, William 247.70
468726 McGarry, Catherine M. 321.28
468867 Mahalik, Mary 167.96
470494 Martin, Sherwood C. 117.49
471104 Martz, Clarence P. 50.18
471367 Mudler, Frank M. 1,152.15
471902 Magleiri, John 8,533.53
472224 Mazza, Lucy 609.56
472225 Mazza, Lucy 609.56
472226 Mazza, Lucy 609.56
472227 Mazza, Lucy 609.56
472263 McHugh, Nellie C. 1,443.76
482263 Merkle, Richard D., or 854.97
482849 Morris, Jacob M., or 112.99
483346 Miller, Robert G., or 83.12
193444 Mainwaring, Rebecca 221.60
208708 McCulloch, Mary D. 175.12
214258 Milligan, Grace 339.71
240596 McClure, Eleanor 202.21
245994 Milani, Paolo 8,351.39
247483 Mardichan, Mary E. 3,468.96
272330 MacIntyre, Annie McL. 49.79
288802 Mason, Tressa, Estate of 188.30
295584 Mau, Margaret M. 1,091.68
295585 Mau, Elizabeth S. 1,057.98
305826 Marchezak, George 3,198.15
309755 Morgan, Mary 395.69
311946 Metzger, Susie E. 365.67
326777 McCauley, Mamie 225.56
328381 McDowell, Sarah R. 71.67
331114 Morgan, Sarah D. 78.12
349289 McCluan, Joseph 1,370.54
352463 McWilliams, Clifford F. 57.45
425026 Miller, Jane S. 2,754.14
450149 Moore, Alvin R. 84.39
456314 McMullen, James J., or 402.68
456639 McDonald, Marion 780.94
457294 Metzger, Mollie E. 229.70
457295 Metzger, Mollie E. 261.62
457697 Milligan, Rachel 2,434.15
458064 McKibben, Mary Roberts 859.53
458831 Motto, Carmelina 4,518.43
476086 Morton, Mollie Dorer 2,649.19
476219 Miller, Peter Frank, or 312.46
476518 Mason, Anna E. 68.99
476968 McGrew, William T. 110.74
477732 Meade, Nell G., or 153.95
478044 Myers, Margaret, or 608.93
478236 Mabon, Hugh M. ,or 4,375.05
478285 Matthews, George E. 4,586.87
415333 MacKinnon, John R. 56.68
417505 Merrill, Lulu O., and 489.27
418099 McFadden, Mary 310.19
418287 Majchrzack, Anna 4,717.38
418627 Moyer, William Irwin 655.62
419318 Mickunas, Victor, or 459.85
419763 Marshall, Robert J. 65.18
420676 Matthews, Sadie 82.85
420787 Miles, May E. 406.34
421150 McNamara, Nellie L. 737.76
423463 Miller, Mamie Brown 6,368.98
432828 Mink, Amelia 313.99
432869 McFadden, George E. 318.55
433234 Mason, Virginia Anne 5,413.21
434156 McLaughlin, Mary 3,795.44
434401 Miles, May E. 211.72
435074 McDonough, Nora 150.81
435917 Morrison, A. Margaret 190.31
436480 Maloney, Mary 656.85
436620 Matvey, Andrew, or 105.61
480189 Mehler, Edna Arnd 1,117.82
480321 Muzzio, Louis 316.08
480668 Metzger, Mollie E. 1,898.50
480814 McCauley, Agnes J. 323.81
481529 Magagnotti, Viola A. 409.30
481693 Marshall, James T. 160.17
481997 Maust, Florence, or 686.05
489449 Miniotas, Grace, or 1,733.39
489477 McCloy, Harold W., or 92.59
489829 McInerney, Mary M. 550.87
489985 Mau, Margaret M., or 2,177.33
490246 Miller, Katherine R. 363.08
490738 May, Carl R. 680.93
424390 Morrison, William R. 2,527.15
425124 Mueller, Katherine L., and 127.05
425641 Maloney, Imogene 321.68
428257 McCarthy, Anna S. 658.76
428904 Metz, Anna E., Estate 31.99
428942 McEwen, Emily M. 183.36
429098 Montgomery, H. M. 109.76
431609 MacDonald, Margaret E. 1,321.48
431626 Michel, Martin A., or 206.33
439355 Miller, Amelia 179.43
440174 McCullough, Margaret A. 314.10
441159 Marshall, Glee S. 1,355.71
441403 Manning, Mary E. 40.36
442148 Miller, J. Gus, Jr. 289.20
442747 McKean, Laura Ulmer 6,495.02
442887 Minsky, Liliane 15,936.92
442932 Millford, Marie A. 328.06
443300 Moriarity, Thomas J. 1,080.61
443472 McDowell, Ethel B. 101.69
443631 Markey, Frank J. 3,025.27
443686 McGinnis, Katie 8,219.89
443853 Murphy, Alice, Estate of 1,484.37
493020 McIlrath, Irene Elizabeth 582.28
493170 Mitchell, James H., or 109.15
493182 Moskey, Agnes C. 762.97
493395 Marshall, William N., or 273.06
494944 Miller, Marie W. 1,104.56
494945 Miller, Marie W. 1,104.56
499044 Martin, Helen P., or 166.86
499434 McCabe, Harry A. 1,248.58
499817 MacKinkowski, Peter T. 144.65
500107 Mowery, Golden B., or 324.50
500542 Morris, Elmer L., or 2,984.38
478342 Munn, Harry D., or 8,347.55
495317 McMinn, Helen R. 267.92
495570 Moster, Jacob B. 680.86
496102 McKinley, Earl L., or 844.96
496137 Miller, Bernard 176.72
496181 Montgomery, Frances Elizabeth 184.04
496202 Miller, Marjorie B. 377.25
496271 Mallinger, Max. Test. Gdn. of Estate of Marcia Bliman 1,197.13
496407 Marshall, Margaret K. 861.94
496550 Milinkovitz, Gizella 1,889.94
491283 Milewsky, Rose 1,424.37
491317 Menesini, Gloria, or 233.59
491492 Michaels, Thelma T. 110.25
492248 McPhilliamy, T. W. 2,204.47
492291 McIlvaine, Anna K. 8,674.97
492577 Morrow, John S., and 8,781.84
500753 Mack, Charles J. 1,053.18
500833 Makrauer, Daniel 1,432.40
500954 Murphy, Stella 1,571.03
483386 Miller, Robert G., or 98.76
484310 Morrison, Ralph A., or 202.45
484322 Metzler, Marcella M. 792.23
485823 McKibben, Mary R. 297.23
501963 Marmo, Rose E. 126.09
502685 Mears, Charlotte, or 1,480.81
370625 Monroe, Rose 470.49
470626 Monroe, Rose 148.82
375273 Martin, Sarah E. 6,053.20
376154 Mills, George 686.53
382500 Magnani, Lina 1,425.71
384104 Marshall, Mary J. 5,915.10
391996 Muehler, Joseph 155.94
394339 Menthowska, Rose 49.56
396492 Merten, Antolnette 1,315.41

396542	Muehler, Jos.	110.13
397323	Marrin, Walter R., Jr.	1,265.25
398739	Miller, Harold A.	43.75
400913	Mullens, Mazie	39.24
401835	Murray, James D., Jr.	59.95
450198	Malarky, Francis	192.38
451149	Martin, Rachel	64.33
451483	Marshall, Charlotte E.	34.57
451616	Maxwell, Verne, or	1,324.17
452653	Majorisky, Anna	1,167.26
454942	Maxwell, Annie P.	41.36
463583	Marchese, Vito	475.92
464524	Messner, Ethel May	2,002.92
465560	Magistrini, Frank	119.69
466593	Melore, George J.	1,583.32
466656	Murphy, Patricia Ridge	391.31
498112	Mulligan, Walter G., Jr.	3,121.53
393306	Marshall, Lillian L.	134.48
361129	McCallen, Alice H.	295.73
361919	McIntyre, Ella M.	9,504.93
368208	McElligott, Nellie R.	1,468.52
369025	McCartney, Martha	249.56
380330	McCracken, Ray O.	866.16
384294	McClain, Elizabeth Z.	267.02
386569	McDonald, Isabel J.	319.16
389175	McCoy, Thomas	2,445.39
398445	McConnell, Randall J.	1,315.84
400646	McNary, Ethel R.	1,037.38
450868	McCann, Elizabeth C.	1,945.77
450904	McC. Curry, James	35.68
454738	McCarthy, Joseph D.	147.01
454860	McConihay, Frances H.	2,608.44
464941	McClean, James	62.48
465071	McConaghey, Irene	168.73
465237	McCarthy, Julia A.	506.16
466262	McMullen, Wm. J.	56.86
466845	McGeary, Margaret D.	185.76
497593	McDonough, Blanche	475.84
445238	Mackaness, Eleanor V.	195.49
446167	Miller, Hannah H.	711.32
446266	Miller, J. Gus, Jr.	188.18
447083	Markey, F. J.	1,806.44
447700	Mamay, Michael	414.97
448082	McCrory, Rev. Leo A.	489.60
448203	Miller, Cora Esther	272.53
448391	McClelland, Frank or	83.86
448422	Munk, Frank B., or	160.63
459093	McColligan, Vera Louise	1,155.33
460405	Mullane, Mary	2,251.84
460632	Messer, Harold Andre, or	6,052.18
460782	McLaughlin, Margaret E.	1,139.88
461013	McDonough, Charles T., or	540.54
461931	Martin, Robt. A., Jr., or	1,822.58
462023	McKee, Carl S.,	951.69
462405	McHugh, Joseph M., and	229.00
462471	Murphy, James H.,	1,180.44
462546	Murphy, James H., and	42.75
462967	Madigan, John J., or	1,721.20
473045	Maxwell, Humphrey D., or	311.93
473288	McCarthy, Anna S.	2,015.91
473289	McCarthy, Anna S.	1,711.79
473789	Mehalik, Mary	723.95
474020	Murphy, Elma E.	69.96
474021	Murphy, Elma E.	101.60
474022	Murphy, Elma E.	101.60
474110	McConaughey, Christina	332.27
474352	Moulis, James Francis	222.73
475467	Murray, Catherine	1,083.50
486452	Manning, Lillie Cella	2,173.49
487246	Mack, Agnes M., or	73.03
488688	Morrison, O. R., or	1,352.86
488742	Messer, Harold, or	3,211.87
474575	McNamamy, Catherine J.	5,423.89

N

403147	Neff, Kenneth	2,639.06
405450	Nelson, Emma	152.34
408071	Nalesnik, Kathrene	3,511.30
409185	Neary, John F., or	1,074.29
412553	Newark, John W.	1,331.87
412820	Nelson, John R.	49.33
412997	Nykiel, Jan, or	569.69
469182	Niederreiter, Mary M., or	1,940.94
482069	Nay, Leo F.	90.99
483497	Nolen, Edna	44.19
484844	Nau, Leo F., or	89.63
484919	Nugent, Anna M.	2,576.22
297646	Neely, Ellen M.	106.01
455848	Nolle, John Louis, and	172.07
477403	Naughton, Anna M.	1,775.50
478742	Novak, Joseph F., or	995.36
368079	Naismith, Louis W.	35.49
463717	Nicklas, Russell J., or	241.72
465236	Notman, C. R., or	5,344.27
416189	Noonan, William C., or	2,589.19
434307	Newman, Margaret E.	225.40
435041	Nunliht, Clementina D.	448.07
436495	Nawrocki, Stella	1,698.61
480702	Nau, Leo F.	5,416.86
480704	Nawroci, Stella	3,122.02
481632	Nicklas, John H., or	79.09
461302	Napier, Anna	1,395.12
461510	Neff, Katherine	8,473.38
462045	Neely, Helen D.	330.51
487180	Nicklas, Russell J.	227.39
474951	Noll, George J., or	49.22
431614	Nelson, Robert D., or	1,968.25
440365	Neely, Helen D.	246.74
442819	Neft, Edward	185.76
449112	Niedenberger, Albert J., or	2,158.64
500385	Neff, Alice M.	881.19
221544	Naughton, Anna McG.	18,535.37

O

418991	Ober, Marie	591.53
419166	O'Donnell, Cathryn	173.63
479773	Osborne, Reid Clark	79.40
489445	Otto, Gertrude	1,209.96
492774	Okerberg, Margaret I.	178.22
287551	O'Hare, Margaret,	244.07
298540	O'Malley, John T.	828.69
323041	O'Connor, Mary	1,889.09
327817	O'Flaherty, Kate	2,743.87
456911	Oles, Grace R.	142.51
478315	Orr, Elbirda Lorena	106.67
424960	Oshey, Tillie F.	359.52
427997	Olbeter, Adaline E.	1,853.60
428582	O'Donnell, John B.	673.54
431535	Overdorff, Daniel, or	5,824.51
494243	Orr, Elbirda Lorena	106.50
431135	O'Neill, Peter	6,699.62
368742	Olszewski, Stanley	448.43
377563	O'Boyle, Annie	359.41
400820	Ortinberg, Herman	193.58
450496	O'Neill, Francis, or	184.21
453184	Oliver, Emily F., and	543.37
465706	Osborne, Reid C.	130.97
498055	O'List, Thomas	1,872.14
473270	Oxnard, Dolores Reed	2,460.08
473686	Ortstadt, Margaret Lang	118.81
486446	O'Hagan, Marie T.	133.85
487131	Orr, Robert D.	91.54
403081	Obeldobel, Charles	1,075.33
467884	O'Toole, Mary E.	1,023.80
470605	O'Donnell, Bridget	4,289.69
483017	Orr, Elbirda Lorena	106.67

P

99775	Pagani, Mary, Estate of	78.66
220385	Pontius, Louise	1,133.72
261206	Pleczkaitis, Joe	4,336.12
338198	Powers, Frank Irwin	844.83
340326	Patterson, May Hake	668.34
346035	Patanko, Maria	345.22
347990	Paulson, Willa J.	1,383.86
352079	Peplowski, Wladislaw	3,447.54
355463	Petterson, Anna	6,259.45
355595	Pedder, Harvey J.	560.58
455573	Porter, Barclay Weir, and	493.58
476302	Perna, Michele C.	10,758.85
476752	Patterson, Mary R.	836.11
476850	Peck, Clarence E., or	361.85
478792	Poole, Irene	98.39
496447	Pratt, Frieda E.,	1,737.36
496483	Paisley, Eleanor M.	5,387.23
496613	Poole, Irene	724.72
496884	Purkitt, Alice R., or	5,378.33
415246	Panich, Jean	88.37
416746	Parobok, Tekla	1,555.08
420714	Portman, Edward L.	67.61
433833	Pagel, Minnie J.	115.96
435832	Peckman, Elizabeth F.	1,457.11
480820	Pickering, Thomas E.	101.38
481705	Porteous, Ellen Stephenson	7,683.48
489558	Pittler, Norma, or	74.92
189796	Prejs, Bronislaus J.	105.61
490043	Peterson, Florence C.	5,541.31
490095	Petrosky, Frank J.	5,223.18
490299	Pellow, William N., or	1,404.39
490344	Patton, Dorothy, or	1,520.12
490789	Parker, Biney	529.64
491465	Pivak, John M., or	1,063.73
491575	Previs, Anna, or	329.72
491657	Perer, Beatrice	341.24
491958	Pattison, Wallace J., or	394.82
492900	Petrone, Louis	133.97
366959	Pisano, Angelamaria	133.75
374303	Pedder, Margaret M.	625.42
397031	Pfannkuck, Fred C.	158.31
399094	Peacock, Mary	7,129.25
400301	Petras, Anna	566.53
401652	Pleskaitis, Chas.	289.45
451211	Perer, Ethel R.	12,958.67
454499	Painter, Fran McC., Jr.	55.26
463340	Pearlman, I. R. Dr., and	2,693.63
497366	Painter, Ned H., or	6,347.18
425871	Pearson, Grace D.	78.19
427016	Perrin, Geneva	42.26
440880	Pastorius, John A., or	1,245.53
442422	Patterson, Meade F.	1,609.20
444643	Pancer, Frances G.	249.71
500113	Palmer, Caroline M.	1,568.81
409114	Phelan, Peter David	125.47
411941	Politt, Anna V.	13,250.70
467181	Powell, Harriet A.	182.53
467182	Powell, Ruth	817.93
468055	Purdy, Sara McNall	13,963.52
468637	Petrovicius, Mary M.	101.43

482318 Pantye, Elizabeth M. 4,960.32
501261 Pinto, Hannah B. 384.76
501464 Pogorelec, Helen, or 629.52
502543 Phillips, Hilda M., or 157.02
445426 Padgett, Eleanor 2,040.97
446828 Pelkofer, Fred, or 4,224.87
448064 Poole, Irene 156.07
449532 Pflueger, Carolina A. 1,000.87
460108 Phillips, J. F., Jr. 316.27
461317 Porter, Elizabeth W. 1,952.90
461679 Perazzy, Phillip V., and 316.94
462944 Person, Otto F., or 164.66
473916 Parmigiani, Julia 394.68
474648 Petragla, (Dr.) Carmen A., or 4,132.40
475597 Prendergast, John J., or 51.93
475991 Peters, I. L. 715.35
473257 Porowich, Tillie, or 393.82

Q

409803 Quering, John A., or 179.45
472599 Quigley, Mary 575.62
453820 Quigley, Joseph S., or 793.44
464451 Quinton, Christine 1,206.81

R

415055 Ryall, William Howard 590.18
415818 Rossman, Rena 312.77
417436 Rosner, Frank, or 965.03
420235 Rupp, Frederick, or 1,805.77
421258 Rovegno, Joseph Paul 43.54
433923 Rehorst, Caroline 2,375.95
434338 Royal Neighbors of America Myrtle Camp No. 6636 174.78
435928 Richards, Irene 2,131.10
437364 Roth, Cecelia 88.34
437947 Riley, Margarete 578.89
480005 Ramsey, Erskine Culpepper 115.31
480007 Ramsey, Gordon E. 115.31
480008 Ramsey, Paul H. 115.31
480013 Ramsey, Charles Stuart 115.31
480014 Ramsey, Robert Erskine 115.31
480019 Ramsey, Frederick Mugele 115.31
480020 Ramsey, George S. 115.31
480037 Rebhun, Chas. W., or 261.71
481184 Rosenthal, Jean 194.20
490575 Roberts, J. Loughrey 219.30
490576 Roberts, J. Loughrey 219.30
490577 Roberts, J. Loughrey 219.30
490847 Rhea, Velma D. 5,348.08
491307 Regan, Rita M. 53.97
492018 Rohm, Carol Ann 574.82
492250 Roach, Ella 1,535.07
492688 Roberts, Mary C. Wolf 324.68
446063 Roessler, Edwin, or 280.47
460180 Regan, Helen, M. 1,722.69
461297 Rosenberg, Torrence 64.81
474976 Reznik, Sam 2,374.45
474977 Reznik, Sam 1,158.33
487445 Raum, Dorothy Jane 101.33
486331 Ramsom, Audrey L. 100.60
424101 Roth, Margaret S. 754.21
425936 Rohrmann, John A., and 41.99
439543 Rush, Lillian E. 282.53
442124 Rooney, Stella D. 206.04
443996 Reichold, Ralph George 113.85
444976 Robinson, Samuel L. 2,127.26
493095 Ruppel, John R., or 594.93
494869 Reyher, Ellen G. 3,389.69
499196 Rubenstein, Sarah, or 9,935.83
499956 Russell, W. M. 1,406.33
500518 Ratowsky, William Dr., or 947.07
402412 Rimmel, Clara 169.25
404878 Ruffing, Hilda 1,459.49
405558 Rippl, Elsie 1,672.38
409202 Rhall, Mary 709.78
410612 Reiher, Carrie W. 70.47
467620 Rosenthal, Lillian M. 6,192.51
470113 Regan, Helen M. 2,569.49
472542 Robinson, J. Arthur 54.34
484964 Raymond, Margaret J. 3,003.32
485171 Rorison, David J., or 432.95
485801 Reilley, Margaret G. 88.52
501413 Reuben, Eva H. 6,854.07
501459 Rohm, Patsy 526.35
502434 Roberts, Annie M., or 942.75
149506 Reynolds, William 175.37
180793 Ramsay, Erskine 16,943.32
196111 Reese, Josiah L. 161.12
240357 Ramsey, Daniel S. 128.47
317507 Rose, Agnes L. 14,008.60
331147 Rafferty, Katie 130.73
332802 Ropp, Mary 687.40
333393 Rea, Sarah J. 4,359.09
344560 Reeves, Olive 533.18
352976 Ritchie, Rita P. 2,030.92
355783 Robinson, Margaret A. 1,147.15
455002 Rea, Vincent 1,930.09
455785 Robinson, Helen 139.80
455962 Richert, Anna M. 120.79
457730 Reinard, Charles, or 633.72
458548 Robinson, Roy M., and 72.96
476901 Ritzman, Mary Louise Cunningham 1,724.87
477603 Roney, Marie 578.55
478144 Rosner, Charles, or 3,090.35
478872 Rennekamp, Kenneth E., or 3,011.83
496769 Ritzman, Mary Louise Cunningham 1,606.62
361770 Rogan, Louise 974.71
363365 Rickenback, Lyda J. 2,087.35
371191 Rush, Alexander 84.21
372099 Ross, Mabel J. 7,780.94
378162 Reed, M. Howard 917.07
379553 Ribnisky, Helen 2,264.16
388025 Rappa, Frank 1,271.48
388167 Ralston, R. S. 1,266.29
392224 Riedl, Oswald 61.08
397153 Reed, Eva B. 189.93
400083 Riesmeyer, Georgia, Estate 539.03
450603 Russell, Gertrude 633.11
450846 Rozinsky, Nathan 510.22
453382 Rain, Lily 850.38
454397 Rihn, Anna Marie 47.78
454914 Rosenthal, Ida P. 412.57
464767 Rosenthal, Annie 6,192.50
466427 Radick, Nicholas, Jr. 80.52
466605 Rosenberg, Louis 920.23
497779 Raczka, Zuguanna 705.47
497985 Rudy, Anna, or 1,075.79

S

404122 Smith, Lillie M. 223.32
406137 Stern, Joseph 247.64
406732 Seperka, Elizabeth 6,369.03
406832 Schade, Jacob J., or 480.90
407866 Severns, Jennie F. 232.33
408969 Sokoloff, George, or 97.73
410285 Straube, Freda 1,377.72
411939 Schuler, Philip J., or 6,198.73
414218 Slater, Theodore G. 168.96
467015 Seepin, Harry 236.52
467046 Starz, Henrietta D. 763.59
467218 Stoner, Elizabeth P. 113.02
467225 Schia, M. Dolores 140.39
467768 Sachow, Frank, or 1,567.99
468021 Sittler, Edward L., Jr., or 1,329.13
468528 Sella, James J., and 119.02
468888 Schardt, Emily 884.32
469309 Sabo, Beatrice M. 60.98
469562 Simpson, Minnie G. 112.01
469604 Senkbeil, Fred C., or 242.29
469784 Stuart, Isabel B. 1,214.10
469838 Sabalausky, Mathilda M. 49.10
469862 Schwirian, Ethel 1,527.89
470218 Stuart, Isabel B. 1,212.08
470219 Stuart, Isabel B. 1,224.87
470246 Schmitt, Minnie 870.16
470702 Sheridan, Mary Harris 132.63
470823 Stack, Mary 3,693.55
470890 Steinmetz, Clara 120.83
471073 See, Frederick, or 1,975.78
471953 Schmidt, Elizabeth J. 309.46
472213 Stifler, Francis M., or 125.97
472214 Stifler, Francis M., or 417.49
472964 Sandstrom, Bernadette 793.94
482054 Schechtar, Sam 161.61
424301 Steward, Adah M. 114.87
424824 Schellhaas, Richard C. 3,663.62
425473 Schmidt, Dorothy E. 129.96
426987 Schmitz, William H. 82.01
427035 Swast, Elener P. 62.12
427407 Siedle, Elsie M. 522.91
429713 St. Andrew's Church 63.79
430776 Suebert, Marcella M. 389.34
431275 Schoen, Elsie 259.50
431917 Steelman, Walter A., or 3,780.74
441542 Staley, Samuel E. 2,179.11
442305 Seibert, Ella 6,482.71
442489 Singer, Myer W. 123.23
442866 Smith, Robert W., or 92.68
443900 Steinecker, Raymond 80.04
493211 Schwab, John C. E. 3,260.27
425354 Schaldenbrand, Elizabeth 3,677.32
493328 Stout, Alice S. 3,094.90
493740 Smith, Edna Marie 4,131.96
494309 Shapiro, Myer or 1,412.05
494601 Schmidt, Henry W., or 72.05
499813 Schneider, Joseph P., or 3,184.44
499876 Schmid, Anna R. B. 111.43
500360 Smith, Kathryn E. 1,918.31
500363 Stampahar, Louis J. 444.93
500585 Smyers, Wilbur C. 100.48
415124 Shay, Elizabeth C. 332.52
416029 Sukites, Fred, Jr. 258.95
416037 Steuer, Louis W., (Jr.), or 2,137.90
418313 Sloaf, Mary 104.58
421331 Straka, Joseph P. 268.17
422314 Savage, Agnes 441.76
423089 Schultz, Hattie L. 243.87
423644 Schmitter Rene C., or 228.03
432228 Schmidtt, Catherine P. 246.07
432444 Siegwarth, William J., or 168.31
432680 Stitis, Charles H., or 9,809.53
432699 Schollaert, Joseph 65.32
434425 Shevlin, Harry V., or 285.46
434583 Schmitt, Albert G. 89.77
434959 Stiveson, Rose 600.98

435648	Seymour, Frederick T.	$268.16
436174	Schwartz, Howard H., or	132.46
437035	Selwood, William H.	563.44
437474	Smith, Margaret Hare	62.87
437094	See, George W.	201.58
438965	Shissler, Margaret	215.50
479442	Scanlon, Coleman R.	414.00
479677	Stahl, Walter D., or	459.66
479851	Segall, Rae	113.22
480015	Starr, Margaret Ramsey	115.31
480131	Snee, John V., and	426.61
480444	Shupinka, Jennie Elizabeth	3,288.07
480656	Schlutz, Elizabeth K.	368.89
480657	Schlutz, Elizabeth K.	369.89
480963	Scran, Beatrice C.	640.60
481276	Steinfeld, Sylvia	430.41
481682	Susko, Paul P., or	92.62
489341	Speer, Tillie	1,088.03
489407	Schwer, Kenneth T., or	164.19
489777	Shilling, Martha M.	555.03
490804	Simmons, Gladys	552.24
362064	Smith, Esther	217.63
367644	Stirm, William, Estate of	4,296.14
371185	Schleigh, George H.	106.96
372484	Silbermann, Max R.	86.71
377863	Siger, Anna	1,616.76
391156	Sompel, Andy	2,077.05
391184	Schumacher, Elizabeth	97.53
392425	Simons, Lulu	268.45
396789	Smith, John	1,173.59
401568	Stiff, Catharine V.	4,443.16
450635	Stieren, Lenore C.	515.86
451629	Small, Anne	2,418.41
452588	Stevenson, Russell A., or	129.54
452841	Sack, Bessie Kann	132.31
453201	Schmidt, William G.	2,929.12
453979	Scheld, Mary Elizabeth	62.45
454166	Smyth, Edward L., or	212.23
454367	Schlicker, Lillian	676.31
454427	Stapsy, Katherine, or	88.08
463148	Second St. Paul's E. Lutheran Church	697.52
463967	Scott, Anna M.	185.53
463975	Stanchic, Thomas	1,153.94
464503	Shupinka, Jennie E.	503.57
466161	Stuart, Isabel B.	1,311.63
466828	Stein, Paul James	48.24
497075	Shook, Margaret T.	322.15
497532	Savage, Marie W.	107.73
497784	Shean, Grace M.	481.18
497865	Sparrow, John C., or	21,532.27
498003	Skillen, Edith	2,563.30
498044	Stark, Agnes	1,068.54
498089	Schmalz, Mabel I.	220.07
445239	Smith, Margaret Hare	62.87
445843	Smith, Agnes	2,836.38
445864	Skinner, Ed. P.	230.94
445064	Schneider, Reinhart J.	2,107.21
447060	Skinner, Cecil T.	1,016.74
447106	Stoy, Agnes Anna	240.67
447115	Starzewski, Helen	502.59
447893	Sauter, Erna	502.93
448671	Stanton, Kathryn B.,	92.22
449141	Skeegan, Harry	390.24
449258	Sauer, John A., or	1,268.45
449290	Shaw, William I.	1,099.11
449956	Shorey, Agnes Webb	863.30
459366	Schmidt, Louisa	160.76
459474	Shilling, Martha M.,	187.01
459476	Shilling, Martha M.	187.01
460206	Stern, Harry J.	63.96
460918	Sacklowsky, Ethel	3,211.94
461791	Scott, Robert King	32.09
462019	Steele, Nora	2,452.95
462422	Soltes, Helen R.	93.21
462770	Sauter, Erna	206.75
462840	Schmitt, Jr., Thomas M., or	32.09
462845	Sharpless, Richard K.	306.73
473222	Schofield, Cora	212.20
473613	Salisbury, Elizabeth G.	1,520.52
473650	Straub, Zerald B.	59.38
474229	Schmidt, Sr., Andrew J., or	1,124.81
474264	Schwer, Paul R.	617.27
474390	Shook, Margaret Irene	118.69
474501	Scully, Mayme J.	658.87
475596	Shuster, Helen	8,398.69
475821	Stepping, Anna, or	126.92
486568	Sterling, Norman L., or	73.27
486569	Sterling, Norman L., or	73.27
486570	Sterling, Norman L., or	73.27
141401	Schreiner, Ida	8,917.66
143187	Schreiner, Emma	8,619.85
155082	Sweeney, Alley, Estate of	1,970.49
202096	Shearer, Elizabeth S.	43.61
203925	Schaffnit, Leonora H.	318.94
225272	Stewart, James O.	880.08
238237	Seifert, Elizabeth	15,194.12
251015	Stroud, Helen L.	417.10
252831	Schaller, Michael	1,154.86
296879	Sloan, Clara V.	412.31
305639	Schnuth, Emma	226.45
322469	Smith, Isabella R.	3,033.14
325075	Spain, Nick	$1,532.41
326023	Stiffinsin, Rose	1,129.08
326024	Stiffinsin, Rose	1,129.08
327957	Schmidt, Dorothy E.	407.37
332040	Shiels, Eileen	6,351.61
332189	Spence, L. Isabel	44.19
337510	Stirling, George W.	128.41
341815	Suttle, Sadie L.	2,236.90
343448	Sweeney, Rose	12,981.97
349366	Sbasnick, John	3,851.27
350594	Sella, Cesare	3,897.30
455532	Stepping, Phillip J.	107.00
456093	Scannell, Josephine M.	213.51
456209	Stefanik, Rose	3,544.86
456365	Straka, William, or	11,370.57
456562	Smith, Robert W., or	176.86
457443	Sheffler, Freda	7,088.22
457546	Seskey, Raymond L., or	1,739.45
457991	Steibel, Jean M.	252.86
458930	Sullivan, Anna E.	856.92
476337	Seibt, Frank J.	3,639.23
477690	Steelman, Clara A.	945.91
186638	Schenck, Edmund J.	101.24
487631	Samuel, W. C.	93.12
487710	Smith, Harold P.	101.73
487757	Siwicki, Mary R., or	69.77
488294	Scott, Elizabeth F., or	615.06
491137	Stoner, Elizabeth P.	115.99
491145	Schmidt, Emma M., or	2,244.05
491226	Steinman, Paul Alan	737.27
491248	Stone, George, or	355.54
491498	Shine, Ann E.	821.53
491765	Siegal, Ethel R.	110.06
492270	Schmidt, Louisa	109.71
492287	Stalter, Richard P.	760.56
492360	Swaoger, Bernard J.	293.74
478013	Swenson, Edith Matilda	2,582.83
478808	Santmyer, Lewis B.	144.56
478809	Santmyer, Lewis B.	144.57
478841	Steinhart, Lee	601.77
495773	Sterling, Norman L., or	1,988.96
496834	Spargo, Gertrude	1,567.60
477980	Smith, Edith Rowan	178.09
482497	Schrurer, Harry F., or	5,401.01
482653	Siegal, Ethel Roth	518.67
482768	Shapira, Ida	5,384.81
482800	Saudauskas, Andrew, or	261.26
482949	Shields, Margaret L.	1,817.04
484237	Shakarian, David B.	773.26
484541	Solomon, Madeline J., or	240.32
484563	Stern, Rita	143.15
484699	Schwartz, George A., or	11,206.42
484789	Stadtmiller, Catherine L.	56.44
484815	Slean, Alicia	2,175.67
485626	Szatkowski, Stella, or	524.91
485954	Schmitter, Valine	110.51
501421	Schweitzer, Frieda	1,458.66
501692	Simon, Arthur J.	5,263.64
501707	Safko, Cecelia	1,122.35
501708	Safko, Ethel	1,122.35
502037	Summers, Blanche E.	1,207.94
502355	Stefik, Christian	1,276.51
442189	Schneider, Reinhart L. G.	1,758.92

T

415777	Timmins, Margaret	84.26
479648	Trowbridge, Gordon M.	48.33
480001	Teel, Janet Erskine Jones	115.31
481295	Taylor, Richard H., or	773.91
481971	Topping, Francis H.	244.23
489052	Thierauf, Dorothy, or	186.50
489131	Taborski, Henry, or	2,223.87
490364	Texter, John	8,553.05
491373	Tapolcai, Michael J.	175.99
491694	Thompson, Helen	1,100.92
491695	Thompson, Helen	550.46
492013	Thomas, Louiha E.	439.63
361963	Thomas, Elva W.	2,206.41
363555	Turner, Elvera S.	110.88
369538	Texter, George	4,851.68
372119	Todd, John W.	676.50
396845	Taylor, Mary H., Estate of	1,048.33
450341	Tracy, Marguerite C.	4,559.87
452549	Teoss, Martha	360.11
454736	Tieh, Ada R.	595.35
463130	Thornton, George E., and	82.64
466000	Teager, Eva	58.84
466807	Takacs, Margaret L.	496.04
447736	Tate, Ella M.	1,157.06
462257	Thorpe, William H.	418.49
475774	Trimble, Elizabeth Fisher	366.55
486850	Thill, Robert D., or	200.63
488583	Thiel, Alberta	1,936.70
488981	Thomas, Edna	4,559.04
424974	Titley, Pearl E.	295.42
440506	Tate, Helen E.	113.51
494541	Taylor, Sarah, E., or	388.03
494655	Tyson, Carolina Senise, or	5,279.61
499481	Tewgowski, Caesar F.	617.49
430805	Twin City Temple No. 117 Ladies Golden Eagle	42.76
467609	Trzcinska, Sofia	564.32
472075	Thompson, Anna C. D.	300.52
488954	Taylor, Carrie M., or	966.92
485613	Tambellini, Robert	2,448.61
485652	Tambellini, Rinaldo, or	56.41

446228	Theis, Matilda	$163.57
169754	Tidball, Samuel	799.04
184357	Thompson, Maria	41.91
226028	Thomas, Susie	103.73
273341	Thornton, Mary	139.32
477354	Tucker, Ruth, extrx.	188.42
478123	Taylor, J. Edward	170.62
478182	Tremier, Lois O.	3,258.21
478479	Trunzo, Lena J., or	139.78
495112	Tobin, Margaret J., or	8,591.81
495688	Theodore, Thomas	3,419.60
496095	Troxel, Zella May	429.41

U

406656	Ulmer, George M., or	9,997.79
426271	Underwood, Lillie K.	6,653.28
464684	Uhl, Mary Junge	879.27
478780	Urey, Nettie M.	5,965.86

V

421347	Valentine, John, or	1,019.65
492037	Volota, Helen	108.80
427563	Vassilarou, Froso	836.38
493412	Vikang, Liang	3,538.42
494194	Vojticek, Rose	1,088.22
499697	Vass, Joseph, or	112.10
365422	Voight, Ethel C.	2,868.11
380015	Van Kirk, Rose	101.08
452396	Vojtisek, Sylyvester	815.33
453729	Vlahos, Louis	1,449.32
460753	Varney, Wm. E.	15,843.29
473347	Van Cure, Esther N., or	39.68
474001	Vandervort, Jr., Malcolm S.	188.34
486718	Vance, Sr., Harry, or	178.39
484544	Valentine, Loraine	44.50
502032	Vokach, Florence N.	3,310.02

W

415703	Waldlere, Katherine	619.01
417632	Wolpert, Sadie M., or	960.66
417928	Williams, George F.	3,659.34
419337	Wolfson, Cyril Freda	1,432.00
421010	Waite, John, or	85.48
422781	Waldschmidt Mayme C.	1,727.07
422821	Wadsworth, William J.	93.27
423837	Work, Jessie	7,326.20
432546	Welsh, Anna	499.54
433673	Williams, Eleanor Claire	419.77
433905	Welch, Roberta A.	1,134.03
434435	Wohlgemuth, Julia	134.14
436897	Walker, Chas. E.	400.70
437739	Winters, J. M.	8,891.45
437866	Wadsworth, William J., or	265.14
438257	Wiberly, Norma	10,480.87
438284	Watt, Archie H.	4,238.57
479518	Wentzel, Marie, or	678.37
479789	Willig, Noretta M.	367.16
479944	Wilson, Mary O.	990.76
480693	Wallace, Thos. G., or	290.92
480719	Wuchenich, D. Michael	196.59
481013	Wise, Margaret W.	121.44
481177	Wilson, Floyd L.	77.30
491501	Wirtz, Ethel I.	1,761.12
492082	Widziusnas, Mary	219.79
492476	Wojciechowska, Nellie	3,291.86
193133	Weetman, Elizabeth	284.14
217817	Wilcox, Hattie E.	2,496.80
235677	Washington, Bertha	398.39
274718	Waltzer, George	1,438.01
285876	Wootton, Sara Fromhagen	26.49
287252	Wright, Matilda A.	7,042.66
306222	Wylie, Marcella	41.36
347439	Weinman, Edward C.	1,336.74
456815	Wetzel, Edward G., or	336.10
457250	Wirth, Peter, or	995.54
457373	Wolf, George E.	544.78
457449	Wood, Wm. K.	106.53
477247	Wasilewski, Elizabeth	56.33
477855	Weil, Mary B.	4,757.18
458827	Weaver, Jesse E., and	1,458.94
402161	Westberg, Irene Ester Knoblock	1,363.21
404274	Webber, Margaret M.	481.08
412402	Watkins, Lewis	105.87
412777	Williams, Sarah	458.14
469494	Westhoff, Wm. J., or	4,707.45
469972	Woods, William L.	166.58
472219	Wilson, Mary C.	4,813.45
472514	Watson, Josephine S.	67.46
483718	Weigold, Marie	159.24
502153	Westlake, Frances R., or	10,523.33
502222	Wilt, Jennie E., or	2,338.73
502842	Woods, Emma B.	875.04
424365	White, Zenaide H.	60.64
424380	White, Rose G.	6,918.12
425170	Walker, Freda E.	59.85
426338	Wootton, Frederick E., or	1,107.65
426541	Wolk, Morris	56.96
427013	White, Zenaide H.	209.31
429485	White, Margaret P.	432.98
429910	Weiner, Lillian	224.86
430158	Wagner, John, or	366.96
439580	Wells, Mary S.	1,892.72
440603	Wuslich, J. S.	84.40
440747	Work, Martha E.	117.64
441704	Wood, Bernard A., or	$7,518.32
421101	Wilson, Ida M.	1,214.40
442761	Winters, L. Crosby	213.94
443079	Ward, Sarah	1,121.19
493171	Wallace, Jean Grant	573.21
493662	Wlostowski, Bronislow	1,821.36
493863	Wiser, Lee A., or	1,946.28
499984	Watt, Michael Joseph	3,422.20
357586	Wick, Ann R.	173.21
360260	Wehner, Mathilda A.	1,395.13
370769	Williard, Louise	70.93
373221	Walker, Gilbert S.	437.40
396871	Woomer, Ida J.	1,149.53
450169	Willock, Hilla R.	11,956.01
452021	Whitlow, Philip S.	1,973.68
454043	Williams, Harry T., or	25.74
454091	Walker, J. Harvey, or	166.41
454170	Weller, Justine C.	1,399.02
454172	Williams, Charles A., or	2,906.03
454198	Williams, W. Lyle, or	2,443.15
464400	Weigold, Marie	77.71
464406	Wise, Philip L., or	138.39
466109	Weir, Mary E.	204.68
466131	Willock, Hilda R.	622.53
466483	Westlake, Frances R. C.	18,577.51
497689	Wiener, Philip S., or	118.49
498883	Waltmire, Della M.	247.81
445370	Wolfe, Clara	792.38
445696	Watson, Laura H.	766.33
447410	Whitty, Frank L.	571.85
448923	Wahlberg, Esther J.	4,666.15
449811	Williams, John E.	55.22
449898	Wilson, Alice Sarah	88.28
459509	Watson, Johephine S.	115.88
459545	Waldschmidt, Frederick A., or	1,271.61
459909	Wuchenich, D. Michael, and	205.69
462367	Williams, Harold C., or	2,435.15
462571	Woozley, Mattie M.	558.04
473398	Weaver, Ruth M.	1,197.11
474162	West, Charles R., or	293.94
474455	Winter, Ethel M.	132.61
475400	Wright, Ida J.	1,155.22
486454	Wilmes, Herbert J.	9,481.34
487648	Wittman, Helen L.	296.73
488067	Weigand, Anna E.	91.68
488324	White, Jennie	84.05
488586	Wilkinson, Lottie, or	129.04

Y

153391	Yergan, Mary C.	138.58
456290	Young, Eleanor Simington	3,062.02
456786	Yantek, Anne	2,011.47
477427	Yekel, Ruth E.	67.56
489377	Younger, Eliza J.	779.13
482368	Young, Dorothy S.	155.49
446842	Young, Elizabeth	421.46
473309	Yost, Anna	3,378.82
488638	Young, Eleaenor Simington, or	2,271.44

Z

471139	Zeyfang, Minnie	225.87
471884	Zanover, Martha	120.00
483051	Zenchak, Julia, or	1,015.52
430284	Zwergel, Anna E.	348.28
443701	Zipf, R. A., or	8,194.78
395576	Zeyfang, Wilma A.	178.58
491650	Zajack, Mary J.	618.94
461738	Zimmerman, Anna	61.46
474811	Zeigler, Laura E.	4,254.18
475454	Ziefel, Margaret J.	143.97

ELMER S. STANIER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1st, 1953

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of

CITY TRUSTS

of the

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR 1951

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Membership of the Board of Directors of City Trusts
Committee Assignments
Stated Meetings of Committees
Appointments to the Board of Directors of City Trusts
Principal of the Residuary Fund
Expenditures for Support and Maintenance of Girard College

Enrollment in Girard College
Girard College Generally
Real Estate Within the City of Philadelphia
Investments in Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages
Ward's Estates
Fire Insurance Fund
Delaware Avenue Fund
Real Estate Without the City of Philadelphia
Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts
Financial Statements
Collective Legal Investment Fund
Unapplied Mortgage Receipts
Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants
Index—Financial Statements
Index—Minor Trusts

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS

1952

President

John A. Diemand

Vice-Presidents

Ernest T. Trigg — Effingham B. Morris, Jr.
Thomas B. K. Ringe

Directors

Revelle W. Brown	Hubert J. Horan, Jr.
Samuel H. Daroff	Geo. F. Norton
Walter B. Gibbons	Thomas A. Shallow
Herbert W. Goodall	Morris Wolf

Members of the Board, "Ex-Officio"

Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Mayor

James A. Finnegan, President of City Council

W. Henry Gillam, Jr., General Manager

G. Curtis Pritchard, Secretary

Office—120 So. Third Street

Stated Meetings on the Third Friday
of Each Month at 1:30 P.M.
at 120 So. Third Street

(April and October Meetings at Girard College)

COMMITTEES

HOUSEHOLD, GIRARD COLLEGE

Thomas A. Shallow, Chairman

Ernest T. Trigg	Herbert W. Goodall
Effingham B. Morris, Jr.	Samuel H. Daroff
Geo. F. Norton	

INSTRUCTION, GIRARD COLLEGE

Thomas B. K. Ringe, Chairman

Ernest T. Trigg	Hubert J. Horan, Jr.
Effingham B. Morris, Jr.	Geo. F. Norton
Morris Wolf	

ADMISSIONS AND STUDENT RELATIONS, GIRARD COLLEGE

Geo. F. Norton, Chairman

Effingham B. Morris, Jr.	Herbert W. Goodall
Morris Wolf	Samuel H. Daroff
Walter B. Gibbons	President City Council

GIRARD ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY

Revelle W. Brown, Chairman

Thomas A. Shallow	Thomas B. K. Ringe
Morris Wolf	Geo. F. Norton
Walter B. Gibbons	President City Council

GIRARD ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY

Morris Wolf, Chairman

Hubert J. Horan, Jr., Associate Chairman

Ernest T. Trigg	Revelle W. Brown
Thomas A. Shallow	Herbert W. Goodall

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS

Ernest T. Trigg, Chairman

Thomas A. Shallow	Hubert J. Horan, Jr.
Walter B. Gibbons	Samuel H. Daroff
Thomas B. K. Ringe	President City Council

FINANCE

Walter B. Gibbons, Chairman

Effingham B. Morris, Jr.	Herbert W. Goodall
Thomas B. K. Ringe	Revelle W. Brown
Hubert J. Horan, Jr.	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President of the Board and Chairmen of the Standing Committees

---

The President of the Board is ex-officio a member of all Standing Committees

STATED MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Wednesday before Third Friday
at 1600 Arch Street 12 Noon

Finance

Third Friday
at 120 So. Third Street, 12:30 P.M.
(April and October at Wills Eye Hospital)
Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts

Third Friday

at 120 So. Third Street, 1:30 P.M.
(April and October at Girard College)

Household
Instruction
Admissions and Student Relations
Girard Estate Within the City
Girard Estate Without the City

Executive

At the call of the Chairman

MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL BOARD APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1869

GUSTAVUS S. BENSON	Died March 22, 1883
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	Resigned Dec. 22, 1884
JAMES CAMPBELL	Died Jan. 27, 1893
JAMES L. CLAGHORN	Died Aug. 25, 1884
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS	Resigned June 11, 1884
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	Resigned Sept. 9, 1874
EDWARD KING	Resigned Feb. 14, 1872
WILLIAM B. MANN	Died Oct. 17, 1896
JOHN H. MICHENER	Died Sept. 16, 1906
HENRY M. PHILLIPS	Died Aug. 28, 1884
GEORGE H. STUART	Died April 11, 1890
WILLIAM WELSH	Died Feb. 11, 1878

APPOINTMENTS ON BOARD SUBSEQUENT TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1869

	Appointed	
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	Feb. 14, 1872	Died Oct. 9, 1892
LOUIS WAGNER	Jan. 4, 1875	Died Jan. 15, 1914
GEORGE L. HARRISON	March 18, 1878	Resigned Dec. 17, 1881
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS	Jan. 7, 1882	Died March 29, 1900
JOSEPH L. CAVEN	March 31, 1883	Died March 17, 1907
WILLIAM L. ELKINS	Oct. 6, 1884	Died Nov. 7, 1903
JAMES SIMPSON	Oct. 6, 1884	Resigned March 5, 1888
RICHARD VAUX	Oct. 6, 1884	Died March 22, 1895
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE	Jan. 12, 1885	Died April 19, 1899
ALEXANDER BIDDLE (Reappointed)	April 2, 1888	Died May 2, 1899
JOHN H. CONVERSE	June 3, 1889	Died May 3, 1910
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY	June 2, 1890	Resigned May 18, 1903
JOHN K. CUMING	Dec. 5, 1892	Died Dec. 17, 1915
DALLAS SANDERS	March 6, 1893	Resigned March 15, 1906
JOHN M. CAMPBELL	April 15, 1895	Died Dec. 25, 1920
EDWIN S. STUART	Dec. 7, 1896	Resigned Nov. 12, 1931
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT	June 5, 1899	Died June 1, 1912
ALFRED MOORE	June 4, 1900	Resigned Jan. 8, 1920
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN	Sept. 21, 1903	Died May 6, 1940
WILLIAM POTTER	Jan. 4, 1904	Died April 29, 1926
EDWARD B. SMITH	March 26, 1906	Died Jan. 7, 1918
CHARLES E. MORGAN	Dec. 17, 1906	Died March 4, 1917
SAMUEL DICKSON	June 3, 1907	Died May 28, 1915
SAMUEL BELL, JR.	June 3, 1910	Resigned April 3, 1929
HOBART A. HARE	Oct. 4, 1912	Died June 15, 1931
D. NEWLIN FELL	Dec. 4, 1914	Died Sept. 22, 1919
GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR.	June 4, 1915	Died Feb. 25, 1916
MAYER SULZBERGER	Jan. 3, 1916	Died April 20, 1923
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER	May 24, 1916	Died Feb. 24, 1923
GEORGE J. ELLIOTT	June 6, 1917	Died Nov. 11, 1925
HAMPTON L. CARSON	March 1, 1918	Died Nov. 29, 1930
OWEN J. ROBERTS	Dec. 5, 1919	Resigned Nov. 20, 1922
WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY	Feb. 20, 1920	Died Nov. 1, 1945
MURTHA P. QUINN	March 4, 1921	Died June 8, 1928
THOMAS S. GATES,	Dec. 1, 1922	Resigned March 29, 1928
WILLIAM L. NEVIN	April 23, 1923	Resigned Sept. 15, 1933
SAMUEL D. LIT	June 4, 1923	Died Feb. 28, 1929
SYDNEY E. HUTCHINSON	Dec. 4, 1925	Resigned June 15, 1939
ALBERT M. GREENFIELD	June 4, 1926	Resigned May 26, 1951
CHARLES Y. AUDENRIED	April 10, 1928	Resigned March 4, 1929
ERNEST T. TRIGG	March 18, 1929	
JOSEPH GILFILLAN	March 18, 1929	Died Oct. 26, 1951
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS, JR.	April 17, 1929	
MORRIS WOLF	Dec. 5, 1930	
J. WILLISON SMITH	July 1, 1931	Died March 10, 1942
ROLAND S. MORRIS	Dec. 4, 1931	Died Nov. 22, 1945
THOMAS A. SHALLOW	Jan. 5, 1934	
JOHN A. DIEMAND	Nov. 10, 1939	
E. LAWRENCE FELL	June 14, 1940	Died Sept. 26, 1943
WALTER B. GIBBONS	Dec. 6, 1940	
JOSEPH R. ROLLINS	Dec. 3, 1942	Resigned April 2, 1946
THOMAS B. K. RINGE	Dec. 2, 1943	
GEO. F. NORTON	Dec. 6, 1945	
HUBERT J. HORAN, JR.	March 7, 1946	
HERBERT W. GOODALL	June 6, 1946	
REVELLE W. BROWN	Oct. 4, 1951	
SAMUEL H. DAROFF	Dec. 6, 1951	

Eighty-second Annual Report of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS

To the Council of the City of Philadelphia, to the Board of Appointment composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, and to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the will of Stephen Girard, deceased, and the Act of Assembly approved June 30, 1869, the Board of Directors of City Trusts respectfully presents this report of the several Trusts under its administration for the year 1951.

Mr. Albert M. Greenfield, who was appointed a member of the Board June 4, 1926, resigned May 26, 1951. The Board adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Albert M. Greenfield, upon completion of twenty-five years of membership on the Board of Directors of City Trusts, of the City of Philadelphia, has resigned from the Board; and

"Whereas, throughout that period of time he has, with fidelity and prudence, contributed much of his time to the work of the Board in its administration of the numerous trusts committed to its care; and

"Whereas, in the faithful performance of his duties he has given unstintingly of the talents with which he is so richly endowed in the solution of many of the problems of the Board,

"Now, Therefore, the Board of Directors of City Trusts, at its regular meeting held July 20, 1951 does hereby

"Resolve, that the Board record its grateful appreciation to Albert M. Greenfield for the faithful performance of all the tasks committed to his care throughout the quarter-century of his service on this Board; for the skill that he has employed in the conduct of the work of the various Committees on which he has held membership; and, notably, his wise guidance and efficient administration of the Committees on which he has served as Chairman; all of which services have borne fruit for the beneficiaries of the Trusts administered by the Board and have added largely to the efficiency of its administration.

In recording this affectionate tribute to Albert M. Greenfield the members of this Board likewise record their feeling of deep personal loss in his resignation and, mindful that the high motives of charity and humanity which have always prompted his work on the Board will continue to expand and contribute much to the civic welfare, express their abiding wish that many years of health and happiness will be granted to him for the continuance of his good work for the benefit of others.

"And Further Resolve, that the foregoing preambles and Resolution shall be engrossed and presented to Mr. Greenfield as a testimonial of the affectionate respect in which he is held by the Board of Directors of City Trusts."

The Board of Appointment on October 4, 1951, appointed Mr. Revelle W. Brown to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Greenfield.

Mr. Joseph Gilfillan, who was appointed a member of the Board March 18, 1929, and who served as its President from March 1945, to December 1950, died October 26, 1951. The Board adopted the following Minute:

"Less than a year ago Joseph Gilfillan declined re-election as President of our Board, and at that time we had reason to believe that by relieving him of the burdens of that distinguished position we might enable him to preserve his strength and long continue to aid us with his advice as a member of our Board.

"At our meeting in January of 1951 we adopted a minute in which we expressed our recognition of the value of his services to the Board, our hope for a con-

tinuance of his association with our Board, and the depth of the affection which we had for him.

"We regret that our hope was realized for only the short time between then and the time of his death on October 26, 1951.

"After having served with him for over twenty-two years, the void left by his death is difficult for us to accept, and in our mind's eye we shall not forget the dignity and humor with which he presided at our meetings. In the normal course of events it is inevitable that new workers should take up the tasks ahead, and that older ones must drop them, but it would be sad indeed if our memories were as short as the lives of those who thus pass from the scene.

"Certainly, we who knew Joseph Gilfillan well, will not forget him, and always will sympathize with those who were privileged to have closer relations with him in business and in family circles."

The Board of Appointment on December 6, 1951, appointed Mr. Samuel H. Daroff to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Gilfillan.

The principal of the Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31 to $68,589,-247.26, or $2,090,195.87 more than at the end of the year 1950.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support of Girard College amounted to $2,208,142.59, an increase of $44,495.14 over the preceding year. The average number of students maintained was 1,303 and the cost of maintenance per capita $1,694.66. This is an increase of $46.80 over 1950.

Total student enrollment, January 1, 1951 ..	1,305	
Students admitted during the year	154	1,459
Indentures cancelled	125	
Students leaving at eighteen years of age ..	32	
Students expelled	1	158
Total student enrollment, December 31, 1951		1,301

The year 1951 was the second complete year of operation under the reorganization of staff, schedule, and program effected in September 1949, which sought more effective administration and lower costs. Retirements and resignations brought considerable change of personnel and expansion in the number of resident masters in the upper residence halls. While each position made vacant was critically scrutinized in order to determine if it could be left unfilled, the difficulty of filling all positions, both professional and non-professional, with satisfactory persons greatly increased. Cost-of-living increases, which were granted at the beginning of the year to the majority of the staff, were greatly appreciated. Physical examinations of all members of the staff have begun under the School Health Act of the Commonwealth.

The boys have had a good year. The Student Center has shown progress, and boys willingly bear its operating responsibility. Unfavorable economic conditions have not affected undergraduates in the way that they have impaired the morale of educational workers here and elsewhere. The decline in the purchasing power of the dollar has led to considerable curtailment and retrenchment, most notably the closing of the Girard College Camp, the deferment of much maintenance, and the cutting back of the size of the College staff. An example of economies that have been more beneficial is the consolidation of the handling of clothing distribution in the upper residence halls.

Surveys have been made of our food service and our educational program, as well as the clothing function. In the face of the economies forced by inflation, a new roof had to be placed upon the Chapel. Other physical changes made during the year were the building of a vault in the basement of Founder's Hall for the papers of Stephen Girard, the installation of fluorescent lighting in the study rooms of some of the upper residence halls, and the replacement of the motion picture projector and screen in the High School auditorium. For insurance purposes an appraisal of the contents of all Girard College buildings was made during the year.

The income from the property of the Girard Estate Within the City, as compared with the preceding year, is as follows:

	Gross	Net
1951	$2,566,182.42	$898,858.60
1950	2,761,700.07	931,478.08
Decrease	$195,517.65	$32,619.48

During the year 1951 settlements were completed for 348 houses in South Philadelphia, each sale having been approved by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County.

The complete modernization of the Stephen Girard Building, including installation of new elevators and air-conditioning, was begun during the year ,with completion expected by October 1, 1952.

The generation of steam and domestic hot water was discontinued at the Passyunk Power Plant on January 15, 1951. The machinery was dismantled and sold, the stack was demolished and the site leased to the United States Government at a rental of $10,000 per annum.

The Philadelphia Housing Authority was granted an option to purchase approximately four (4) acres of ground on the east side of Vare Avenue between 27th and 28th Streets for the sum of $46,000.

The amount invested on December 31, 1951, in bonds, preferred and common stocks and mortgages for the Residuary Fund was $59,941,673.28, or $4,103,386.89 more than in 1950, and the net income therefrom amounted to $1,600,555.56.

The City of Philadelphia, as guardian of 1,158 minors, at present or formerly students in Girard College holds assets amounting to $1,174,220.64, composed as follows:

$ 9,500, par value, United States Treasury bonds	$659.80
565,325, maturity value, United States Savings Bonds	424,410.25
Cash—Philadelphia Saving Fund Society ..	387,279.64
Cash—Western Saving Fund Society	345,908.67
Cash—Pennsylvania Company	6,962.28
	$1,174,220.64

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to $667,-223.46. The risks being carried amount to $1,614,800, of which $652,000 has been re-insured. The Fund suffered no fire loss during the year.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City the expense of lighting and of minor items incident thereto of the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and Delaware River, has been paid in the amount of $8,090.98.

The receipts from property of the Girard Estate Without the City, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

1951	$1,641,959.08	$1,216,551.79
1950	1,452,932.17	980,120.72
Increase	$189,026.91	$236,431.07

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate during the year 1951 was 1,575,570.60 gross tons, a decrease as compared with 1950 of 16,366.60 gross tons, or 1.02%. The shipment was made up as follows:

Shipped to Market—Fresh mined	1,466,828.20
Bank Coal	108,742.40
Total	1,575,570.60

The total shipment from the region for the year 1951, as reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines was 37,001,589 gross tons, an increase of 2,866,238 gross tons, or 8.40% as compared with 34,135,351 gross tons for 1950. The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipments was 4.26% as compared with 5.69% in 1950.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 35,086.80 tons, 2.18% of the total production of 1,610,657.40 tons, a decrease of 213 tons, and an increase of 0.01% as compared with 2.17% in 1950. The substitution of electricity for steam continues to be the chief factor in the lessening consumption of boiler fuel. The average for the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, when there were no collieries operated by electricity, was 10.92%.

During the eighty-nine years of active mining on the Girard Estate there have been marketed from it 137,772,170.35 tons.

The coal leases at the end of the year were seventeen in number, the same as the end of 1950, as follows:

COAL LEASES

Lease	Lessee
Hammond	Hammond Coal Company
East Bear Ridge	Gilberton Coal Company
East Bear Ridge—Wm. Penn Barrier Pillar	Stauffer and Klimas
Packer No. 5	Gilberton Coal Company
Packer Nos. 2-3-4	Locust Coal Company
Packer No. 2 and Packer No. 5 Reservation Pillar	Locust Coal Company
Weston and Packer Nos. 2 and 4 Silt Banks	Weston Dodson & Co., Inc.
Continental	Hazle Brook Coal Company
Packer No. 4 and Wm. Penn Barrier Pillar	Locust Coal Company
Wm. Penn Banks and Strippings	Gilberton Coal Company
Wm. Penn Refuse Bank	George W. Ryon
Wm. Penn Banks Nos. 1 and 2	McCormick Associates
Wm. Penn Shaft Pillar	George W. Ryon
Kehley's Run Strippings	Locust Coal Company
Kehley's Run Banks	Gilberton Coal Company
Daniel and Samuel Rees Tracts	Pine Ridge Mining Co., Inc.
John Brady, Edward Lynch and Joseph Howell Tracts	Anthony Tarone

The separate trust funds included in the group designated Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts number eighty-one (81), two more than in the preceding year.

The total principal of these trusts on December 31, 1951, amounted to $3,887,615.67, exclusive of the value of real estate devised and still held by the several trusts. The income received during the year amounted to $814,297.37, of which $690,008.45 represented income from the operation of Wills Eye Hospital and the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute. The disbursements during the year amounted to $791,449.66, of which $705,451.43 represents the cost of operation and maintenance of the Wills Eye Hospital and the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute. The cost of administration amounted to $16,718.56, which was charged to the several trusts in proportion to their investments, with a minimum charge of $5.00.

The Wills Eye Hospital, the largest of our trusts, next to the Girard Estate, occupies a unique place in the minds and hearts of the people all over the United States and in many parts of the world.

From a meager beginning in 1832, it has grown to be the second largest eye hospital in the world and the only one in this country devoted to the practice of ophthalmology.

During its 119 years of outstanding service to persons suffering from ocular disorders, it has administered to approximately 1,520,000 clinic patients, 133,000 bed patients, and performed more than 205,000 operations.

This was all made possible through an initial generous and philanthropic action of James Wills, who directed that the $108,396.00 which he left in trust to the City of Philadelphia, be used to establish a hospital "for the Relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame."

The hospital's endowment fund, exclusive of the value of the buildings and grounds, is $559,234.53.

The Wills Eye Hospital continues to be a "Mecca" for those with eye troubles who are unable to pay for private medical service or drugs. During the year 1951 a total of 20,596 patients, making 103,345 visits, were admitted to the clinics, 15,948 others were treated in our emergency treatment rooms, and we administered to 3,905 bed patients.

Contrary to general opinion, this hospital receives no financial support from either the City of Philadelphia or the Girard Estate. It does, however, receive an appropriation from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which varies biennially and is earmarked to meet a part of the cost of caring for ward patients only.

Substantial strides toward the realization of an adequately staffed, fully equipped, complete Research Laboratory have been made. A contract for renovating the building which will house the laboratory was awarded during the year and the work is rapidly nearing completion. Vida Lodge, a women's charitable group, volunteered to purchase medical equipment necessary for full scale operation. It is expected that this laboratory, so essential to the development of advanced procedures in the field of diagnosis and improved methods of treatment, will be completed and in operation by mid-summer of 1952.

There are a total of one hundred fourteen (114) doctors on the professional staff of Wills Eye Hospital, as follows:

Opthalmologists	74	
Consultants	28	
Resident Physicians	12	
		114

The Board of Attending Surgeons is presently composed of:

Warren S. Reese, M.D., President
William J. Harrison, M.D., Vice-President
James S. Shipman, M.D., Secretary
Louis Lehrfeld, M.D.
Carroll R. Mullen M.D., Executive Surgeon
Edmund B. Spaeth, M.D.
Isaac S. Tassman, M.D.
Wilfred E. Fry, M.D.
P. Robb McDonald, M.D.

The Third Annual Clinical Conference, held on March 16th and 17th, 1951 was attended by more than 310 opthalmologists from all sections of the United States, Puerto Rico, Mexico and Canade. Sixteen (16) formal papers, highlighting new procedures and methods of treatment developed at the hospital during the year, were presented. An innovation during the conference was the presentation of eye surgery on color television.

As in the past several doctors on our staff were invited, during the year, to give lectures throughout the country on subjects relating to the eye. Practically all of these were published in recognized medical journals.

Under authority of an Act of Assembly, approved April 16, 1838, permitting such use of the income when not needed for the purpose for which the fund was created, $325.00 of the income of the John Bleakly Yellow Fever Fund was applied toward the maintenance of the Wills Eye Hospital.

From the income of the Mary Shields Hospital Fund, the sick and insane poor at the Philadelphia General Hospital have been provided with comforts not otherwise available at a cost of $978.52.

By Decree of Court, dated September 10, 1934, the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute was established on the mezzanine floor of the Wills Eye Hospital building. During the year 1951 a total of 4,112 patients were admitted for clinic and hospital care at a cost of $54,306.28.

From the income of the Henry B. Palethorp Fund the sum of $120.00 was applied toward the maintenance and support of the Wills Eye Hospital.

The Philadelphia General Hospital made no recommendations for the purchase, from the income of the Margaret E. Cavenaugh Fund, of delicacies for the female sick suffering from cancer in Philadelphia General Hospital.

From the income of the George L. and Mary McMichael Harrison Memorial Fund the sum of $425.40 was applied to extend and conduct the work of the Radiological Department of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

From the income of the Abraham and Hannah Merzbacher and Sadie Merzbacher Windner Memorial Fund the sum of $75.00 has been applied toward the maintenance of the Wills Eye Hospital.

The Philadelphia General Hospital made two recommendations for financial assistance, from the income of the J. William White Fund, to patients discharged from the Surgical Wards of the Philadelphia General Hospital, to help them secure steady employment. Both cases have been investigated and approved; the amount of financial assistance extended will appear in a later report. By Decree of Court, dated July 25, 1951, authority was granted to pay out the income whenever and as often as income is available, instead of once annually as provided in the will.

From the income of the C. Henderson Supplee Fund the sum of $3,673.35 was expended for convalescent care of fifty-six (56) individuals whose applications had been approved in accordance with the provisions of the instrument creating the trust, as follows:

	No.	Cost
Dunwoody Home, Newtown Square, Pa. ..	28	$2,129.55
Broomall Convalescent Home, Broomall, Pa.	23	1,329.85
Willow Crest, Willow Grove, Pa.	3	106.95
Bethesda Home, Collingdale, Pa.	1	80.00
Children's Seashore House, Atlantic City, N. J.	1	27.00
	56	$3,673.35

From the income of the Juliana H. Good Fund the sum of $48.89 was expended for the purchase of books for the library of the House of Correction at Holmesburg.

From the income of the Roberts School Fund the sum of $6.75 was expended for the purchase of magazines for use in the John Marshall School, Griscom and Sellers Streets, Frankford, in the district formerly known as Oxford Township.

From the income of the Stephen Girard School Fund the sum of $132.12 was expended for the purchase of books for the use of the George W. McCall Public School, Sixth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia.

From the income of the Rittenhouse School Fund the sum of $270.00 was expended for the purchase of scholastic equipment for the use of the Alfred Crease School on Wissahickon Avenue, above Walnut Lane.

The Scholarships presently being awarded from the Simon Muhr Scholarship Fund are for a term of four (4) years as $600 per annum. At present the fund is maintaining eight (8) scholarships, as follows:

	Attending	Expires	Paid During 1950
Joseph Cramer	Temple University	1952	$532.25
Saraha A. Meinhardt ..	West Chester Teachers	1952	541.66
Sandra Schwartz	Temple University	1953	578.30
Martin Brill	Drexel Institute	1953	544.70
Margaret Jefraim	Mount Holyoke College	1954	650.00
Martin E. Levy	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1954	600.00
Robert D. Klein	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1955	300.00
Elizabeth Mae Moore ..	Temple University	1955	256.50
			$4,003.41

An additional $300.00 was paid for Mr. Solomon Rudman, attending the University of Pennsylvania, who completed his course during the year 1951.

Under rules adopted by the Board of Directors of City Trusts on July 9, 1896, the scholarships are awarded upon the recommendation of the Simon Muhr Scholarship Commission, presently composed of:

Dr. Edwin B. Williams, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania
Dr. Merle M. Odgers, President of Girard College
Walter Biddle Saul, President of the Board of Public Education
Hon. James Gay Gordon, Jr., President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2
Hon. Nochem S. Winnet and Bert W. Levy, Acting Secretary, Executors and Trustees of the Estate of Simon Muhr, deceased

Upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College the Lawrence Todd Scholarship Fund provided financial aid in the amount of $2,568.05 to thirty-two (32)

graduates of Girard College who are attending higher institutions of learning, and who, in the opinion if the Board, are worthy of such assistance.

Upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College, financial aid in the amount of $200.00 was granted from the income of the James H. Windram Scholarship Fund to two (2) graduates of Girard College, attending higher institutions of learning, and who were deemed deserving of such assistance.

No recommendations were received from the President of Girard College for the purchase of text books or other scholastic equipment for graduates of Girard College pursuing their studies in other institutions of learning, from the income of the James E. Lennon Fund.

From the income of the Fred Gowing Memorial Scholarship Fund financial aid in the amount of $500.00 was granted to the following graduates of the Philadelphia High School for Girls:

Patricia Weikel	Gettysburg College	$200.00	
Ruth C. McCuen	Univ. of Pennsylvania	300.00	
			$500.00

Upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College financial aid in the amount of $200.00 was granted from the income of the George W. Meyer Scholarship Fund to Charles Weiss, a graduate of Girard College attending Harvard University.

The scholarships presently being awarded from the George W. Fetter Scholarship Fund are for a term of four (4) years at $400 per annum. At present the fund is maintaining three (3) scholarships, as follows:

	Attending	Expires	Paid During 1951
Marjorie A. Brophy	Immaculata College	1953	$387.50
Margaret F. Turner	Temple University	1954	410.00
Audrey Braverman	Temple University	1955	243.00
			$1,040.50

An additional $380.50 was paid for Claire J. Baldwin, attending Temple University, and Rosemary T. Mulvanty, attending Immaculata College who completed their courses during the year 1951.

By Decree of Court, dated July 1, 1947, the income of the Inez Walsh Fulton Scholarship Fund is being accumulated until the amount is adequate and sufficient to provide a scholarship to Jefferson Medical College for a Protestant graduate of Girard College for training in general medicine during a course of four years.

Upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College financial aid in the amount of $1,398.60 was extended from the income of the Harry Brocklehurst Fund for the use and benefit of former students of Girard College.

From the income of the John R. Neison Fund the sum of $3,245.00 was expended in providing assistance to thirty-seven (37) graduates of Girard College attending higher institutions of learning.

No recommendations were received from the President of Girard College for the use of the income of the Elmer E. Rodenbaugh Fund for the needs, service or benefit of graduates of Girard College.

By adjudication of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated July 2, 1951, the Board of Directors of City Trusts was awarded one-sixth of the net income,not in excess of $10,000 per annum, from the Estate of Henry G. Freeman, Jr., on behalf of Girard College and/or such of the students as may graduate from Girard College after September 18, 1948. During the year 1951 a pro-rata distribution in the amount of $42.06 was made to each of the 348 students comprising the graduating classes of January 1949, June 1949, January 1950, June 1950, January 1951 and June 1951.

From the income of the William C. Scott Fund the sum of $6,600.00 was applied to the use of Girard College, for the purchase of school supplies and expenses incidental to social activities.

Under the provisions of the instrument creating the trust, the income of the John Scott Medal Fund is to be "laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, but no one of such premiums to exceed twenty dollars, and along with which shall be given a copper medal with this inscription 'to the most deserving.'" The original bequest of $4,000, made in 1816, has since increased to $109,616.96.

By Decrees of Court, dated February 19, 1919, and November 20, 1921, the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, is authorized to distribute the income in premiums of the maximum value of $2,000, to be accompanied by the usual copper medal; and to make such rules and regulations for enabling it to make a wise selection of beneficiaries, either by the selection of an Advisory Board or otherwise, as it deems best; the premiums to be awarded for inventions that will be useful to mankind in the advancement of chemical, medical or any other science or development of industry in any form, the test being that the invention is, in the judgment of the Trustees, definitely accomplished and that it may add to the comfort, welfare and happiness of mankind.

The Advisory Committee, formed in accordance with the above Decrees, is presently composed of:

Ernest T. Trigg, Chairman
John W. Iliff, Secretary
Director Phila. Laboratory, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co.
Edwin G. Conklin
Emeritus Professor of Biology, Princeton University
J. Warren Kinsman
Vice-President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co.
Thomas A. Shallow
Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College
Wendel M. Stanley
Head of Department of Biochemistry, Univ. of California
Carroll P. Streeter
Managing Editor, Farm Journal
Edward R. Weidlein
Director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, University of Pittsburgh
Henry N. Paul, Jr.
Patent Attorney, Philadelphia

Corresponding Members:

Harlow Shapley
Director of Harvard College Observatory, Harvard University
Harold C. Urey
Professor, University of Chicago Institute for Nuclear Studies

During the year Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor, Washington University, resigned as a Corresponding Member.

Upon the recommendation of the Advisory Committee an award of $1,000.00, accompanied by the usual medal, was made to Dr. James F. Couch, Chemist, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, for the invention of a process for the extraction of rutin from buckwheat.

From the income of the Hannah Matilda Dodd Fund the sum of $51.00 was expended in the purchase and engraving of medals which were presented to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School, as follows:

Gold Medal	Doris R. Sweital
Silver Medal	Jessica Dragonette

From the income of the George A. Vare Medal Fund the sum of $36.00 was expended in the purchase of gold medals which were presented to the students attaining the highest standing at each semi-annual graduation from the Southern Manual Training High School, as follows:

January 1951	Allen Herring
June 1951	Anthony Santore

In accordance with Decree of Court, dated August 24, 1942, the sum of $20.00 was contributed to the Firemen's Pension Fund of the City of Philadelphia from the income of the Daniel Baugh Medal Fund.

Upon the recommendation of the Award Committee appointed by Hon. Bernard S. Samuel, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, the first Edward Powell Award was made to Horace P. Liversidge, he having, in the judgment of the committee, by his individual efforts and personal application to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the City of Philadelphia, succeeded in producing the best results for the benefit and prosperity of the city in that line. The award amounted to $10,066.86 accompanied by a gold medal suitably inscribed.

From the income of the Obadiah Wheelock Fund the sum of $3.69 was expended in the purchase of books for the Pedagogical Library of the Board of Public Education.

From the income of the Louis Wagner Prize Fund the sum of $60.50 was applied to the purchase of a gold watch which was presented to James J. O'Neill who graduated from Girard College in January 1951 with highest honors.

From the income of the Simon Gratz Prize Fund the sum of $200.00 was awarded in prizes of $25.00 each, to the following High School graduates who had attained the highest degree of proficiency in the knowledge and correct use. oral and written, of the English language:

	January 1951	June 1951
High School for Girls	Doris Sweital	Jessica Dragonette
Central High School	Howard S. Reilly	Harry Schwartz
West Philadelphia High School for Girls	Susan Berson	Lida Wachsler
Northeast High School	James Dolge	Ronald Mansdoerfer

From the income of the Joseph C. Ferguson Prize Fund the sum of $16.00 was awarded in prizes of $4.00 each to the boy and girl passing the best examinations or whose work in the last term of attendance at the Joseph C. Ferguson School at Seventh and Norris Streets, Philadelphia, was most satisfactory. The prizes were awarded to:

January 1951	June 1951
Albert Grossman	Arthur Karson
Patricia Buchta	Geraldine Feinberg

From the income of the Early Eighties Prize Fund the sum of $65.00 was distributed in prizes to eleven (11) members of the student body of Girard College, as follows:

Chemistry	—	James J. O'Neill ..	$10.00
		Peter Nordberg ..	7.00
Typewriting	—	Donald Loder	7.00
		Hugh Cline	5.00
Short Stories	—	Donald A. Dowden	7.00
		Charles Boswell ..	5.00
Essays	—	William Condor ..	6.00
		Harry McGuire ...	4.00
		Denis Deegan	2.00
Drafting	—	John DiCinque ...	7.00
Foundry Practice	—	Peter Barone	5.00
			$65.00

From the income of the Ruth Dene Award Fund the sum of $15.00 was awarded in January 1951 to Patsy Wilderman, a graduate of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, who was judged to have shown marked growth in character during her high school years.

From the income of the Edward Gideon Memorial Fund the sum of $12.86 was expended in the purchase of books to be added to "The Edward Gideon Memorial Book Shelf" in the Library for Teachers.

From the income of the Joseph G. Simcock Prize Fund the sum of $8.00 was awarded in June 1951, for having submitted the best essays on the latest developments in the steel industry, to the following students of Girard College:

Charles Mangione	$5.00
James Swahl	3.00
	$8.00

From the income of the Sherwood Githens Prize Fund the sum of $21.00 was distributed in prizes, for having performed outstanding work in public speaking, to the following members of the graduating classes of Girard College:

	February 1951	June 1951
First Prize $7.00	Joseph Camperson	Joseph McDevitt
Second Prize 3.50	Edward O. Gordon	Richard L. Conner

The George O. Frey Memorial Award and the James M. Hamilton Award were created during the year 1951 through the generosity of Horace B. Deal, now residing in St. Louis, Missouri, an alumnus of Girard College.

During the year 1951 no loans were granted by the Benjamin Franklin Fund, no persons having been found who possessed the necessary qualifications.

During the year 1951 no loans were granted by the John Scott Loan Fund, no persons having been found who possessed the necessary qualifications. This fund is identical in its provisions as that of Benjamin Franklin.

Upon the terms prescribed for the distribution of fuel from the various Fuel Funds, coal was distributed at a cost of $20,409.91, as follows:

	Tons	Cost
George Emlen	12	$208.47
City Fuel	6	108.36
Elias Boudinot	196	2,737.79
Stephen Girard	20	353.30
Esther Waters	14	242.65
Paul Beck	15	256.65
Thomas D. Grover	349	6,178.99
Frederic A. Sheaff	9	167.49
Mary Shields	15	274.65
Philip R. Freas	5	109.56
John E. Maynes	440	7,956.10
Murtha P. Quinn	13	234.93
Jennie E. Holloway	25	459.10
James Dutton	10	173.95
Spring Garden	5	90.95
Henry Seybert	27	483.32
William Carter	2	36.12
James Claypoole	1	18.06
Ann Armitt	1	18.06
B. W. & I. W. Morris	1	17.26
Bernard McMahon	2	35.77
Joseph Wright	14	248.39
Totals	1,182	$20,409.91

In addition to the sum stated as being paid by the Elias Boudinot Fund, the recipients of the coal furnished from this fund themselves paid $5.00 per ton, or $672.50.

In addition to the amount expended in the purchase of fuel the sum of $37.12 was expended from the income of the Thomas D. Grover Fund in the purchase of bread for the poor, and the sum of $50.60 for the care of the Grover burial lot in Union Cemetery.

In addition to the amount expended in the purchase of fuel the sum of $150.00 was expended from the income of the Murtha P. Quinn Fund in the purchase of eyeglasses for the poor.

From the income of the Archibald Thomson Fund a total of 2,601 loaves of bread were delivered to the poor of the City of Philadelphia at a cost of $455.47.

From the income of the Samuel Scotten Fund a total of 29 loaves of bread were distributed on February 23, 1951, this being his birthday, to the poor of the City of Philadelphia, at a cost of $5.22.

From the income of the Paul Beck Soup Fund the sum of $335.00 was contributed to the Western Soup Society to aid in its work of supplying the poor with soup.

From the income of the Andrew R. Chambers Fund the sum of $50.00 was contributed to the following Soup Societies:

Kensington Soup Society	$12.50	
Spring Garden Soup Society	12.50	
Western Soup Society	12.50	
Union Benevolent Association	12.50	$50.00

From the income of the Jacob J. Snyder Fund the sum of $240.00 was contributed to the Children's Heart Hospital.

As the distribution of money to the Alexander G. Mercer Fund has been received in instalments during the years when conditions arising from the war and post-war developments have made it impossible to carry out the intention of the testator to provide low cost housing, the fund is being held for use at a time when it will be more practicable to accomplish the desired purpose.

From the income of the Bushrod W. James Cemetery Fund the sum of $60.00 was expended for the care and maintenance of the cemetery lots in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia.

From the income of the Rudolph Blankenburg Pension Fund the following contributions have been made:

Police Pension Fund	$123.33	
Firemen's Pension Fund	123.33	
Teachers' Annuity Fund	123.33	$369.99

From the income of the Christian Schrack Fund the following contributions have been made:

Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission	$350.00	
Evangelical Lutheran Missions	350.00	
Catholic Missionary Society	350.00	
Visiting Nurse Society	350.00	
Friends Neighborhood Guild	350.00	
Home Missionary Society	350.00	$2,100.00

From the income of the Selden Twitchell Fund the sum of $540.00 was paid to the City Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia to be applied toward the care and maintenance of Independence Hall.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Public Education the sum of $5,650.00 was applied from the income of the Simon Gratz Teachers Fund to provide pecuniary relief in special cases of teachers and clerical assistants who are employed, or who have been employed, in the Public Schools of Philadelphia.

From the income of the Arthur J. Bedell Fund the sum of $100.00 was distributed in awards for the best clinical presentation submitted by the resident physicians at Wills Eye Hospital, as follows:

Dr. Albert E. Leggett	First Prize	$75.00
Dr. Richard H. Seeley	Second Prize	25.00
		$100.00

In addition to the amount expended in the purchase of fuel the sum of $135.00 was paid from the income of the Joseph Wright Fund to the Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, for the exclusive use of the Frankford branch.

From the income of the William D. and Mary Steuber Fund the sum of $260.00 was distributed in December 1951 to the following:

Catholic Children's Bureau	$130.00	
Crime Prevention Association	130.00	
		$260.00

From the income of the Samuel H. Ashbridge Fund the sum of $2,037.00 was expended in providing shelter and maintenance for four (4) indigent widows and single women, whose circumstances compel them to seek such assistance, and who met the requirements of the Decree of Court under which the fund is administered.

Under date of July 10, 1951, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an Act "Authorizing cities to establish and maintain common trust funds for the investment and reinvestment of the moneys of charitable uses or trusts, the charge or administration of which has been committed to their care or of the estates of minors of which they may be guardians providing for the administration of funds so established and prescribing the nature and kinds of investments which may be made therein."

The Act was approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on July 19, 1951, as Act No. 237.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Board of Directors of City Trusts, at its meeting of October 19, 1951, adopted a Resolution approving the establishment of a fund to be designated "Collective Legal Investment Fund for Minor Trusts."

Sixty-eight funds included in the group designated as Minor Trusts became holders of participation units in the Collective Fund; the remaining thirteen funds were excluded for legal reasons.

On December 31, 1951, the Board was administering eighty-three (83) separate Trusts with an epproximate value of $100,000,000.00 The largest of these funds is that of the Girard Estate amounting to $94,000,000.00, which includes $25,000,000.00, estimated value of land received under the Girard will and Girard College buildings not valued in the accompanying accounts. Others of the larger funds include those supporting the Wills Eye Hospital and the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute.

The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951, for the several Funds under the care of this Board are shown in the atteched statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

JOHN A. DIEMAND, President

April 30, 1952.

GIRARD ESTATE

RESIDUARY FUND

For the Maintenance of Girard College

Accounts for the Year Ended December 31, 1951

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS

PERSONAL ESTATE

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951, excluding balance in the gain and loss account		$43,495,246.66
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1951, as shown on page 32, temporarily included in principal		4,508,140.04
Balance, December 31, 1951, including balance in gain and loss account, composed as shown on pages 30 and 21		$48,003,386.70

REAL ESTATE

Balance, January 1, 1951		$19,658,944.46
Increases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Net rents and royalties from collieries	$1,589,075.05	1,641,959.08
Other	52,884.03	1,641,959.08
Real estate within the City:		
Considerations received from sale of 348 houses and lots in South Philadelphia	$3,712,474.75	
Portion of considerations applicable to the houses	$3,254,850.60	
Less cost of houses	2,037,824.84	
Gain transferred to gain and loss account	$1,217,025.76	
Portion of considerations applicable to the lots	$457,624.15	
Less costs of street improvements applicable to these lots	237,705.98	
	219,918.17	
Net proceeds of sale of vacant land, etc.	3,661.55	223,579.72
		$21,524,483.26
Decreases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Taxes and other expenses	$351,802.91	
Rehabilitation of Packer No. 5 Colliery, etc.	73,604.38	
Set aside for permanent improvements to collieries	513,215.41	938,622.70
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as shown on pages 31 and 32		$20,585,860.56

Composition of Balances of Principal of Personal Estate and of Real Estate, December 31, 1951

PERSONAL ESTATE

Bonds at cost less required amortization of premiums:	
United States Government (Par value $27,339,300) per Schedule A	$27,482,667.19
Corporate (Par value $23,177,000) per Schedule B	23,732,846.40
Preferred stocks of corporations, per Schedule C, at cost	3,751,152.77
Common stocks of corporations, per Schedule D, at cost	480,716.10
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	4,494,290.82
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	4,833,090.41
	$64,774,763.69

Less advanced from:		
Principal of real estate for investment	$16,416,962.72	
Income for temporary investment	354,414.27	16,771,376.99
Balance of principal of personal estate		*$48,003,386.70

REAL ESTATE

Coal lands and other lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, acquired since January 1, 1928, at cost	$ 87,999.50
Improvements to real estate in Philadelphia (paid for by advances from principal), at cost, less $2,543,560.39, provision for obsolescence*	4,132,315.48
Expenditures in connection with sale of South Philadelphia houses, to be returned from proceeds of sales	120,545.40

* Includes $4,508,140.04 balance in the gain and loss account.

GIRARD ESTATE RESIDUARY FUND—Continued.

Purchase of real estate—South Philadelphia	5.00
Mining Engineer's working fund	11,000.00
Loan to Wm. Penn Fire Company for purchase of fire truck, $9000 reduced to	8,750.00
	$ 4,360,615.38
Less:	
Amounts set aside from royalties for permanent improvements	191,717.54
Advanced to principal of personal estate for investment	16,416,962.72
Balance of principal of real estate	$20,585,860.56

* Exclusive of $2,686,545.79 estimated obsolescence for which provision has been deferred.

Gain and Loss Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$3,344,860.27
Increases:		
Gain on sale of 348 houses in South Philadelphia	$1,217,025.76	
Net gain on sale of preferred stocks	5,521.72	
Gains, net of losses, on sales of real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings	16,938.43	1,239,485.91
		$4,584,346.18
Decreases:		
Losses, net of gains, on sales and redemption of bonds		76,206.14
Balance, December 31, 1951, included in balance of principal (page 29)		$4,508,140.04

NOTE: The gains and losses on investments are required by the Court to be carried in a running gain and loss account; if, at the end of any year there is a balance in the account, it is temporarily added to principal; if a deficit, it is temporarily reimbursed from income.

Income Account

Income from bonds, mortgages, preferred and common stocks:		
Interest on bonds	$1,308,819.10	
Interest on mortgages	146,184.26	
Dividends on stocks	145,552.20	$1,600,555.56
Rents, etc., received from real estate within the City	$2,566,182.42	
Less:		
Taxes	$552,805.67	
Salaries and wages	325,836.99	
Repairs	162,662.66	
Fuel	108,512.87	
Other expenses	309,658.24	
	$1,459,476.43	
Depreciation of improvements to real estate set aside in reserve for obsolescence	36,880.32	
Amortization of improvements made for tenants	170,967.07	1,667,323.82	898,858.60
			$2,499,414.16
Less:			
Administration and general expenses			263,383.36
Net income for the year			$2,236,030.80

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$1,219,688.15
Net income for the year, as shown by the income account above, available for distribution		2,236,030.80
Total available for distribution		$3,455,718.95
Distribution to Girard College:		
For support and maintenance:		
Household	$1,602,011.02	
Instruction	567,175.31	
Admission and Student Relations	38,956.26	
	$2,208,142.59	
New roof on Chapel, electric equipment, etc.	87,545.51	
	$2,295,688.10	
Less sale of waste material, etc.	68.29	2,295,619.81
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, composed as shown on page 35.		$1,160,099.14

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE OF INCOME UNDISTRIBUTED DECEMBER 31, 1951

Income temporarily invested		$354,414.27
Cash in bank		*601,544.10
Improvements for tenants, at cost, less $896,819.28 amortization		1,111,430.42
Improvements to existing buildings, at cost:		
Improvement and modernization of Stephen Girard Building	$119,145.77	
Conversion to alternating current — Lafayette Building, less $9,840.51 amortization	88,564.58	207,710.35
General Manager's working fund		185,000.00
		$2,460,099.14
Less:		
Amount set aside as General Income Reserve	$1,000,000.00	
Retirement Plan Reserve Fund to offset in part past service liability	300,000.00	1,300000.00
Balance of income undisturbed		$1,160,099.14

* In addition to this cash balance, the Board holds in escrow in a separate bank account $6,229.36 for payments of taxes, insurance, etc., representing funds collected from owners of properties on which the Board holds mortgages.

GIRARD ESTATE RESIDUARY FUND—Continued.

Schedule A—United States Government Obligations Owned, December 31, 1951

Par Value	Description			Cost, Less Required Amortization of Premiums
$ 4,082,000	Treasury	2¼'s	6/15/62-59	$ 4,158,587.55
779,500	"	2¼'s	12/15/62-59	779,500.00
250,000	"	2½'s	10/ 1/65	250,000.00
2,000,000	"	2½'s	12/15/68-63	2,100,000.00
4,173,500	"	2½'s	6/15/69-64	4,177,234.05
4,216,500	"	2½'s	12/15/69-64	4,216,772.46
5,335,000	"	2½'s	3/15/70-65	5,335,000.00
1,067,000	"	2½'s	3/15/71-66	1,057,663.75
3,500,000	"	2¾'s	4/ 1/80-75	3,472,109.38
1,935,800	Savings, Series "G"		1953-63	1,935,800.00
$27,339,300				$27,482,667.19

Schedule B—Corporate Bonds Owned, December 31, 1951

$200,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 2¾% Deb.	2/ 1/71	$202,500.00
250,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 2⅞% Deb.	6/ 1/87	251,014.54
250,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅜% Deb.	12/ 1/73	257,381.25
200,000	Appalachian Electric Power Company 2⅞'s	3/ 1/80	205,500.00
250,000	Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania 3% Deb.	4/15/74	254,425.00
78,000	Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania 5's	10/ 1/60-57	95,593.59
400,000	Boston Edison Co. 2¾'s	12/ 1/70	423,143.70
200,000	Central New York Power Corporation 3's	10/ 1/74	211,049.11
392,000	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company 2¾'s	10/ 1/75	411,553.45
250,000	Columbia Gas System 3% Deb.	6/ 1/75	256,220.00
676,000	Columbia Gas System 3% Deb.	8/ 1/75	689,802.50
500,000	Commonwealth Edison Co. 3's	6/ 1/78	$504,950.00
250,000	Commonwealth Edison Co. 3's	4/ 1/99	254,062.50
200,000	Commonwealth Edison Co. 2⅞'s	4/ 1/2001	200,500.00
300,000	Connecticut Light and Power Co. 3's	10/ 1/80	333,124.70
500,000	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York 2⅝'s	4/ 1/77	504,500.00
200,000	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York 2¾'s	3/ 1/82	206,547.25
250,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 2¾% Deb.	4/ 1/68	252,812.50
250,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 3¼'s	5/ 1/76	257,587.50

SCHEDULE B—CORPORATE BONDS OWNED—Continued

Par Value	Description		Cost, Less Required Amortization of Premiums
$400,000	Consumers Power Company 2⅞'s	9/ 1/75	$419,256.32
200,000	Detroit Edison Co. 2¾'s	9/ 1/82	202,250.00
295,000	Detroit Edison Co. 3's	12/ 1/70	318,039.98
125,000	Duquesne Light Co. 2¾'s	8/ 1/77	125,781.25
150,000	Georgia Power Co. 3½'s	6/ 1/81	150,792.50
$283,000	Illinois Bell Telephone Company 2¾'s	1/15/81	$306,352.21
200,000	Illinois Bell Telephone Company 3's	6/ 1/78	205,500.00
200,000	Kansas City Power and Light Co. 2¾'s	12/ 1/76	209,018.75
247,000	Kansas Power and Light Co. 2⅞'s	4/ 1/79	249,778.75
250,000	Metropolitan Edison Co. 2⅞'s	11/ 1/74	266,389.98
250,000	Michigan Bell Telephone Co. 3⅛% Deb.	10/15/88	252,781.25
272,000	Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅛% Deb.	4/ 1/78	274,380.00
198,000	Narragansett Electric Company 3's	9/ 1/74	216,315.00
250,000	New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3% Deb.	10/ 1/82	254,062.50
400,000	New York Power & Light Company 2¾'s	3/ 1/75	422,639.92
1,000,000	New York Telephone Company 2¾'s	7/15/82	1,026,250.00
300,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Company 2⅞'s	10/ 1/80	302,250.00
178,000	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. 3⅛'s	8/ 1/73	$182,519.03
250,000	Northern Natural Gas Company 3⅛% Deb.	5/ 1/69	250,934.70
200,000	Northern States Power Company 2⅝'s	4/ 1/77	201,250.00
500,000	Northwestern Bell Telephone Company 2¾% Deb.	6/ 1/84	505,535.00
300,000	Ohio Power Company 3's	4/ 1/78	302,970.00
50,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Company 3's	6/ 1/71	52,611.16
300,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Company 3's	6/ 1/74	310,983.05
500,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Company 3's	6/ 1/83	503,195.00
250,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3½% Deb.	10/ 1/87	253,125.00
250,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3¼% Deb.	3/ 1/78	256,875.00
200,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company 2¾'s	6/ 1/76	203,992.05

SCHEDULE B—CORPORATE BONDS OWNED—Continued

Par Value	Description		Cost, Less Required Amortization of Premiums
$100,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company 3⅛'s	9/ 1/73	104,195.81
1,000,000	Philadelphia Electric Company 2¾'s	11/ 1/67	1,004,456.50
200,000	Philadelphia Electric Company 2¾'s	12/ 1/81	209,250.00
250,000	Potomac Electric Power Company 2¾'s	5/ 1/85	252,500.00
495,000	Public Service Electric & Gas Company 2⅞'s	6/ 1/79	501,187.50
471,000	Public Service Electric & Gas Company 3% Deb.	11/ 1/63	476,694.39
200,000	Southern California Edison Co. 3's	9/ 1/65	211,500.33
262,000	Southern California Edison Co. 3⅛'s	1/15/73	267,729.94
500,000	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company 3⅛% Deb.	5/ 1/83	512,500.00
200,000	Toledo Edison Company 2⅞'s	4/ 1/77	206,329.40
300,000	Union Electric Company 3% Deb.	5/ 1/68	302,250.00
481,000	United Gas Corporation 2¾'s	1/ 1/70	486,186.42
250,000	Westchester Lighting Company 3's	5/ 1/79	254,687.50
241,000	West Penn Electric Company 3½'s	11/ 1/74	247,087.66
200,000	Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 2⅝'s	6/ 1/76	204,000.00
488,000	Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company 3⅞'s	12/ 1/73	500,393.75
250,000	Chicago Union Station Company 2⅞'s	7/ 1/63	251,427.75
200,000	Connecting Railway Company 3⅛'s	3/ 1/76	199,138.00
500,000	Great Northern Railway Company 2¼'s	1/ 1/61	493,927.31
198,000	New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. 3¼'s	6/ 1/80	201,411.69
496,000	New York Connecting Railroad Co. 2⅞'s	10/ 1/75	511,624.55
64,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4½'s	8/ 1/60	77,000.69
299,000	Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co. 3¼'s	4/ 1/70	306,950.54
400,000	Virginian Railway Company 3's	5/ 1/95	424,841.98
191,000	Washington Terminal Company 2⅝'s	2/ 1/70	194,904.73
100,000	Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. 2⅞% Equip. Trust Certs.	5/15/59	99,822.76
100,000	Great Northern Railway Co. 3% Equipment Trust Certs.	12/ 1/61	99,572.39
100,000	Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. 2¾% Equip. Trust Certs.	9/15/62	99,532.22
$40,000	New York Central Railroad Co. 3⅜% Equip. Trust Certs.	12/ 1/64	$39,482.09
10,000	New York Central Railroad Co. 3⅜% Equip. Trust Certs.	12/ 1/65	9,862.75
100,000	Northern Pacific Railway Co. 3% Equip Trust Certs.	11/30/61	99,785.91
100,000	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co. 3% Equip. Trust Certs.	11/15/66	97,057.94
100,000	Southern Pacific Company 3⅛% Equip. Trust Certs.	7/ 1/56	100,570.12
100,000	Southern Pacific Company 2¾% Equip. Trust Certs.	9/ 1/64	98,390.79
100,000	Texas & New Orleans Railway Company 2⅝% Equip. Trust Certs.	7/ 1/61	96,784.50
100,000	Western Maryland Railway Company 3% Equip. Trust Certs.	7/ 1/59	100,000.00
17,000	Celanese Corporation 3½'s	10/ 1/76	17,000.00
130,000	Shell Union Oil Co. 2½% Deb.	4/ 1/71	123,462.50
250,000	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey 2¾% Deb.	7/15/74	251,250.00
$23,177,000			$23,732,846.40

Schedule C—Preferred Stocks Owned

December 31, 1951

No. Shares	Description	Cost
40	American Viscose Corp. 5% Cumulative	$4,700.32
1,000	Appalachian Electric Power Co. 4.50% Cumulative	104,655.60
1,000	Bethlehem Steel Corp. 7% Cumulative	155,105.78
1,000	Burlington Mills 4% Cumulative	98,683.90
1,000	Caterpillar Tractor Co. 4.20% Cumulative	100,128.27
2,500	Celanese Corp. of America 4½% Cumulative	250,788.33
2,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York $5.00 Cumulative	214,738.42
1,730	Consolidated Gas. Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore 4½% Cumulative	195,296.30
1,000	Consumers Power Company $4.52 Cumulative	104,973.55
2,000	Delaware Power and Light Company 4.28% Cumulative	204,750.00
2,000	General Motors Corp. $5.00 Cumulative	245,079.27
1,000	Household Finance Corp. 4% Cumulative	102,266.37
1,000	Mead Corporation 4¼% Cumulative	95,691.11
1,000	New York State Electric and Gas Company 3¾% Cumulative	87,961.61
1,900	Northern States Power Co. $3.60 Cumulative	170,388.73
100	Northern States Power Co. $4.10 Cumulative	10,136.10

SCHEDULE C—PREFERRED STOCKS OWNED—Continued

No. Shares	Description	Cost
1,000	Ohio Edison Company 4.40% Cumulative	$106,742.12
2,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company 5% Cumulative Redeemable First	51,000.00
2,000	Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company 4% Cumulative	200,400.87
5,000	Philadelphia Electric Co. 4.40% Cumulative	520,000.00
1,000	Public Service Gas and Electric Company $4.70	102,170.00
2,000	R. J. Reynolds Co. 4.50% Cumulative	203,147.48
5,000	Southern California Edison Company 4.88 Cumulative	138,473.98
200	Thompson Products Co. 4% Cumulative	19,797.37
460	Union Electric Company of Missouri $3.50 Cumulative	39,682.82
2,000	West Penn Power Co. 4½% Cumulative	224,394.47
		$3,751,152.77

Schedule D—Common Stocks Owned

December 31, 1951

700	Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation	$49,131.64
800	American Gas and Electric Company	46,179.70
800	General Electric Company	44,990.90
700	Insurance Company of North America	47,070.13
1,500	Ohio Edison Company	49,232.59
1,800	Pennsylvania Power and Light Company	47,877.78
1,700	Philadelphia Electric Company	49,239.85
500	Philadelphia National Bank	51,257.36
700	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	49,581.86
800	Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation	46,154.29
		$480,716.29

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND

Created in 1892 from Residuary Fund income to carry a selected portion of the fire risks of the Girard Estate.

Accounts for the Year Ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, excluding balance in gain and loss account	$291,525.20
Increase:	
Annual insurance premium received from Residuary Fund income	3,945.43
Balance, December 31, 1951, before including balance in gain and loss account	$295,470.63
Add balance in gain an loss account, December 31, 1951, as shown below, temporarily included in principal	26,710.37
Balance, December 31, 1951, including balance in gain and loss account	$322,181.00

Gain and Loss Account

Balance, January 1, 1951	$26,923.50
Decrease:	
Loss on sale of bonds	213.13
Balance, December 31, 1951, temporarily included in principal	$26,710.37

(See Note on Page 32)

Balance of principal, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND—Continued

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
$163,500 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 6/15/62-59	$166,148.07	
7,000 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12/15/62-59	7,000.00	
83,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6/15/69-64	83,575.45	
55,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12/15/69-64	55,501.98	
108,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3/15/70-65	108,000.00	
11,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3/15/71-66	10,903.75	
17,400 United States Savings, Series "G," due 1955-59	17,400.00	
17,000 Appalachian Electric Power Company 2⅞'s due 3/1/80	17,467.50	
7,000 Columbia Gas System 3% Deb., due 8/1/75	7,148.75	
8,000 Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 2¾'s, due 10/1/75	8,407.84	
4,000 Detroit Edison Company 3's du 12/1/70	4,360.77	
13,000 Illinois Bell Telephone Co. 2¾'s, due 1/15/81	14,088.99	
17,000 Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅛% Deb., due 4/1/78	17,148.75	
2,000 Northern Indiana Public Service Co., 3⅛'s, due 8/1/73	2,050.78	$519,202.63
Preferred stocks, at cost:		
40 shs. New York State Electric and Gas Co. 3¾% Cumulatve	$3,895.74	
100 shs. Northern States Power Company $4.10 Cumulative	10,280.00	
280 shs. Public Service Electric and Gas Company $4.70	28,607.60	42,783.34
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost		2,265.65
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost		70,429.08
Deposits on perpetual insurance policies		29,873.00
		$664,553.70
Less income temporarily invested		342,372.70
		$322,181.00

Income Account

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	$12,641.87	
Interest on mortgages	184.87	
Dividends on preferred stocks	637.97	
Rents from real estate	6,970.79	
Dividend on perpetual deposits	1,944.00	$22,379.50
Less:		
Real estate expenses	$5,011.45	
Administration expenses	1,716.00	6,727.45
Net income for the year		$15,652.05

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$329,390.41
Net income for the year, as above	15,652.05
Available for distribution	$345,042.46
Distribution	none
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$345,042.46

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
Income temporarily invested	$342,372.70	
Cash in bank	2,669.76	
		$345,042.46

GIRARD ESTATE

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

Accounts for the Year Ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$500,000.00

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
$39,000 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 6/15/62-59	$39,088.70	
15,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6/15/69-64	15,000.00	
82,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12/15/69-64	82,500.00	
100,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3/15/70-65	100,500.00	
1,300 United States Savings, Series "G," due 1955-59	1,300.00	
9,000 Columbia Gas System 3's due 8/1/75	9,144.19	
1,000 Detroit Edison Company 3's due 12/1/70	1,090.19	
4,000 Illinois Bell Telephone Co. 2¾'s, due 1/15/81	4,313.84	
11,000 Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅛% Deb., due 4/1/78	11,096.25	
Preferred stocks, at cost:		
100 shs. Northern States Power Co. $4.10 Cumulative	$10,336.30	
88 shs. New York State Electric and Gas Company 3¾% Cumulative	8,577.02	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	4,050.00	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	212,073.94	
	$499,070.43	
Cash in bank	929.57	
		$500,000.00

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.—Continued

Gain and Loss Account

Deficit, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$391.35
Temporary reimbursement deficit from income	$391.35

Income Account

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	$6,573.00	
Interest on mortgages	225.12	
Dividends on preferred stocks,	555.03	
Rents from real estate	20,752.52	
	$28,105.67	
Other income	89.00	$28,194.67
Less:		
Real estate expenses	$15,277.27	
Administration expenses	1,328.84	16,606.11
Net income for the year		$11,588.56

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistrbuted, January 1, 1951, net of $391.35, temporary reimbursement of the deficit in the gain and loss account as shown on page 51	$2,425.68
Net income for the year, as above	11,588.56
	$14,014.24
Expenses of lighting, etc., on the Delaware Front of the City	8,090.98
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$5,923.26

OTHER GIRARD ESTATE FUNDS

The Stephen Girard School Fund and Stephen Girard Fuel Fund are included in the Minor Trusts for Administrative Purposes. The accounts for these trusts are shown on pages 74 and 113.

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS

The separate trust funds included in the group designated as "Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts" now number eighty-one.

The details of the accounts for each individual fund will be found in the reports following this statement. The aggregate transactions of these funds during the year 1951 were as follows:

Principal Accounts

Balances, January 1, 1951		$3,828,047.43
Increases:		
Net gains on sales of bonds	$2.66	
Net gains on sale of real estate	1,420.76	
Legacies and bequests to Wills Eye Hospital	13,525.00	
Additional distribution received in liquidation of estate	274.71	
Consideration received for drilling rights, net of expenses	27,874.97	
Income transferred to principal accounts	19,815.48	

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS—Continued

New Fund—George O. Frey Memorial and James M. Hamilton Fund	$1,000.00	
	$63,913.58	
Decrease:		
Amount expended for construction of and equipping research laboratory	4,345.34	59,568.24
Balances, December 31, 1951		$3,887,615.67

Balances of principal, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Bonds at cost less required amortization of premiums, except as noted:

$2,000	United States Treasury 2's, due 9/15/53-52	$2,031.88
10,000	United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12/15/62-59	10,000.00
40,000	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6/15/69-64	*40,088.07
43,000	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12/15/69-64	43,787.50
35,000	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3/15/70-65	**35,031.25
1,000	United States Treasury 2¾'s, due 4/1/80-75	1,000.00
358,600	United States Savings, Series "G," 2½'s, due 1954-60	358,600.00
62,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅜% Deb., due 12/1/73	63,284.10
25,000	Duquesne Light Company 2⅝'s, due 10/1/79	25,130.00
4,000	Northern Indiana Public Service Company 3⅛'s, due 8/1/73	4,101.35
22,000	Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. 2¾% Deb., due 6/1/84	22,298.67
45,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company 3's, due 6/1/83	46,293.75
20,000	Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company 2¾'s, due 6/1/75	19,822.00
1,000	Great Northern Railway Company 5's, due 1/1/73	971.25
5,000	Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company 3⅞'s, due 12/1/73	5,118.75
2,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4¼'s, due 4/1/81	2,025.44
8,000	Reading Company 3⅛'s, due 5/1/95	7,960.00
	Total bonds carried forward	$687,544.01

* Includes $8,000 par at value in award of $8,060.
** Includes $4,000 part at value in award of $4,031.25.

Stocks, at cost, except as noted:

1	sh. Central Vermont Railway Company	$3.00*
20	shs. Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 4% Preferred	2,075.09
75	shs. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York $5.00 Preferred	8,088.75
31	shs. Consumers Power Company $4.52 Preferred	3,382.66
33	shs. International Nickel Corp. of Canada Common	1,117.88**
6	shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred	606.71
20	shs. Peoples Light & Power Corporation $6.00 Preferred	$1,200.00*
230	shs. Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 4.08% Preferred	24,120.16
48	shs. Scovill Manufacturing Co. 3.65% Preferred	4,405.45
85	shs. Provident Building and Loan Association	17,000.00
		$61,999.70
	Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	165,610.55
	Certificate of participation in mortgage	1,009.31
	Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	81,875.92
	Ground rents	13,066.66
	Other real estate	10,128.85
	308,487 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost less required amortization, except as noted*	**3,106,806.80
	Total investments	$4,128,041.80
	Less income temporarily invested	242,206.73
		$3,885,835.07
	Advance to income account	$1.50
	Principal cash in bank	1,779.10
		1,780.60
		$3,887,615.67

* At value in award.
** At value when received from donor.

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS—Continued

* $8,526.05 at value in awards and $2,266.67 at value when received from donor.
** Includes $21,936.80 decrease from book value to market value of securities exchanged, as of November 30, 1951.

Income Accounts

Net income from invested funds	$109,013.76
Contribution of income to fund	15.90
Income from operation of Wills Eye Hospital and Bushrod W. James Eye and Ear Institute	690,008.45
Proportionate share of income received from Estate of Henry G. Freeman, Jr.	15,259.26
	$814,297.37
Less administration and other expenses	17,340.59
Net income for the year	$796,956.78

Distribution Accounts

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$478,655.25
Net income for the year, as above	796,956.78
	$1,275,612.03
Distributed as follows:	
Maintenance and operation of Wills Eye Hospital	$651,145.15
Maintenance and operation of B. W. James Eye and Ear Institute	54,306.28
Relief of the sick and insane poor	5,597.27
Relief of the poor	2,750.00
Books for the House of Correction	48.89
Supplies for public schools	408.87
Scholarships	9,192.46
Medals and premiums for inventors	1,054.77
Award for producing the best results for the benefit and prosperity of the City of Philadelphia in the Manu-	

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS—Continued

facturing and Commercial field	$10,321.13	
Medals and prizes for distinguished pupils	318.00	
Books for Teachers' Library	16.55	
Prizes for Girard College students	154.50	
Fuel distributed to the poor	20,409.91	
Food distributed to the poor	497.91	
Contributions to soup societies	385.00	
Care of cemetery lots	110.60	
Contributions to pension funds	389.99	
Relief of teachers	5,650.00	
Care and maintenance of Independence Hall	540.00	
Benefit of former students of Girard College	19,280.48	
Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia	135.00	
Benefit of Girard College	6,600.00	
Advancement of resident physicians at Wills Eye Hospital	100.00	
Maintenance and support of indigent widows and single women	2,037.00	
	$791,449.66	
Income transferral to principal accounts	19,815.48	811,265.14
Balance of income undistributed December 31, 1951		$464,346.89

Balance of income, December 31, 1951, composed of:

Income temporarily invested	$242,206.73	
Income cash in bank	182,141.66	
Deposited in payroll account	40,000.00	
	$464,348.39	
Less advance from principal	1.50	
	$464,346.89	

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES

Principal accounts	$1,779.10
Income accounts	182,141.66
Unapplied mortgage receipts (see page 153)	2,769.00
Total cash balances, December 31, 1951	$186,689.76

HOSPITALS

JOHN BLEAKLEY FUND

Created 1802

"To relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of yellow fever."

The income of this Trust is transferred to the use of Wills Eye Hospital, under certain restrictions, by Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 16, 1838.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$14,265.05

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,430 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$14,300.00	
Less income temporarily invested	34.95	
	$14,265.05	

JOHN BLEAKLEY FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$362.78
Less administration expenses	41.91
Net income for the year	$320.87

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$126.25
Net income for the year, as above	320.87
	$447.12
Transferred to use of Wills Eye Hospital	325.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$122.12

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$34.95
Cash in bank	87.17
	$122.12

HOSPITALS

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL

THE WILLS HOSPITAL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INDIGENT BLIND AND LAME

Founded 1825

"For the sole use and benefit of the indigent Blind and Lame," preference being given, under the Will, to persons residing in Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$544,614.50
Increases:		
Legacies and bequests:		
Estate of Andrew C. Craig	$25.00	
Estate of Lewis Elkin	13,500.00	13,525.00
Gain on sale of real estate		5,440.37
		$563,579.87
Decreases:		
Amounts expended for construction and equipping Research Laboratory:		
Construction	$786.63	
Equipment	3,558.71	4,345.34
Balance, December 31, 1951		$559,234.53

Balance of principal, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:

$10,000	United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12/15/62-59	$10,000.00
32,000	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6/15/69-64	32,028.07
43,000	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12/15/69-64	43,787.50
35,000	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3/15/70-65	35,031.25*

* Includes $4.000 par value in award of $4,031.25.

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL—Continued

332,900	United States Savings, Series "G," 2½'s, due 1954-60	$332,900.00
57,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅜% Deb., due 12/1/73	58,203.60
5,000	Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. 3⅞'s, due 12/1/73	5,118.75
25,000	Duquesne Light Company 2⅝'s, due 10/1/79	25,130.00
4,000	Northern Indiana Public Service Company 3⅛'s, due 8/1/73	4,101.35
12,000	Northwestern Bell Telephone Company 2¾% Deb., due 6/1/84	12,132.84
40,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6/1/83	41,150.00

Preferred stocks, at cost:

20 shs.	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 4%	2,075.09
10 shs.	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York $5.00	1,078.50
230 shs.	Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 4.08%	24,120.16
48 shs.	Scovill Manufacturing Co. 3.65%	4,405.45
	Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	80,164.92
	Certificate of participation in mortgage	1,009.31
	Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	8,693.30
	Ground rent	900.00
	Other real estate, at cost	10,128.85
		$732,158.94
	Less income temporarily invested	172,924.41
		$559,234.53

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	$21,072.32	
Income from Hospital	577,993.97	
Income from other funds	520.00	
State appropriation	58,500.00	$658,086.29
Less administration and other expenses		6,799.01
Net income for the year		$651,287.28

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$301,811.78
Net income for the year, as above	651,287.28
	$953,099.06
Support and maintenance of Wills Eye Hospital	651.145.15
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$301,953.91

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$172,924.41
Deposit for payment of payrolls	38,000.00
Cash in bank	91,029.50
	$301,953.91

HOSPITALS

MARY SHIELDS HOSPITAL FUND

Created 1880

"To relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse in Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951	$104,680.41
Decrease:	
Additional expense in sale of real estate	.50
Balance, December 31, 1951	$104,679.91

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

10,234 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$102,561.79	
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	784.70	
Ground rent	1,333.33	
Cash in bank	.09	
		$104,679.91

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$2,728.31
Less administration expenses	297.76
Net income for the year	$2,430.55

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$838.31
Net income for the year, as above	2,430.55
	$3,268.86
Philadelphia General Hospital	978.52
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$2,290.34

HOSPITALS

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE

Created 1904

"For the maintenance of an institution for the examining, treatment and operation of eye, ear, nose, throat, cardiac and pulmonary diseases."

By Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated September 10, 1934, authority was given to establish "The Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute" on the mezzanine floor of the Wills Eye Hospital Building, and to apply the income arising from the property and estate of the decedent, set apart for that purpose, for and toward the maintenance of said institute.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951	$243,939.19
Decrease:	
Loss on sale of real estate	1,755.79
Balance, December 31, 1951	$242,183.40

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

21,557 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost ..	$216,573.70	
25 shs. Provident Building and Loan Association stock at cost	5,000.00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	16,348.87	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	3,908.95	
Cash in bank	351.88	
	$242,183.40	

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	$6,834.72	
Income from Institute	52,994.48	$59,829.20
Less administration and other expenses		772.82
Net income for the year		$59,056.38

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$7,807.99
Net income for the year, as above	59,056.38
	$66,864.37
Support and maintenance of Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute ...	54,306.28
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$12,558.09

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Deposit for payment of payrolls	$2,000.00	
Cash in bank	10,558.09	
	$12,558.09	

HOSPITALS

HENRY B. PALETHORP FUND

Created 1915

"To the Board of Directors of City Trusts to be invested by them according to law and the income applied to the maintenance and support of Wills Eye Hospital."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$5,227.57

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

522 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost ..	$5,226.31	
Cash in bank	1.26	
	$5,227.57	

Income Account

Income from invested funds		$132.32
Less administration expenses		15.05
Net income for the year		$117.27

HENRY B. PALETHORP FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$11.54
Net income for the year, as above	117.27
	$128.81
Transferred to use of Wills Eye Hospital ..	120.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$8.81

HOSPITALS

MARGARET E. CAVANAUGH FUND

Created 1926

"For the purchase of delicacies for the female sick in Philadelphia General Hospital suffering from cancer and for no other purpose."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$1,830.67

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

159 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$1,590.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	240.00	
Cash in bank	.67	
	$1,830.67	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$52.50
Less administration expenses	5.05
Net income for the year	$47.45

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$192.32
Net income for the year, as above	47.45
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$239.77

HOSPITALS

GEORGE L. AND MARY McMICHAEL HARRISON MEMORIAL FUND

Created 1935

"To extend and conduct the work of the Radiological Department of the Philadelphia General Hospital."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$23,044.79

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

2,310 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost ..	$23,100.00	
Less income temporarily invested	55.21	
	$23,044.79	

GEORGE L. AND MARY McMICHAEL HARRISON MEMORIAL FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$579.77
Less administration expenses	67.44
Net income for the year	$512.33

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,425.32
Net income for the year, as above	512.33
	$1,937.65
Philadelphia General Hospital, Radiological Department	425.40
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$1,512.25

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$55.21
Cash in bank	1,457.04
	$1,512.25

HOSPITALS

ABRAHAM AND HANNAH MERZBACHER AND SADIE MERZBACHER WINDNER MEMORIAL FUND

Created 1938

"To the said Wills Eye Hospital * * * as a separate fund."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$3,386.08

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

$3,400 United States Savings Bonds—Series "G," 2½'s, due 1954-59, at cost	$3,400.00	
Less income temporarily invested	13.92	
		$3,386.08

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$87.13
Less administration expenses	9.99
Net income for the year	$77.14

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$42.39
Net income for the year, as above	77.14
	$119.53
Transferred to use of Wills Eye Hospital	75.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$44.53

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$13.92
Cash in bank	30.61
	$44.53

CONVALESCENT

J. WILLIAM WHITE FUND

Created 1925

"Income to be paid annually to that patient male or female who has been discharged from the Surgical Wards, etc., of the Philadelphia Hospital, who will be most likely to be helped thereby to procure steady employment and to earn a decent livelihood."

By Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated July 25, 1951, authority was granted to pay out of the income whenever and as often as same is available, instead of once annually as provided in the Will.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$7,689.00

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

790 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$7,900.00	
Less income temporarily invested	211.00	
		$7,689.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$201.70
Less administration expenses, etc.	31.10
Net income for the year	$170.60

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,364.67
Net income for the year, as above	170.60
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$1,535.27

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$211.00
Cash in bank	1,324.27
	$1,535.27

CONVALESCENT

C. HENDERSON SUPPLEE FUND

Created 1934

"To apply not more than Twenty Dollars per week to the maintenance of convalescent persons for not more than one month in any one year. Any income in any year that is not so used shall be distributed to such visiting nurse societies of Philadelphia as the Board of City Trusts shall determine, to be used by them in their work."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$209,552.63

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

2,752 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$209,548.44	
Cash in bank	4.19	
		$209,552.63

C. HENDERSON SUPPLEE FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$5,444.85
Less administration expenses	610.64
Net income for the year	$4,834.21

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$446.07
Net income for the year, as above	4,834.21
	$5,280.28
Convalescent care	3,673.35
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$1,606.93

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

JULIANA H. GOOD FUND

Created 1876

"Toward the maintenance of a House of Correction in said City" (Philadelphia).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$3,350.24

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

332 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$3,349.97
Cash in bank	.27
	$3,350.24

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$93.47
Less administration expenses	9.66
Net income for the year	$83.81

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$51.63
Net income for the year, as above	83.81
	$135.44
Books for House of Correction	48.89
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$86.55

SCHOOLS

ROBERTS SCHOOL FUND

Created 1763

"For a Public School for the Instruction of the Children & other Inhabitants of the said (Bristol) Township, & Northern Liberty & Oxford Townships, or any Meeting the Said Township shall have Occasion as the said Trustee shall think fit Provided it don't interfere or interrupt the said school."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$524.14

ROBERTS SCHOOL FUND—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

52 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$520.00
Cash in bank	4.14
	$524.14

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$13.95
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$8.95

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1.17
Net income for the year, as above	8.95
	$10.12
School supplies	6.75
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$3.37

SCHOOLS

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

Created 1831

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$12,277.67

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,230 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$12,300.00
Less income temporarily invested	22.33
	$12,277.67

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$311.02
Less administration expenses	36.03
Net income for the year	$274.99

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$321.15
Net income for the year, as above	274.99
	$596.14
Supplies for public schools	132.12
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$464.02

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$22.33
Cash in bank	441.69
	$464.02

SCHOOLS

RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL FUND

Created 1839

Income to be applied "to advance the education of the children of the vicinity of the old Rittenhouse Academy" (Roxborough).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$3,998.62

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

398 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$3,994.88	
Cash in bank	3.74	
		$3,998.62

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$106.79
Less administration expenses	11.61
Net income for the year	$95.18

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$183.49
Net income for the year, as above	95.18
	$278.67
Supplies for Alfred Crease School	270.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$8.67

SCHOOLS

SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIP FUND

"For the promotion of the welfare of children attending the Public Schools of the City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$133,644.85
Decreases:		
Loss at maturity of United State Treasury notes	$1.70	
Loss on sale of real estate	2,263.32	2,265.02
Balance, December 31, 1951		$131,379.83

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

12,114 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$123,066.46	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	2,088.33	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	6,221.42	
Cash in bank	3.62	
		$131,379.83

SIMON MUIR SCOLARSHIP FUND—Continued

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	$3,380.35
Less administration expenses, etc.	528.29
Net income for the year	$2,852.06

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$10,488,56
Net income for the year, as above	2,852.06
	$13,340.62
Scholarships	4,303.41
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$9,037.21

SCHOOLS

LAWRENCE TODD SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1921

"Income therefrom to be used for scholarships for such graduates of Girard College as are desirous of securing, and who in the opinion of the Board are worthy of, a higher education."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$83,484.51
Decrease:		
Loss on sale of bonds		142.14
Balance, December 31, 1951		$83,342.37

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

8,126 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$81,584.28	
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	1,750.00	
Cash in bank	8.09	
		$83,342.37

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$2,165.75
Less administration expenses	248.05
Net income for the year	$1,917.70

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,432.32
Net income for the year, as above	1,917.70
	$3,350.02
Scholarships and scholarship aid	2,568.05
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$781.97

SCHOOLS

JAMES H. WINDRIM SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1921

The income therefrom "to be used to assist a graduate of Girard College who desires to prosecute his studies further in school, college or university and who is deemed deserving of such opportunity by said Board, which Board shall also approve of the school, college or university to be entered by the beneficiary."

JAMES H. WINDRIM SCHOLARSHIP FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$7,248.24

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

724 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$7,240.00	
Cash in bank	8.24	
	$7,248.24	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$170.00
Less administration expenses	19.82
Net income for the year	$150.18

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$109.47
Net income for the year, as above	150.18
	$295.65
Scholarships	200.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$59.65

SCHOOLS

JAMES E. LENNON FUND

Created 1922

"The income arising therefrom to be used in the purchase of text books or other scholastic equipment, for such graduates of Girard College as are pursuing their studies in other institutions of learning, and who may be deemed by the Board of Directors of City Trusts as worthy of such assistance."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$1,096.93

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

$1,000 United States Savings bond, Series "G," 2½'s, due 1959, at cost	$1,000.00	
Cash in bank	96.93	
	$1,096.93	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$27.44
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$22.44

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$39.46
Net income for the year, as above	22.44
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$61.90

SCHOOLS

FRED GOWING MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1930

To provide Scholarships for graduates of Philadelphia High School for Girls.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$11,820.54

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
$1,200	United States Savings, Series "G," 2½'s, due 1956-58	$1,200.00
1,000	Great Northern Railroad Co. 5's, due 1/1/73	971.25
8,000	Reading Company 3⅛'s, due 5/1/95	7,960.00
2,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 4¼'s, due 4/1/81	2,025.44
		$12,156.69
Less income temporarily invested		336.15
		$11,820.54

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$416.86
Less administration expenses	35.52
Net income for the year	$381.34

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$441.98
Net income for the year, as above	381.34
	$823.32
Scholarships	500.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$323.32

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$336.15
Cash overdrawn	12.83
	$323.32

SCHOOLS

GEORGE L. MEYER SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1934

"To give one deserving boy of the Girard College one year's education in some University or College to advance him in his chosen profession."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$7,969.56

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

GEORGE L. MEYER SCHOLARSHIP FUND—Continued

680 units, Collective Legal Intvesment Fund, at cost	$6,800.00	
Stock, at value in award:		
20 shs. Peoples Light and Power Corporation $6 Preferred	1,200.00	
	$8,000.00	
Less income temporarily invested	30.44	
	$7,969.56	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$173.03
Less administration expenses	23.37
Net income for the year	$149.66

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$122.10
Net income for the year, as above	149.66
	$271.76
Scholarship	200.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$71.76

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$30.44
Cash in bank	41.32
	$71.76

SCHOOLS

GEORGE W. FETTER SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1943

"To collect the income therefrom and expend it in the purchase of Scholarships in the higher institutions of learning for such poor, young women of the City of Philadelphia as may in the judgment of the Board of City Trusts be most worthy of the benefit."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$51,082.56

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

5,120 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$51,214.07	
Less income temporarily invested	131.51	
		$51,082.56

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$1,295.31
Less administration expenses, etc.	150.64
Net income for the year	$1,144.67

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$2,092.95

GEORGE W. FETTER SCHOLARSHIP FUND—Continued

Net income for the year, as above	1,144.67
	$3,237.62
Scholarships	1,421.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$1,816.62

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$131.51
Cash in bank	1,685.11
	$1,816.62

SCHOOLS

INEZ WALSH FULTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1945

"to purchase a scholarship in the Medical School, Jefferson College, for a Protestant graduate of Girard College, at graduation who has an excellent record during his entire period of residence in Girard College for character and scholarship."

By Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated July 1, 1947, the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, is authorized and empowered to accumulate the income and when in its opinion the said income is adequate and sufficient, to use same in payment to The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, for or toward, tuition fees, costs and expenses, in training in general medicine during a course of four years, in accordance with its established standards, Protestant graduates of Girard College regardless of date of graduation therefrom, who had, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, an excellent record for character and scholarship during the entire period of residence in Girard College, with an allowance to such medical students, during the sessions of The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, should the Trustee find the same available, of an amount not in excess of $30.00 a month.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$23,040.39

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

2,790 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$27,955.50	
Less income temporarily invested	4,915.11	
		$23,040.39

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$712.50
Less administration expenses	81.47
Net income for the year	$631.03

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$5,609.70
Net income for the year, as above	631.03
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$6,240.73

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$4,915.11
Cash in bank	1,325.62
	$6,240.73

AID TO FORMER STUDENTS OF GIRARD COLLEGE HARRY BROCKLEHURST FUND

Created 1926

"To be applied for the use and benefit of former students of Girard College."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$50,000.00

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	$52,869.13	
Less income temporarily invested	2,869.13	
		$50,000.00

Income Account

Net deficit of income from invested funds	$2,068.49
Administration expenses	154.07
Deficit of income for the year	$2,222.56

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$8,257.75
Deficit of income for the year, as above	2,222.56
	$6,035.19
Scholarship aid	1,398.60
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$4,636.59

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$2,869.13	
Cash in bank	1,767.46	
		$4,636.59

AID TO FORMER STUDENTS OF GIRARD COLLEGE JOHN R. NEISON FUND

Created 1944

"The income to aid and assist graduates of the Girard College in obtaining a higher education after leaving Girard College and also to help boys who are educated in Girard when in need."

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$192,740.66

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

19,303 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	192,934.00	
Less income temporarily invested	193.34	
		$192,740.66

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$4,948.60

JOHN R. NEISON FUND—Continued

Less administration expenses	562.28
Net income for the year	$4,386.32

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,012.94
Net income for the year, as above	4,386.32
	$5,399.26
Aid to graduates of Girard College	3,245.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$2,154.26

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$193.34
Cash in bank	1,960.92
	$2,154.26

AID TO FORMER STUDENTS OF GIRARD COLLEGE ELMER E. RODENBOUGH FUND

Created 1947

"use and apply the net income for the needs, service or benefit of any and all graduates, past, present and future, of Girard College, Philadelphia * * * including but not restricted to the helping of any graduate at anytime within three years of graduation from Girard College, to enter or continue studies in any school, college, university or other institution of learning."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$50,000.00

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

5,000 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$50.000.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$1,250.00
Less administration expenses	145.71
Net income for the year	$1,104.29

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,748.35
Net income for the year, as above	1,104.29
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$2,852.64

GRADUATES OF GIRARD COLLEGE HENRY G. FREEMAN, JR., FUND

Created 1948

Under the provisions of an Agreement, dated April 25, 1933, and in accordance with adjudication of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated July 2, 1951, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts is entitled to one-sixth of the net income (not in excess of $10,000 per annum) of the Estate of Henry G. Freeman, Jr., deceased, on behalf of Girard College and/or such of the students thereof as may graduate from Girard College after September 18, 1948.

HENRY G. FREEMAN, JR., FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Income Account

Proportionate share of net income received from trustees of the Estate of Henry G. Freeman, Jr.	$15,259.26

Distribution Account

Net income for the year, as above	$15,259.26
Pro rata distribution to 348 students graduated from Girard College subsequent to September 18, 1948	14,636.88
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$622.38

USE OF GIRARD COLLEGE

WILLIAM C. SCOTT FUND

Created 1947

By adjudication of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, dated July 25, 1947, approval was given to an Agreement of Settlement, whereby the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, administering Girard College, was awarded one-half of the principal of this Trust for the use of Girard College.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$197,951.23
Decrease:		
Loss on sale of bonds		27.49
Balance, December 31, 1951		$107,923.74
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
10,941 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$111,789.96	
Less income temporarily invested	3,866.22	
	$107,923.74	

Income Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$3,930.50
Net income for the year, as above	2,744.95
	$6,675.45
For use of Girard College	6,600.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$75.45

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
Income temporarily invested	$3,866.22	
Cash overdrawn	3,790.77	
	$75.45	

MEDALS

JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND

Created 1816

Income "to be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, but no one of such premiums to exceed twenty dollars and along with which shall be given a copper medal."

JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND—Continued

By Decrees of Court, dated February 19, 1919, and November 29, 1921, the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, is authorized to distribute the income * * * in premiums of the maximum value of $2,000.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$109,616.96
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
10,924 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$109,613.35	
Cash in bank	3.61	
	$109,616.96	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$2,838.04
Less administration expenses, etc.	320.64
Net income for the year	$2,517.40

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$9,233.12
Net income for the year, as above		2,517.40
		$11,750.52
Award to Dr. James F. Couch	$1,000.00	
Miscellaneous expenses in connection with selection of awardees	54.77	1,054.77
Balance of income, undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash		$10,695.75

MEDALS

HANNAH MATILDA DODD FUND

Created 1872

Income "to procure gold and silver medals to be presented to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School, with their name and year of graduating engraved thereon."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$1,517.89
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
151 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$1,510.00	
Cash in bank	7.89	
	$1,517.89	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$38.33
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$33.33

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$59.91
Net income for the year, as above	33.33
	$93.24

HANNAH MATILDA DODD FUND—Continued

Medals and engraving	51.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$42.24

MEDALS

GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND

Created 1910

Income "to be applied in the procuring and awarding of gold medals one to be awarded to the student attaining the highest standing of each semi-annuals graduation from the Southern Manual Training High School of the City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$1,175.70
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
$1,100 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G," 2½'s, due 1957-59, at cost	$1,100.00	
Cash in bank	75.70	
	$1,175.70	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$28.58	
Contribution of income to fund	15.90	$44.48
Less administration expenses		5.00
Net income for the year		$39.48

Distribution Account

Over-distribution of income, January 1, 1951	2.40
Net income for the year, as above	39.48
	$37.08
Medals	36.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$1.08

MEDALS

DANIEL BAUGH MEDAL FUND

Created 1915

"To be invested and reinvested and the net income therefrom applied to procuring and annually awarding a gold medal to that member of the Fire Department of the City of Philadelphia who shall during the previous calendar year have performed in that City the most heroic act in the saving of life or property at his personal risk."

By Decree of Court, dated August 24, 1942, the net income is paid to the Firemen's Pension Fund of the City of Philadelphia for the benefit of its members.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$1,100.00
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
110 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$1,100.00	

DANIEL BAUGH MEDAL FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$27.50
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$22.50

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$.71
Net income for the year, as above	22.50
	$23.21
Firemen's Pension Fund	20.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$3.21

AWARDS

EDWARD POWELL FUND

Created 1943

"The income from this principal sum shall be allowed to accumulate for the term of four years and at the expiration of said period shall be awarded, distributed and disposed of as follows * * * 'Unto any citizen of the City of Philadelphia, irrespective of sex, race, creed or color, who shall have in the judgment of a majority of said Committee of his or her individual efforts and personal application to the Manufacturing and Commercial interests of the City of Philadelphia in the previous four years, succeeded in producing the best results for the benefit and prosperity of the City of Philadelphia in that line' * * * a suitable medal or decoration to be given to the person receiving the award."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$101,746.41
Increases:		
Gain on sale of bonds	$175.00	
Transferred from income account in accordance with adjudication of Orphans' Court, dated March 11, 1950	12,815.48	12,990.48
Balance, December 31, 1951		$114,736.89
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
11,382 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$114,732.18	
Cash in bank	4.71	
	$114,736.89	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$3,547.45
Less administration and other expenses	391.35
Net income for the year	$3,156.10

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$23,111.61
Net income for the year, as above		3,156.10
		$26,267.71
Award to Horace P. Liversidge	$10,066.86	
Expenses in connection with award	254.27	

EDWARD POWELL FUND—Continued

Transferred to principal account in accordance with adjudication of Orphans' Court, dated March 11, 1950	12,815,48	23,136.61
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash		$3,131.10

PRIZES

OBADIAH WHEELOCK FUND

Created 1887

Income "to be awarded semi-annually, forever in Cash (not to be consolidated with any other prize), either in coin or United States currency, to a Meritorious Scholar of The Girls' Normal School of the City of Philadelphia."

In view of the Normal School having been abolished and upon recommendation of the Board of Public Education, the income is to be paid semi-annually to the Pedagogical Library of the Board of Public Education for the purchase of books in memory of Obadiah Wheelock.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$412.96
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
40 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$406.31	
Cash in bank	6.65	
	$412.96	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$12,21
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$7.21

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$2.88
Net income for the year, as above	7.21
	$10.09
Books for Pedagogical Library	3.69
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$6.40

PRIZES

LOUIS WAGNER PRIZE FUND

Created 1914

The income to be used each year "in the purchase of two good gold watches, the same to be suitably engraved and known as Wagner Prize, which shall be presented to the person graduating with the highest honors in each of the two classes graduating during every year at Girard College."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, Jauary 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$2,044.27
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
Stock, at cost:		
10 shs. Provident Building and Loan Association	$2,000.00	
Cash in bank	44.27	
	$2,044.27	

LOUIS WAGNER PRIZE FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$80.00
Less administration expenses	5.83
Net income for the year	$74.17

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$496.33
Net income for the year, as above	74.17
	$570.50
Watch and engraving	60.50
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$510.00

PRIZES

SIMON GRATZ PRIZE FUND

Created 1922

"The income arising therefrom to be divided equally among the Philadelphia Normal School, the High School for Girls, the Central High School, the West Philadelphia High School for Girls, and the Northeast High School, for the award at each commencement of each of said schools, of a prize (in money) to that member of the graduating class of each school who, in the judgment of the faculty of the school, has attained the highest degree of proficiency in the knowledge and correct use, oral and written, of the English language."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$5,803.83
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
486 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$4,860.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	941.67	
Cash in bank	2.16	
	$5,803.83	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$161.99
Less administration expenses	16.46
Net income for the year	$145.53

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$518.13
Net income for the year, as above	145.53
	$663.66
Prizes	200.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$463.66

PRIZES

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON PRIZE FUND

Created 1922

"To provide cash prizes for the boy and girl in the highest class of the Joseph C. Ferguson School, at 7th and Norris Streets, Philadelphia, passing the best examination or whose work in the last term of attendance at the school shall be most satisfactory, the certificate of the Supervising Principal to be the authority for the ward of the prizes."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$633.52

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
62 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$629.35	
Cash in bank	4.17	
	$633.52	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$19.52
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$14.52

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$17.53
Net income for the year, as above	14.52
	$32.05
Prizes	16.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$16.05

PRIZES

EARLY EIGHTIES PRIZE FUND

Created 1925

"The income of this fund is to be used for prizes for the pupils of Girard College."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$3,143.91

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
314 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$3,140.00	
Cash in bank	3.91	
	$3,143.91	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$79.41
Less administration expenses	9.14
Net income for the year	$70.27

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$92.56
Net income for the year, as above	70.27
	$162.28

EARLY EIGHTIES PRIZE FUND—Continued

Prizes	65.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$97.83

PRIZES

RUTH DENE AWARD FUND

Created 1931

"Income from $500 to be presented annually at the mid-year Commencement of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, to a student of the graduating class who, in the judgment of the Principal and the Award Committee, shall have shown marked growth in character during her high school years."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$525.09

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
52 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$520.00	
Advance to income account	1.50	
Cash in bank	3.59	
	$525.09	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$13.73
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$8.73

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$4.77
Net income for the year, as above	8.73
	$13.50
Award	15.00
Over-distribution of income, December 31, 1951, advanced from principal account	$1.50

PRIZES

EDWARD GIDEON MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

Created 1933

"Income to be used annually as a prize to that member of the graduating class of the Philadelphia Normal School who has done the most distinguished work in the field of social science."

In view of the Philadelphia Normal School having been abolished, the donors of this fund have requested that the income be used in the purchase of books related to teaching to be added to "The Edward Gideon Memorial Book Shelf" in the Library for Teachers.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$611.21

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
61 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$610.00	
Cash in bank	1.21	
	$611.21	

EDWARD GIDEON MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$16.21
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$11.21

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$2.30
Net income for the year, as above	11.21
	$13.51
Books for Teachers Library	12.86
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$.65

PRIZES

JOSEPH G. SIMCOCK PRIZE FUND

Created 1941

"The interest derived therefrom, shall be given annually in two cash prizes to be known as 'The Joseph G. Simcock Prize' to the two boys of the Senior Class of Girard College, who compose and submit or deliver orally the best essays on the recent process of development in the steel industry, including not only the making of steel or steel alloys, but any new application to the use of steel in any form."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$400.00

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

40 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$400.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$10.00
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$5.00

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$28.74
Net income for the year, as above	5.00
	$33.74
Prizes	8.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$25.74

PRIZES

SHERWOOD GITHENS PRIZE FUND

Created 1948

"To use the net income to provide a first prize and a second prize of Seven Dollars ($7.00) and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents ($3.50) respectively, to be awarded and paid semi-annually to two members of each graduating class of Girard College who have, in the opinion of the President of Girard College, performed outstanding work in public speaking."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$1,000.00

SHERWOOD GITHENS PRIZE FUND—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

$1,000 United States Treasury 2¾'s, due 4/1/80-75, at cost	$1,000.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$21.10
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$16.10

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$16.96
Net income for the year, as above	16.10
	$33.06
Prizes	21.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$12.06

PRIZES

GEORGE O. FREY MEMORIAL AWARD AND JAMES M. HAMILTON AWARD

Created 1951

Income to be distributed equally between the two awards:

George O. Frey Memorial Award:

To a member of the Girard College Band, who most typifies the spirit of Girard College, is proficient in the instrument he plays, shows the greatest progress in music during the year and is respected by the other boys in the College. Prize to be awarded upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College and the Instructor of the Band.

James M. Hamilton Award:

To a member of the Battalion who most typifies the spirit of Girard College, is proficient in things military so far as he has been instructed in the College and is respected by the other boys in the College. Prize to be awarded upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College, the Commandant of Cadets, and James M. Hamilton, as long as he is living.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, December 31, 1951, representing cash received from donor for the establishment of the fund	$1,000.00

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

100 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, as cost	$1,000.00

Income Account

Deficit of income from invested funds	$2.14

Distribution Account

Deficit of income for the year, as above	$2.14
Cash overdrawn, December 31, 1951	$2.14

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND

Created 1790

To "be loaned to an amount not exceeding sixty pounds sterling to Young Married Artificers under the age of thirty-five years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and who will furnish two satis-

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND—Continued

factory securities for the return of the money in ten annual instalments with interest at 5 per cent."

By Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated May 20, 1949, the maximum amount of each loan was increased to $6,000, at four per cent interest per annum, one-fifteenth part of the principal to be repaid annually, and loans were authorized to any properly qualified worker, skilled, unskilled and clerical, without regard to the place where or the mode whereby he or she has obtained his or her qualification, and notwithstanding he or she has never served as an indentured apprentice in the City of Philadelphia, preference to be given, however, to workers who have served an apprenticeship or received their training in the City of Philadelphia, the loans to be made upon well secured first mortgages on real estate in Philadelphia.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$209,031.10
Increase:		
Transferred from income account	5,500.00	
		$214,531.10
Decrease:		
Loss at maturity of U. S. Treasury Notes	.68	
Balance, December 31, 1951		$214,530.42
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
19,613 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost less required amortization	$197,965.05	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	9,979.12	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	6,464.63	
Cash in bank	121.62	
	$214,530.42	

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	$6,171.13
Less administration expenses	620.35
Net income for the year	$5,550.78

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$5,583.24
Net income for the year, as above	5,550.78
	$11,134.02
Transferred to principal account	5,500.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$5,634.02

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS

JOHN SCOTT LOAN FUND

Created 1816

To be applied to the same purpose as the legacy of Dr. Benjamin Franklin (See page 106).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$39,237.79
Increase:		
Transferred from income account	1,500.00	
		$40,737.79
Decrease:		
Loss at maturity of U. S. Treasury Notes	.33	
Balance, December 31, 1951		$40,737.46
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
4,063 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$40,735.47	
Cash in bank	1.99	
	$40,737.46	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$1,048.50
Less administration expenses	117.33
Net income for the year	$931.17

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,513.09
Net income for the year, as above	931.17
	$2,444.26
Transferred to principal account	1,500.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$944.26

FUEL

GEORGE EMLEN FUND

Created 1776

Income "to be laid out and distributed in wood * * * during the three Winter Months * * * to Objects included either in the City or two Suburbs of Philadelphia * * * and if * * * a sufficient Number of such Objects Cannot Sometimes be found * * * to Buying some warm cheap Clothing to be given to such Objects as are Discharged from said Bettering House and Hospital."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$8,334.02
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
833 units, Collective Legal investment Fund, at cost	$8,330.00	
Cash in bank	4.02	
	$8,334.02	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$209.23
Less administration and other expenses	29.22
Net income for the year	$180.01

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,199.90
Net income for the year, as above	180.01
	$1,379.91
Fuel distributed to the poor	208.47
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$1,171.44

FUEL

CITY FUEL FUND

Created 1793-1809

Consists of the following five funds consolidated:

The Freemason's Fund	1793
Mr. Rickett's donation	1793-1796
The Mayor's Court Fund	1796-1809
Elizabeth Kearkpatrick legacy	1801
John Bleakley's legacy	1802

Income to be distributed in Fuel among the Poor of the Old City of Philadelphia.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$7,651.86
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
763 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$7,648.93	
Cash in bank	2.93	
	$7,651.86	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$194.50
Less administration and other expenses	22.73
Net income for the year	$171.77

Distribution Account

Over-distribution of income, January 1, 1951	$38.99
Net income for the year, as above	171.77
	$132.78
Fuel distributed to the poor	108.36
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$24.42

FUEL

ELIAS BOUDINOT FUND

Created 1821

Income "for the Supplying the poor inhabitants of the City and liberties of Philadelphia with the Householders (not able to provide it for themselves) at a price during the Winter Season, not in any case exceeding the moderate average price of Wood during the preceding Summer; (and that in Small quantities) with fuel of such kind and sorts as to the sd Mayor & Corporation may seem more likely to answer the purposes afd."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$157,285.17
Increase:		
Consideration received for drilling rights —6,388 acres @ $5.00		31,940.00
		$189,225.17
Decrease:		
Expenses in connection with leases for drilling rights		4,065.03
Balance, December 31, 1951		$185,160.14

ELIAS BOUDINOT FUND—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
17,932 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$180,303.71	
25 shs. Provident Building and Loan Association stock, at cost	5,000.00	
	$185,303.71	
Less income temporarily invested	143.57	
	$185,160.14	

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	$3,727.75*
Less administration and other expenses	528.27
Net income for the year	$3,199.48

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$3,192.22
Net income for the year, as above	3,199.48
	$6,391.70
Fuel distributed to the poor	2,737.79
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$3,653.91

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
Income temporarily invested	$143.57	
Cash in bank	3,510.34	
	$3,653.91	

* Net of expenses of real estate in award.

FUEL

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Created 1831

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in the (old) city of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$10,200.13
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
1,109 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund at cost	$11,112.63	
Less income temporarily invested	912.50	
	$10,200.13	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$280.28
Less administration and other expenses	39.21
Net income for the year	$241.07

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,646.62
Net income for the year, as above	241.07
	$1,887.69
Fuel distributed to the poor	353.30
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$1,534.39

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$912.50
Cash in bank	621.89
	$1,534.39

FUEL

ESTHER WATERS FUND

Created 1833

Income to be used to "give, distribute and deliver such Firewood or other Fuel to and amongst such of the poor of the City of Philadelphia as shall be found upon careful enquiry to be most desirving of such aid."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$10,989.11

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,098 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$10,980.00
Cash in bank	9.11
	$10,989.11

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$277.56
Less administration and other expenses	33.26
Net income for the year	$244.30

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$261.14
Net income for the year, as above	244.30
	$505.44
Fuel distributed to the poor	242.64
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$262.80

FUEL

PAUL BECK FUEL FUND

Created 1844

Income "to purchase fuel for the use and benefit of the Outdoor poor, residing within the Corporate Limits of said City" (old City of Philadelphia).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$10,276.76

PAUL BECK FUEL FUND—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,140 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$11,400.00
Less income temporarily invested	1,123.24
	$10,276.76

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$288.85
Less administration and other expenses	34.96
Net income for the year	$253.89

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$386.37
Net income for the year, as above	253.89
	$640.26
Fuel distributed to the poor	256.65
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$383.61

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$1,123.24
Cash overdrawn	739.63
	$383.61

FUEL

THOMAS D. GROVER FUND

Created 1849

Income to be distributed—to the Southwark Library Co. $300 per annum; in bread and soup, among the poor persons residing in the district of Southwark $300 per annum and the balance of the income in fuel "among white widows of respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$238,435.71

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

23,336 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost less required amortization	$238,222.03
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	204.70
Cash in bank	8.98
	$238,435.71

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$6,425.00
Less administration and other expenses	765.23
Net income for the year	$5,659.77

THOMAS D. GROVER FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$6,585.10
Net income for the year, as above		5,659.77
		$12,244.87
Fuel distributed to the poor	$6,178.99	
Bread distributed to the poor	37.12	
Care of cemetery lot	50.60	6,266.71
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash		$5,978.16

FUEL

FREDERIC A. SHEAFF FUEL FUND

Created 1874

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and September in every year forever and in the month of February in every year forever to distribute the same among poor housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character residing in the City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$3,603.25
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
390 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$3,900.00	
Less income temporarily invested	296.75	
	$3,603.25	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$102.92
Less administration and other expenses	12.15
Net income for the year	$90.77

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$163.10
Net income for the year, as above		90.77
		$253.87
Fuel distributed to the poor		167.49
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951		$86.38
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
Income temporarily invested	$296.75	
Cash overdrawn	210.37	
	$86.38	

FUEL

MARY SHIELDS FUEL FUND

Created 1880

"To apply the interest thereof to the purchase of Coal, and to distribute the same in the fall and winter months to indigent widows, single women and men, without respect to color."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

MARY SHIELDS FUEL FUND—Continued

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$10,501.66
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
$9,800 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G," 2½'s, due 1955-59, at cost	$9,800.00	
6 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipe-line Company 4% Preferred stock, at cost	606.71	
Cash in bank	94.95	
	$10,501.66	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$269.42
Less administration and other expenses	31.70
Net income for the year	$237.72

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$66.53
Net income for the year, as above	237.72
	$304.25
Fuel distributed to the poor	274.65
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$29.60

FUEL

PHILIP R. FREAS FUND

Created 1910

To "the Managers of the Poor of Germantown Township * * * the income of which shall be annually applied to the purchase of fuel for the benefit of the poor of said Township."

By Act of June 24, 1937, P. L. 2017 (No. 396) The Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Township of Germantown was abolished as of January 1, 1938, and by Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated November 22, 1940, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was appointed substituted trustee.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$3,867.63
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
480 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$4,814.06	
Less income temporarily invested	946.43	
	$3,867.63	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$118.91
Less administration and other expenses	19.68
Net income for the year	$99.23

PHILIP R. FREAS FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,286.16
Net income for the year, as above	99.23
	$1,385.39
Fuel distributed to the poor	109.56
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$1,275.83

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$946.43
Cash in bank	329.40
	$1,275.83

FUEL

JOHN E. MAYNES FUND

Created 1919

Income "shall be applied to furnishing fuel in winter to needy families."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$268,313.78

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

25,672 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$258,500.48
1 sh. Central Vermont Railway Company stock	$3.00*
25 shs. Provident Building and Loan Association stock, at cost	5,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	4,777.17
Cash in bank	33.13
	$268,313.78

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$7,279.71
Less administration and other expenses	845.02
Net income for the year	$6,434.69

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$7,677.30
Net income for the year, as above	6,434.69
	$14,111.99
Fuel distributed to the poor	7,956.10
Balance of income undistributed, December 31 1951, cash	$6,155.89

* At value in award.

FUEL

MURTHA P. QUINN FUND

Created 1941

"To be applied, one-half part thereof for the purchase of eye glasses for the poor, preference being given to children and old people, and one-half part thereof for coal for the poor."

MURTHA P. QUINN FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$13,790.20

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,379 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$13,790.00
Cash in bank	.20
	$13,790.20

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$345.66
Less administration and other expenses	40.86
Net income for the year	$304.80

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$132.10
Net income for the year, as above		304.80
		$436.90
Eye glasses purchased for the poor	$150.00	
Fuel distributed to the poor	234.93	384.93
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash		$51.97

FUEL

JENNIE E. HOLLOWAY FUND

Created 1950

"the income therefrom to be used by the Board for the purchase and distribution of coal to the deserving poor of the City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951 and December 31, 1951	$14,986.72

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,462 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost except $5,526.05 at value in award	$14,983.45
Cash in bank	3.27
	$14,986.72

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$464.02
Less administration and other expenses	44.16
Net income for the year	$419.86

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$152.78
Net income for the year, as above	419.86
	$572.64
Fuel distributed to the poor	459.10

JENNIE E. HOLLOWAY FUND—Continued

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$113.54

FOOD

ARCHIBALD THOMSON FUND

Created 1799

Income to purchase Bread "for the Support of the poor of the City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$10,636.17

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

$9,200 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G," 2½'s, due 1954-60, at cost	$9,200.00	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	1,683.67	
	$10,883.67	
Less income temporarily invested	247.50	
	$10,636.17	

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	$327.68
Less administration expenses	31.87
Net income for the year	$295.81

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$699.06
Net income for the year, as above	295.81
	$994.87
Bread distributed to the poor	455.47
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$539.40

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$247.50
Cash in bank	291.90
	$539.40

FOOD

SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND

Created 1810

To "deliver to the poor of the said City (Philadelphia) and of Southwark twelve dollars' worth of bread annually."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$450.56

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

45 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$450.00
Cash in bank	.56
	$450.56

SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$12.69
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$7.69

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1.04
Net income for the year, as above	7.69
	$8.73
Bread distributed to the poor	5.22
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$3.51

FOOD

PAUL BECK SOUP FUND

Created 1844

Income to be paid "to such Soup Societies established in the (old) City of Philadelphia to aid such Societies in their humane Endeavors to supply the poor with Soup."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$8,333.33

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Ground rent	$8,333.33

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$360.00
Less administration expenses	24.29
Net income for the year	$335.71

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$5.19
Net income for the year, as above	335.71
	$340.90
Western Soup Society	335.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$5.90

FOOD

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND

Created 1871

Income to be paid "to the various 'Soup Societies' of the City of Philadelphia every year so long as the said Societies shall continue their charities to the poor."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$2,324.04

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

232 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$2,320.00

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND—Continued

Cash in bank	4.04	
		$2,324.04

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$57.94
Less administration expenses	6.73
Net income for the year	$51.21

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$2.57
Net income for the year, as above		51.21
		$53.78
Kensington Soup Society	$12.50	
Spring Garden Soup Society	12.50	
Western Soup Society	12.50	
Union Benevolent Association	12.50	50.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash		$3.78

FUEL AND FOOD

JAMES DUTTON FUND

Created 1813

Income to be expended "in the purchase of Food, Clothing and Firewood Fuel," to be distributed "to and amongst the poor of the Township of the Northern Liberties only."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$5,233.98

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

273 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$2,730.00
Ground rents	2,500.00
Cash in bank	3.98
	$5,233.98

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$218.10
Less administration and other expenses	16.32
Net income for the year	$201.78

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$149.48
Net income for the year, as above	201.78
	$351.26
Fuel distributed to the poor	173.95
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$177.31

FUEL AND FOOD

SPRING GARDEN FUEL FUND

Created 1847

Income to be "applied to the purchase of food and fuel, and no other purpose and * * * distributed during the winter months of each and every year among such of the poor of said district (Spring Garden) as reside in said district east of Broad Street."

SPRING GARDEN FUEL FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$3,442.91

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

344 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$3,440.00
Cash in bank	2.91
	$3,442.91

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$87.56
Less administration and other expenses	10.37
Net income for the year	$77.19

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$42.28
Net income for the year, as above	77.19
	$119.47
Fuel distributed to the poor	90.95
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$28.52

FUEL AND FOOD

SEYBERT FUND

Created 1883

Income "for the distribution of Fuel and Bread amongst the deserving Poor, during the winter months."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$10,075.04

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows

805 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$8,145.71
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	60.00
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	2,034.82
	$10,240.53
Less income temporarily invested	165.49
	$10,075.04

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	$317.49
Less administration and other expenses	31.97
Net income for the year	$285.52

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$195.03

SEYBERT FUND—Continued

Net income for the year, as above	285.52
	$480.55
Fuel distributed to the poor	483.32
Over-distribution of income, December 31, 1951	$2.77

Over-distribution, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$165.49
Cash overdrawn	168.26
	$2.77

MISCELLANEOUS

WILLIAM CARTER FUND

Created 1739

Income "to and for ye use and Service of ye alms houses belonging to ye sd City (Philadelphia), and for ye reliefe of ye poor people in the same forever."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$1,730.69

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

171 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$1,726.90
Cash in bank	3.79
	$1,730.69

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$49.91
Less administration and other expenses	5.24
Net income for the year	$44.67

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$11.60
Net income for the year, as above	44.67
	$56.27
Fuel distributed to the poor	36.12
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$20.15

MISCELLANEOUS

JAMES CLAYPOOLE FUND

Created 1769

"For the Benefit and relief of the Poor of the said City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$1,106.52

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

JAMES CLAYPOOLE FUND—Continued

110 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$1,104.28
Cash in bank	2.24
	$1,106.52

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$33.00
Less administration and other expenses	5.11
Net income for the year	$27.89

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$22.00
Net income for the year, as above	27.89
	$49.89
Fuel distributed to the poor	18.06
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$31.83

MISCELLANEOUS

ANN ARMITT FUND

Created 1797

"To the Overseers of the poor or the Managers of the Bettering House."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$952.98

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

95 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$950.00
Cash in bank	2.98
	$952.98

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$25.32
Less administration and other expenses	5.09
Net income for the year	$20.23

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$19.28
Net income for the year, as above	20.23
	$39.51
Fuel distributed to the poor	18.06
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$21.45

MISCELLANEOUS

B. W. AND I. W. MORRIS FUND

Created 1806

"To the only proper use and Behoof of the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia the district of Southwark and the Township of the Northern Liberties."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

B. W. AND I. W. MORRIS FUND—Continued

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$1,096.51

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

109 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$1,090.00	
Cash in bank	6.51	
		$1,096.51

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$29.89
Less administration and other expenses	5.11
Net income for the year	$24.78

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$20.45
Net income for the year, as above	24.78
	$45.23
Fuel distributed to the poor	17.26
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$27.97

MISCELLANEOUS

BERNARD McMAHON FUND

Created 1816

"For the use of the poor of Penn Township."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$1,052.19

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

104 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$1,048.57	
Cash in bank	3.62	
		$1,052.19

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$30.30
Less administration and other expenses	5.11
Net income for the year	$25.19

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$36.56
Net income for the year, as above	25.19
	$61.75
Fuel distributed to the poor	35.77
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$25.98

MISCELLANEOUS

JACOB J. SNYDER FUND

Created 1874

Income to be "expended yearly by the Directors of City Trusts as they may deem best in aid of the poor people in this City" (Philadelphia).

JACOB J. SNYDER FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$11,162.13

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,116 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$11,160.00	
Cash in bank	2.13	
		$11,162.13

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$278.69
Less administration expenses	32.41
Net income for the year	$246.28

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$.04
Net income for the year, as above	246.28
	$246.32
Contribution to Children's Heart Hospital	240.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$6.32

MISCELLANEOUS

ALEXANDER G. MERCER "HALL FUND"

Created 1884

(By decree of Supreme Court of Rhode Island)

"To purchase suitable lots of ground in said City of Philadelphia contiguous to each other, or located in various parts of said City as shall seem most expedient, and to erect thereon substantial and comfortable buildings, and to let the same to the worthy laboring poor of said City, at rentals, sufficient to pay taxes, water rates, insurance premiums, repairs, and expenses of managing them; but if * * * inexpedient * * * then suitable lands with the buildings already erected thereon may be purchased and adapted to the purpose aforesaid."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951	$207,988.92
Increase:	
Proportionate share of proceeds in liquidation of undivided assets in the Estate of Alexander G. Mercer	274.71
Balance, December 31, 1951	$208,263.63

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

25,267 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$258,296.99	
Less income temporarily invested	50,033.36	
		$208,263.63

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$6,667.24
Less administrative and other expenses	746.55
Net income for the year	$5,920.69

ALEXANDER G. MERCER "HALL FUND"—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$50,767.99
Net income for the year, as above	5,920.69
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$56,688.68

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$50,033.36	
Cash in bank	6,655.32	
		$56,688.68

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSHROD W. JAMES CEMETERY FUND

Created 1904

"For the maintenance of the structures upon the burial lot of Bushrod W. James in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$1,759.14

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

270 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$2,700.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	477.65	
	$3,177.65	
Less income temporarily invested	1,418.51	
		$1,759.14

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$93.85
Less administration expenses	9.45
Net income for the year	$84.40

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$2,455.53
Net income for the year, as above		84.40
		$2,539.93
Care of cemetery lots		60.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951		$2,479.93

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$1,418.51	
Cash in bank	1,061.42	
		$2,479.93

MISCELLANEOUS

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND

Created 1909

"To divide the interest derived therefrom annually in three equal parts and pay one-third each to the Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$15,262.70

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,393 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$13,965.24	
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	1,273.86	
Cash in bank	23.60	
		$15,262.70

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$442.14
Less administration expense	43.21
Net income for the year	$398.93

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$7.22
Net income for the year, as above		398.93
		$406.15
Police Pension Fund	$123.33	
Firemen's Pension Fund	123.33	
Teachers' Annuity Fund	123.33	369.99
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash		$36.16

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTIAN SCHRACK FUND

Created 1917

"I give and devise all the rents, interests and income of my Estate to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, to be distributed by them according to the best of their judgment into the hands of the Missionary Societies of the Said City for the Relief of the Poor; but if there be no such society or societies at that time then the said Corporation may distribute or designate the proper means for distributing the same for the Relief of the Poor of the said City. But no part thereof shall be appropriated towards the Almshouse of the Said City or any of its inmates."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$87,615.36

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

8,218 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$82,274.66	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	5,277.77	
Cash in bank	62.93	
		$87,615.36

CHRISTIAN SCHRACK FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$2,310.08
Less administration expenses	253.49
Net income for the year	$2,056.59

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$147.14
Net income for the year, as above		2,056.59
		$2,203.73
Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission	$350.00	
Evangelical Lutheran Missions	350.00	
Visiting Nurse Society	350.00	
Catholic Missionary Society	350.00	
Friends Neighborhood Guild	350.00	
Home Missionary Society	350.00	2,100.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash		$103.73

MISCELLANEOUS

ELLEN KINNIER FUND

Created 1922

To "The Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the Township of Germantown."

By Act of June 24, 1937, P. L. 2017 (No. 396) The Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Township of Germantown was abolished as of January 1, 1938, and by Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated November 19, 1940, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was appointed substituted trustee.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$543.00

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

54 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$540.00
Cash in bank	3.00
	$543.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$14.84
Less administration expenses	5.00
Net income for the year	$9.84

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$358.06
Net income for the year, as above	9.84
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$367.90

MISCELLANEOUS

SELDEN TWITCHELL FUND

Created 1924

"To apply the net income for the care and maintenance of Independence Hall in said City" (Philadelphia).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

SELDEN TWITCHELL FUND—Continued

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$11,893.12

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,220 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$12,200.00
Less income temporarily invested	306.88
	$11,893.12

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$309.19
Less administration expenses	35.78
Net income for the year	$273.41

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$654.31
Net income for the year, as above	273.41
	$927.72
Care and maintenance of Independence Hall	540.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$387.72

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$306.88
Cash in bank	80.84
	$387.72

MISCELLANEOUS

SIMON GRATZ TEACHERS' FUND

Created 1926

"For the purpose of affording pecuniary relief in special cases of teachers and clerical assistants employed or who have been employed in the Public Schools of Philadelphia who are in need of such assistance and cannot obtain it elsewhere."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$203,831.42

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

16,220 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost except $3.000 at value in award	$163,086.80
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	40,047.54
Cash in bank	697.08
	$203,831.42

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$6,171.45
Less administration and other expenses	775.74
Net income for the year	$5,395.71

SIMON GRATZ TEACHERS' FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$2,036.46
Net income for the year, as above	5,395.71
	$7,432.17
Relief of teachers	5,650.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$1,782.17

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTHUR J. BEDELL FUND

Created 1941

.. At value when received from donor.

Income "to be applied to the use, benefit, welfare and professional advancement of the Resident Physicians of Wills Hospital during the term of such residency."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$17,211.81

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,890 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost except $2,266.67*	$14,871.29	
33 shs. International Nickel Co., Ltd., of Canada Common stock	1,117.88*	
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	1,194.25	
Cash in bank	28.39	
		$17,211.81

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$911.64
Less administration expenses	49.50
Net income for the year	$862.14

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$2,616.42
Net income for the year, as above	862.14
	$3,478.56
For professional advancement of Resident Physicians at Wills Eye Hospital	100.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$3,378.56

* At value when received from donor.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOSEPH WRIGHT FUND

Created 1947

By Decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, dated June 26, 1946, Wright's Industrial and Beneficial Institute of Frankford was dissolved and the assets of the corporation were awarded to the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, in trust, one-third of the income therefrom to be paid over to the Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia for the exclusive benefit of the Frankford Branch, and the balance of said income to be used for the poor as near as may be in keeping with the purposes specified in the will of Joseph Wright, deceased. (Those living within a circuit of one mile from the corner of Main and Sellers Streets in Frankford.)

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

JOSEPH WRIGHT FUND—Continued

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$18,220.49

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,822 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$18,220.00	
Cash in bank	.49	
		$18,220.49

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$456.11
Less administration and other expenses	54.45
Net income for the year	$401.66

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$312.32
Net income for the year, as above		401.66
		$713.98
Trustees of the Free Library	$135.00	
Fuel distributed to the poor	248.39	383.39
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash		$330.59

MISCELLANEOUS

WILLIAM D. AND MARY STEUBER FUND

Created 1947

"to distribute the net income therefrom annually at Christmas time to poor people in the City of Philadelphia according to the judgment and discretion of the said Board of City Trusts."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$11,739.66

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

1,173 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$11,730.00	
Cash in bank	9.66	
		$11,739.66

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$294.66
Less administration expenses	34.21
Net income for the year	$260.45

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$1.26
Net income for the year, as above		260.45
		$261.71
Catholic Children's Bureau	$130.00	
Crime Prevention Association	130.00	260.00

WILLIAM D. AND MARY STEUBER FUND—Continued

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$1.71

MISCELLANEOUS

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE FUND

Created 1948

By Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated March 8, 1948, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was awarded this Fund under the following terms and conditions:

The net income when, and as often as, same is sufficient in amount shall be used for the support and maintenance, without charge, cost or expense to them, in appropriate homes, public or private, in the City of Philadelphia or its immediate suburbs, of indigent and worthy widows and single women, irrespective of race, creed or religion, of not less than fifty years of age, whose circumstances and necessities compel them to seek shelter and maintenance.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$59,688.09

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost, except as noted:		
$2,000	United States Treasury 2's, due 9/15/53-52	$2,031.88
8,000	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6/15/69-64	8,060.00*
5,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅜% Deb., due 12/1/73	5,080.50
10,000	Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. 2¾% Deb., due 6/1/84	10,165.83
5,000	Pacific Gas and Electric 3's, due 6/1/83	5,143.75
20,000	Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 2¾'s, due 6/1/75	19,822.00
Preferred stocks, at cost:		
65 shs.	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York $5.00	7,010.25
31 shs.	Consumers Power Company $4.52	3,382.66
		$60,696.87
	Less income temporarily invested	1,008.78
		$59,688.09

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$1,848.82
Less administration expenses	176.88
Net income for the year	$1,671.94

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$4,793.99
Net income for the year, as above	1,671.94
	$6,465.93
Support and mainetnance of indigent widows and single women	2,037.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$4,428.93

* At value in award.

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE FUND—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:	
Income temporarily invested	$1,008.78
Cash in bank	3,420.15
	$4,428.93

COLLECTIVE LEGAL INVESTMENT FUND FOR MINOR TRUSTS

Created November 30, 1951

Accounts for the period from November 30 to December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Market value of securities received in exchange for participation units, as of November 30, 1951	$3,039,922.52
Cash received in exchange for participation units	44,947.48
Balance, December 31, 1951	$3,084,870.00

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Bonds, at market value November 30, 1951, except as noted:		
$15,000	United States Treasury 2's, due 9/15/53-52	$15,028.12
4,000	United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 6/15/62-59	3,885.00
33,500	United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12/15/62-59	32,505.47
174,500	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6/15/69-64	169,265.00
66,500	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12/15/69-64	64,463.43
26,500	United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3/15/70-65	25,671.88
2,022,100	United States Savings, Series "G," 2½'s, due 1954-61	2,022,100.00*
9,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 2¾% Deb., due 2/1/71	8,448.75
209,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅜% Deb., due 12/1/73	$213,702.50
20,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 2¾% Deb., due 10/1/75	18,650.00
41,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 2¾% Deb., due 4/1/68	39,770.00
25,000	Duquesne Light Co. 2⅝'s, due 10/1/79	23,250.00
16,000	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. 3⅛'s, due 8/1/73	15,640.00
12,000	Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. 2¾% Deb., due 6/1/84	11,160.00
105,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6/1/83	106,312.50
32,000	Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 2¾'s, due 6/1/75	31,360.00
10,000	Westchester Lighting Co. 3's, due 5/1/79	9,950.00
3,000	Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. 3⅞'s, due 12/1/73	3,045.00

* At maturity value.

COLLECTIVE LEGAL INVESTMENT FUND FOR MINOR TRUSTS—Continued

60,000	Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Railroad Company 3½'s, due 3/1/66	60,000.00	
3,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 4½'s, due 8/1/60	3,195.00	
2,000	Western Maryland Railroad Company 4's, due 10/1/52	2,025.00	
30,000	Shell Union Oil Corporation 2½'s, due 4/1/71	28,275.00	$2,907,702.65
	Preferred stocks, at market value November 30, 1951:		
107 shs.	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York $5.00	$11,301.87	
10 shs.	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore 4½%	1,062.50	
40 shs.	Consumers Power Co. $4.52	4,105.00	
35 shs.	Metropolitan Edison Co. $3.90	3,237.50	
150 shs.	New York State Electric and Gas Co. 3¾%	12,900.00	
50 shs.	Northern States Power Co. $4.10	4,725.00	
480 shs.	Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 5%	12,060.00	
300 shs.	Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4%	28,950.00	
180 shs.	Public Service Electric and Gas Co. 4.08%	16,830.00	
300 shs.	Southern California Edison Company 4.08%	6,750.00	
400 shs.	Southern California Edison Company 4.32%	9,400.00	
16 shs.	West Penn Power Company 4½%	1,648.00	
10 shs.	Scovill Manufacturing Company 3.65%	860.00	113,829.87
	Common stock, at cost, except as noted:		
80 shs.	American Gas and Electric Company	$4,858.23	
150 shs.	Ohio Edison Company	5,018.39	
180 shs.	Pennsylvania Power and Light Company	4,917.95	
175 shs.	Philadelphia Electric Company	5,154.18	
65 shs.	Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation	4,914.82	
85 shs.	General Electric Company	4,962.94	
106 shs.	Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	7,751.94*	
180 shs.	Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation	10,662.73**	
70 shs.	Insurance Company of North America	5,085.84	53,327.02
	Other stocks, at cost:		
25 shs.	Elmwood Federal Savings & Loan Association	$5,000.00	
25 shs.	Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association	5,000.00	10,000.00
			$3,084,859.54

* Includes 40 shs. at market value November 30, 1951.
** Includes 100 shs. at market value November 30, 1951.

COLLECTIVE LEGAL INVESTMENT FUND FOR MINOR TRUSTS—Continued

Cash in bank	10.46
	$3,084,870.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds (November 30 to December 31, 1951)	$286.19

Distribution Account

Net income for the period, as above	$286.19
Distributed to participating funds	—
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$286.19

UNAPPLIED MORTGAGE RECEIPTS

Fund	Balance Jan. 1, 1951	Receipts	Applied Payments	Balance Dec. 31, 1951
Wills Eye Hospital	$1,140.89	$2,946.50	$3,032.96	$1,054.43
Simon Muhr Scholarship	335.31	642.00	634.79	342.52
John Scott Medal	225.58	385.00	610.58	.....
Simon Gratz Prize	90.00	150.00	145.02	94.98
John E. Maynes	268.54	1,170.00	1,438.54	.....
Rudolph Blankenburg	88.61	79.50	168.11	.....
Simon Gratz Teachers	891.68	2,200.00	1,814.61	1,277.07
	$3,040.61	$7,573.00	$7,844.61	$2,769.00

These accounts represent monthly instalment receipts on mortgages, which are applied to interest, taxes and water rents, when due, and to reduction of principal.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts,
Philadelphia.

We have examined the foregoing accounts of the Board of Directors of City Trusts acting for the City of Philadelphia, Trustee of the Girard Estate, Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts for the year ended December 31, 1951. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary.

Bonds and stocks owned on December 27, 1951, were examined or otherwise satisfactorily accounted for. Mortgages owned on December 7, 1951, were confirmed as to principal, interest and taxes, by correspondence with the mortgagors who were in possession of their properties.

In our opinion, the foregoing accounts, pages 29 to 153, present fairly the respective balances of principal and income, in the Girard Estate, Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts at December 31, 1951, and the recorded transactions therein for the year then ended, in conformity with the reports of the Auditor on the First Account stated as of December 31, 1937, approved by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

Philadelphia, Penna.
April 17, 1952.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	page
Residuary Fund	
Principal Accounts	29-32
Gain and Loss Account	32
Income Account	33
Distribution Account	34
Composition of Investments	36-45
Fire Insurance Fund	
Principal Account	46
Gain and Loss Account	46
Composition of Investments	47-48
Income Account	49
Distribution Account	49
Delaware Avenue Fund	
Principal Account	50-51
Composition of Investments	50-51
Gain and Loss Account	51
Income Account	52
Distribution Account	52
Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts	
Principal Accounts	53
Composition of Investments	54-56
Income Accounts	56
Distribution Accounts	57-58
Collective Legal Investment Fund	
Principal Account	148-151
Composition of Investments	148-151
Income Account	152
Distribution Account	152

(Refer to Index for details of the individual Minor Trusts)

INDEX

Minor Trusts

Fund	Report	Account
Armitt, Ann	24	132
Ashbridge, Samuel H.	27	146-147
Baugh, Daniel	21	93
Beck Fuel, Paul	24	115
Beck Soup, Paul	25	125
Bedell, Arthur J.	26	143
Blankenburg, Rudolph	26	138
Bleakley, John	15	59
Boudinot, Elias	24	111-112
Brocklehurst, Harry	19	85
Carter, William	24	130
Cavanaugh, Margaret E.	15	67
Chambers, Andrew R.	25	126
City Fuel	24	110
Claypoole, James	24	131
Dene, Ruth	23	101
Dodd, Hannah M.	21	91
Dutton, James	24	127
Early Eighties	23	100
Emlen, George	24	109
Ferguson, Joseph C.	22	99
Fetter, George W.	18	83
Franklin, Benjamin	24	106-107
Freas, Philip R.	24	119
Freeman, Henry G., Jr.	19	88
Frey, George O.	24	105
Fulton, Inez Walsh	19	84
Gideon, Edward	23	102
Girard Fuel, Stephen	24	113
Girard School, Stephen	16	74
Githens, Sherwood	23	104
Good, Juliana H.	16	72
Gowing, Fred	18	80-81
Gratz Prize, Simon	22	98
Gratz Teachers, Simon	26	142
Grover, Thomas D.	24-25	116
Hamilton, James M.	24	105
Harrison, George L. and Mary McMichael	15	68
Holloway, Jennie E.	24	122
James Cemetery, Bushrod W.	25	137
James Eye and Ear Institute, Bushrod W.	15	64-65
Kinnier, Ellen	—	140
Lennon, James E.	18	79
McMahon, Bernard	24	134
Maynes, John E.	24	120
Mercer, Alexander G.	25	136
Merzbacher, Abraham and Hannah	16	69
Meyer, George L.	18	82
Morris, B. W. and I. W.	24	133
Muhr, Simon	17	76
Neison, John R.	19	86
Palethorp, Henry B.	15	66
Powell, Edward	22	94-95
Quinn, Murtha P.	24-25	121
Rittenhouse School	17	75
Roberts School	16	73
Rodenbough, Elmer E.	19	87
Schrack, Christian	26	139
Scott Loan, John	24	108
Scott Medal, John	20	90
Scott, William C.	19	89
Scotten, Samuel	25	124
Seybert, Henry	24	129
Sheaff, Frederic A.	24	117
Shields Fuel, Mary	24	118
Shields Hospital, Mary	15	63
Simcock, Joseph G.	23	103
Snyder, Jacob J.	25	135
Spring Garden Fuel	24	128
Steuber, William D. and Mary	27	145
Supplee, C. Henderson	16	71
Thomson, Archibald	25	123
Todd Lawrence	17	77
Twitchell, Selden	26	141
Vare, George A.	21	92
Wagner, Louis	22	97
Waters, Esther	24	114
Wheelock, Obadiah	22	96
White, J. William	16	70
Wills Eye Hospital, James	13	60-62
Windrim, James H.	18	78
Wright, Joseph	24-27	144

REPORT OF

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNA.

for 1951

June 20, 1952.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of Stephen Girard, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, herewith submits a detailed account concerning the devised and bequeathed estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, with the investments and application of the same, together with a report of the state of Girard College, for the year 1951.

The principal of the Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31, 1951 to $68,589,247.26, or $2,090,195.87 more than at the end of the year 1950.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support of Girard College amounted to $2,208,142.59, an increase of $44,495.14 over the preceding year. The average number of pupils maintained was 1,303 and the cost of maintenance per capita, $1,694.66. This is an increase of $46.80 over 1950.

Total student enrollment, January 1, 1951 ..	1,305	
Students admitted during the year	154	1,459
Indentures cancelled	125	
Students leaving at eighteen years of age ..	32	
Students expelled	1	158
Total student enrollment, December 31, 1951		1,301

The year 1951 was the second complete year of operation under the reorganization of staff, schedule, and program effected in September 1949, which sought more effective administration and lower costs. Retirements and resignations brought considerable change of personnel and expansion in the number of resident masters in the upper residence halls. While each position made vacant was critically scrutinized in order to determine if it could be left unfilled, the difficulty of filling all positions, both professional and non-professional, with satisfactory persons greatly increased. Cost-of-living increases, which were granted at the beginning of the year to the majority of the staff, were greatly appreciated. Physical examinations of all members of the staff have begun under the School Health Act of the Commonwealth.

The boys have had a good year. The Student Center has shown progress, and boys willingly bear its operating responsibility. Their remedial classes in the late afternoons continue to be beneficial. Unfavorable economic conditions have not affected undergraduates in the way that they have impaired the morale of educational workers here and elsewhere. The decline in the purchasing power of the dollar has led to considerable curtailment and retrenchment, most notably the closing of the Girard College Camp, the deferment of much maintenance, and the cutting back of the size of the College staff. An example of economies that have been more beneficial is the consolidation of the handling of clothing distribution in the upper residence halls.

Surveys have been made of our food service and our educational program, as well as the clothing function. In the face of the economies forced by inflation, a new roof had to be placed upon the Chapel. Other physical changes made during the year were the building of a vault in the basement of Founder's Hall for the papers of Stephen Girard, the installation of fluorescent lighting in the study rooms of some of the upper residence halls, and the replacement of the motion picture projector and screen in the High School auditorium. For insurance purposes, an appraisal of the contents of all Girard College buildings was made during the year.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate within the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

	Gross	Net
For the year 1951	$2,566,182.42	$898,858.60

(See details on page A-5)

The receipts for the year 1951 from the property of the Girard Estate Without the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

Gross receipts	$1,641,959.08	
Taxes and other expenses ...	351,802.91	$1,290,156.17
Amount expended on Rehabilitation of Packer #5 Colliery	$39,691.60	
Other extraordinary expenditures	33,912.78	73,604.38
Net receipts		$1,216,551.79

During the year 1951 the sum of $513,215.41 was set aside for possible permanent improvements and capital investments by colliery lessees.

The amount invested on December 31, 1951 in bonds, preferred and common stocks, and mortgages for the Residuary Fund totaled $59,941,673.28, or $4,103,386.89 more than in 1950, and the net income therefrom amounted to $1,600,555.56.

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to $667,223.46. The risks being carried amount to $1,614,800, of which $652,000 has been re-insured. The Fund suffered no fire loss during the year 1951.

From the Fund for the improvement of the Eastern Front of the City, the expense of lighting the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, together with minor items incident thereto, has been paid in the amount of $8,090.98.

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate during the year 1951 was 1,575,570.60 gross tons, a decrease as compared with 1950 of 16,366.60 gross tons, or 1.02%. The shipment was made up as follows:

Shipped to market—Fresh mined	1,466,828.20
Bank coal	108,742.40
Total	1,575,570.60

The total shipment from the region for the year 1951, including truck shipments, as reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, was 37,001,583 gross tons, an increase of 2,866,232 gross tons, or 8.40% as compared with 34,135,351 gross tons for 1950. The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipment was 4.26% as compared with 4.66% in 1950.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 35,086.80 tons, 2.18% of the total production of 1,610,657.40 tons, a decrease of 213 tons, and an increase of 0.01% as compared with 2.17% in 1950. The substitution of electricity for steam continues to be the chief factor in the lessening consumption of boiler fuel. The average for the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, when there were no collieries operated by electricity, was 10.92%.

During the eighty-nine years of active mining on the Girard Estate there have been marketed from it 137,772,170.35 tons.

The coal leases at the end of the year were seventeen in number, the same as at the end of 1950.

Under the provisions of Clause IV of the Will the sum of $132.12 was expended in the purchase of scholastic supplies for schools in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania.

During the year 1951 the sum of $353.30 was expended in the purchase and distribution of fuel (coal) in accordance with the provisions of Clause V of the Will.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts,

JOHN T. ORIMAND
President.

GIRARD ESTATE

RESIDUARY FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF GIRARD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1951

Personal Estate

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951, excluding balance in the gain and loss account		$43,495,246.66
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1951, as shown on page A-4, temporarily included in principal		4,508,140.04
Balance, December 31, 1951, including balance in gain and loss account, composed as shown on pages A-2 and A-3		$48,003,386.70

Real Estate

Balance, January 1, 1951		$19,658,944.46
Increases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Net rents and royalties from collieries	$1,589,075.05	
Other	52,884.03	1,641,959.08
Real estate within the City:		
Considerations received from sale of 348 houses and lots in South Philadelphia	$3,712,474.75	
Portion of considerations applicable to the houses	$3,254,850.60	
Less cost of houses	2,037,824.84	
Gain transferred to gain and loss account	$1,217,025.76	
Portion of considerations applicable to the lots	$457,624.15	
Less cost of improvements applicable to the lots	237,705.98	
	$219,918.17	
Net proceeds of sale of vacant land, etc.	3,661.55	223,579.72
		$21,524,483.26
Decreases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Taxes and other expenses	$351,802.91	
Rehabilitation of Packer No. 5 Colliery, etc.	73,604.38	
Set aside for permanent improvements to collieries	513,215.41	938,622.70
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as shown on page A-3		$20,585,860.56

Composition of Balances of Principal of Personal Estate and of Real Estate, December 31, 1951

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Personal Estate

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
United States Government (Par value $27,339,300)		$27,482,667.19
Corporate (Par value $23,177,000)		23,732,846.40
Preferred stocks of corporations, at cost		3,751,152.77
Common stocks of corporation, at cost		480,716.10
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost		4,494,290.82
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost		4,833,090.41
Less advanced from:		
Principal of real estate for investment	$16,416,962.72	
Income for temporary investment	354,414.27	16,771,376.99
Balance of principal of personal estate		*$48,003,386.70

* Includes $4,508,140.04 balance in the gain and loss account.

Real Estate

Coal lands and other lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, acquired since January 1, 1928, at cost	$87,999.50
Improvements to real estate in Philadelphia (paid for by advances from principal), at cost, less $2,543,560.39, provision for obsolescence *	4,132,315.48
Expenditures in connection with sale of South Philadelphia houses, to be returned from proceeds of sales	120,545.40
Purchase of real estate—South Philadelphia	5.00
Mining Engineer's working fund	11,000.00
Loan to Wm. Penn Fire Company for purchase of fire truck, $9,000 reduced to	8,750.00
	$4,360,615.38
Less:	
Amount set aside from royalties for permanent improvements	191,717.54
	$4,168,897.84
Advanced to principal of personal estate for investment	16,416,962.72
Balance of principal of real estate	$20,585,860.56

* Exclusive of $2,686,545.79 estimated obsolescence for which provision has been deferred.

Gain and Loss Account

Balance, January 1, 1951		$3,344,860.27
Increases:		
Net gain on sale of preferred stocks	$5,521.72	
Gains, net of losses, on sales of real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings	16,938.43	
Gain on sale of 348 houses in South Philadelphia	1,217,025.76	1,239,485.91
		$4,584,346.18
Decrease:		
Losses, net of gains, on sales and redemption of bonds		76,206.14
Balance, December 31, 1951, included in balance of principal (page A-1)		$4,508,140.04

Note: The gains and losses on investments are required by the Court to be carried in a running gain and loss account; if, at the

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

end of any year there is a balance in the account, it is temporarily added to principal; if a deficit, it is temporarily reimbursed from income.

Income Account

for the Year Ended December 31, 1951.

Income from bonds, mortgages, preferred and common stocks:			
Interest on bonds		$1,308,819.10	
Interest on mortgages		146,184.26	
Dividends on stocks		145,552.20	$1,600,555.56
Rents, etc., received from real estate within the City		$2,566,182.42	
Less:			
Taxes	$552,805.67		
Salaries and wages	325,836.99		
Repairs	162,662.66		
Fuel	108,512.87		
Other expenses	309,658.24		
	$1,459,476.43		
Depreciation of improvements to real estate set aside in reserve for obsolescence	36,880.32		
Amortization of improvements made for tenants	170,967.07	1,667,323.82	898,858.60
			$2,499,414.16
Less:			
Administration and general expenses			263,383.36
Net income for the year			$2,236,030.80

Distribution Account

For the Year Ended December 31, 1951.

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951		$1,219,688.15
Net income for the year, as shown by the income account on page A-5, available for distribution		2,236,030.80
Total available for distribution		$3,455,718.95
Distribution to Girard College:		
For support and maintenance:		
Household	$1,602,011.02	
Instruction	567,175.31	
Admission and Student Relations	38,956.26	
	$2,208,142.59	
New roof on Chapel, electric equipment, etc.	87,545.51	
	$2,295,688.10	
Less sale of waste material, etc.	68.29	2,295,619.81
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, composed as shown on page A-7		$1,160,099.14

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Composition of Balance of Income Undistributed December 31, 1951

Income temporarily invested		$354,414.27
Cash in bank		* 601,544.10
Improvements for tenants, at cost, less $896,819.28 amortization		1,111,430.42
Improvements to existing buildings, at cost:		
Improvements and modernization of Stephen Girard Building	$119,145.77	
Conversion to alternating current—Lafayette Buildings, less $9,840.51 amortization	88,564.58	207,710.35
General Manager's working fund		185,000.00
		$2,460,099.14
Less:		
Amount set aside as General Income Reserve	$1,000,000.00	
Retirement Plan Reserve Fund to offset increase in past service liability	300,000.00	1,300,000.00
Balance of income undistributed		$1,160,099.14

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND

Created in 1892 from Residuary Fund income to carry a selected portion of the fire risks of the Girard Estate

Principal Account

For the Year Ended December 31, 1951

Balance, January 1, 1951, excluding balance in gain and loss account	$291,525.20
Increase:	
Annual insurance premium received from Residuary Fund income	3,945.43
Balance, December 31, 1951, before including balance in gain and loss account	$295,470.63
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1951, as shown on page A-9, temporarily included in principal	26,710.37
Balance, December 31, 1951, including balance in gain and loss account	$322,181.00

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
United States Government (Par value $445,900)	$448,529.25	
Corporate (Par value $68,000)	70,673.38	
Preferred stocks of corporations, at cost	42,783.34	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	2,265.65	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	70,429.08	
Deposits on perpetual insurance policies	29,873.00	
	$664,553.70	

* In addition to this cash balance, the Board holds in escrow in a separate bank account $6,229.36 for payment of taxes, insurance, etc., representing funds collected from owners of properties on which the Board holds mortgages.

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND—Continued

Less income temporarily invested	342,372.70	
		$322,181.00

Gain and Loss Account

For the Year Ended December 31, 1951

Balance, January 1, 1951	$26,923.50
Decrease:	
Loss on sale of bonds	213.13
Balance, December 31, 1951, temporarily included in principal	$26,710.37

(See note on page A-4)

Income Account

For the Year Ended December 31, 1951

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	$12,641.87	
Interest on mortgages	184.87	
Dividends on preferred stocks	637.97	
Rents from real estate	6,970.79	
Dividend on perpetual deposits	1,944.00	
		$22,379.50
Less:		
Real estate expenses	$5,011.45	
Administration expenses	1,716.00	
		6,727.45
Net income for the year		$15,652.05

Distribution Account

For the Year Ended December 31, 1951

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$329,390.41
Net income for the year, as above	15,652.05
Available for distribution	$345,042.46
Distribution	none
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$345,042.46
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:	
Income temporarily invested	$342,372.70
Cash in bank	2,669.76
	$345,042.46

GIRARD ESTATE

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

Principal Account

For the Year Ended December 31, 1951

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$500,000.00
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:	
United States Government (Par value $238,300)	$238,388.70
Corporate (Par value $25,000)	25,644.47
Preferred stocks of corporations, at cost	18,913.32
Bonds and mortgages on real estate at cost	4,050.00
Real Estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	212,073.94
	$499,070.43
Cash in bank	929.57
	$500,000.00

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE—Continued

Gain and Loss Account

For the Year Ended December 31, 1951

Deficit, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$391.35
Temporary reimbursement of deficit from income	391.35

Income Account

For the Year Ended December 31, 1951

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	$ 6,573.00	
Interest on mortgages	225.12	
Dividends on preferred stocks	555.03	
Rents from real estate	20,752.52	
	$28,105.67	
Other income	89.00	$28,194.67
Less:		
Real estate and other expenses	$15,277.27	
Administration expenses	1,328.84	16,606.11
Net income for the year		$11,588.56

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951, net of $391.35, temporary reimbursement of the deficit in the gain and loss account, as shown on page A-10	$ 2,425.68
Net income for the year, as above	11,588.56
	$14,014.24
Expenses of lighting, etc., on the Delaware Front of the City	8,090.98
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951, cash	$ 5,923.26

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951	$12,277.67
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:	
1,230 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund	22.33
	$12,277.67

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$311.02
Less administration expenses	36.03
Net income for the year	$274.99

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$321.15
Net income for the year, as above	274.99
	$596.14
Supplies for public schools	132.12
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$464.02

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$ 22.33
Cash in bank	441.69
	$464.02

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same among poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character, residing in the (old) City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951		$10,200.13
Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:		
1,109 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund	$11,112.63	
Less income temporarily invested	912.50	
	$10,200.13	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$280.28
Less administration and other expenses	39.21
Net income for the year	$241.07

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$1,646.62
Net income for the year, as above	241.07
	$1,887.69
Fuel distributed to the poor	353.30
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1951	$1,534.39

Balance, December 31, 1951, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested	$912.50
Cash in bank	621.89
	$1,534.39

REPORT OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
CITY TRUSTS

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNA.
FOR 1952

To the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of Stephen Girard, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, herewith submits a detailed account concerning the devised and bequeathed estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, with the investments and application of the same, together with a report of the state of Girard College, for the year 1952.

The principal of the Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31, 1952 to $70,176,428.51, or $1,587,181.25 more than at the end of the year 1951.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support and maintenance of Girard College amounted to $2,064,784.92, or $143,357.67 less than for the year 1951. The average number of pupils maintained was 1,288 and the cost of maintenance per capita, $1,603.09. This was $91.57 less than for the year 1951.

Total student enrollment, January 1, 1952	1,301	
Students admitted during the year	164	1,465
Indentures cancelled	178	
Students leaving at eighteen years of age	20	
Students expelled	2	
Died	1	201
Total student enrollment, December 31, 1952		1,264

Decline in the purchasing power of available income has brought curtailment of services, staff, and curriculum at Girard College. If cuts in expenditures had not been made over the last five years, the annual budget of the College would be approximately a half-million dollars higher. The College budget for 1952 was balanced. The budget for 1953 was established with the understanding that there would be no decrease in the present enrollment.

Instructional groups are larger in size and favor in number, the third curriculum for the least able boys has been eliminated, annual promotion have been substituted for semi-annual promotions, the Faculty is reduced in size, the Camp is discontinued, the food services of the Junior School Building and the House Group have been merged, less expensive but more informal clothing has been introduced, and services in areas such as music, corrective gymnastics, vocational education, art, library experience, the social program, and guidance have been reduced.

Despite economies, there are areas in which advances have been made. Lighting equipment in some buildings, toilet facilities in Lafayette Hall, kitchen equipment in the Infirmary, and fire protection equipment throughout the College have been improved. Considerable pointing has been done to buildings. The installation of new electronic clocks and program bells was started. The north stairway steps to the second floor of Founder's Hall were levelled and covered with rubber treads. Air-conditioning equipment and steel shelves have been installed in the vault housing the Stephen Girard Papers. Progress was made in the more effective centralization of all custodial and housekeeping personnel. The intro-

duction of a small number of Junior Housemasters has been generally successful. The in-service training of newer members of the staff has been effectively carried out and, despite current difficulties, the general program of eliminating the effects of institutional atmosphere upon our boys has taken root.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate Within the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

	Gross	Neta
For the year 1952	$2,328,512.64	$863,497.55
(See details on page A-5)		

The receipts for the year 1952 from the property of the Girard Estate Without the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

Gross deceipts	$1,391,731.24	
Taxes and other expenses	348,774.62	$1,042,956.62
Extraordinary expenditures		63,019.91
Net receipts		$979,936.71

During the year 1952 the sum of $503,681.87 was set aside for possible permanent improvements and capital investments by colliery lessees.

The amount invested on December 31, 1952 in bonds, preferred and common stocks, and mortgages for the Residuary Fund totaled $62,042,788.21, or $2,101,114.93 more than in 1951, and the income therefrom amounted to $1,770,505.94.

The Fire Insuranre Fund has assets amounting to $683,094.61. The risks being carried amount to $1,009,503. of which $285,700 has been re-insured. The Fund suffered no fire loss during the year 1952.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City, the expense of lighting the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, together with minor items incident thereto, has been paid in the amount of $7,645.89.

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate during the year 1952 was 1,611,014.40 gross tons, an increase as compared with 1951 of 35,443.80 gross tons, or 2.25%. The shipment was made up as follows:

Shipped to market—Fresh mined ...	1,514,229.10
Bank coal	96,785.30
Total	1,611,014.40

The total shipment from the region for the year 1952, as reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines was 35,807,365 gross tons, a decrease of 1,194,224 gross tons, or 3.23% as compared with 37,001,589 gross tons for 1951. The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipments was 4.50% as compared with 4.26% in 1951.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 34,-772.50 tons, 2.11% of the total production of 1,645,786.90 tons, a decrease of 314.30 tons, or 0.07% as compared with 2.18% in 1951. The substitution of electricity for steam continues to be the chief factor in the lessening consumption of boiler fuel. The average for the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, when there were no collieries operated by electricity, was 10.92%.

During the ninety years of active mining on the Girard Estate there have been marketed from it 139,383,184.75 tons.

The coal leases at the end of the year were fifteen in number, two less than at the end of 1951.

Under the provisions of Clause IV of the Will the sum of $73.10 was expended in the purchase of scholastic supplies for schools in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania.

During the year 1952 the sum of $523.74 was expended in the purchase and distribution of fuel (coal) in accordance with the provisions of Clause V of the Will.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts

JOHN A. DIEMAND, President

GIRARD ESTATE

RESIDUARY FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF GIRARD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1952.

Personal Estate		
Balance, January 1, 1952, and December 31, 1952, excluding balance in the gain and loss account		$43,495,246.66
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1952, as shown on page A-4, temporarily included in principal		4,884,095.60
Balance, December 31, 1952, including balance in gain and loss account, composed as shown on pages A-2 and A-3		$48,379,342.26
Real Estate		
Balance, January 1, 1952		$20,585,860.56
Increases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Net rents and royalties from collieries	$1,321,376.22	
Other	70,355.02	1,391,731.24
Real estate within the City:		
Considerations received from sale of 133 houses and lots in South Philadelphia	$1,527,636.77	
Portion of considerations applicable to the houses	$1,307,680.10	
Less cost of houses	819,312.69	
Gain transferred to gain and loss account	$488,367.41	
Portion of considerations applicable to the lots	$219,956.67	
Less cost of street improvements applicable to these lots	90,847.40	
	$129,109.27	
Net proceeds of sale of vacant land, etc.	605,861.58	734,970.85
		$22,712,562.65

RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Decreases:		
Real estate without the City:		
Taxes and other expenses	$348,774.62	
Rehabilitation of Packer No. 5 colliery, etc.	63,019.91	
Set aside for permanent improvements to collieries	503,681.87	915,476.40
Balance, December 31, 1952, composed as shown on page A-3		$21,797,086.25

COMPOSITION OF BALANCES OF PRINCIPAL OF PERSONAL ESTATE AND OF REAL ESTATE DECEMBER 31, 1952

Personal Estate

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:	
United States Government (Par value $26,239,300)	$26,359,819.53
Corporate (Par value $23,749,000)	24,265,492.51
Preferred stocks, at cost	4,341,440.89
Common stocks, at cost	1,595,452.37
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	5,480,582.91
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	4,593,451.94
Forward	$66,636,240.15
Less advance from principal of real estate for investment	18,256,897.99
Balance of principal of personal estate	*$48,379,342.26

* Includes $4,884,095.60 balance in the gain and loss account.

Real Estate

Coal lands and other lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, acquired since January 1, 1928, at cost	$87,999.50
Improvements to real estate in Philadelphia (paid for by advances from principal), at cost, less $2,580,440.71, provision for obsolescene *	3,336,309.26
Real estate in South Philadelphia acquired by purchase during the year 1952	7,505.00
Mining Engineer's working fund	11,000.00
Loan to Wm. Penn Fire Company for purchase of fire truck, $9,000 reduced to	5,500.00
Loan to Hammond Coal Company	100,000.00
Cash in bank	423,737.18
	$3,972,050.94
Less amounts set aside from royalties for permanent improvements	431,862.58
	$3,540,188.36
Advanced to principal of personal estate for investment	18,256,897.89
Balance of principal of real estate	$21,797,086.25

* Exclusive of $2,148,108.94 estimated obsolescence for which provision has been deferred.

Gain and Loss Account

Balance, January 1, 1952	$4,508,140.04

RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Increases:		
Gain on sale of 133 houses in South Philadelphia	$488,367.41	
Gain on preferred stock called for redemption	274.35	488,641.76
		$4,996,781.80
Decreases:		
Losses, net of gains, on sales and redemption of bonds	$54,818.66	
Losses, net of gain, on sales of real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings	57,867.54	112,686.20
Balance, December 31, 1952, included in balance of principal (page A-1)		$4,884,095.60

Note: The gains and losses on investments are required by the Court to be carried in a running gain and loss account; if, at the end of any year there is a balance in the account, it is temporarily added to principal; if a deficit, it is temporarily reimbursed from income.

Income Account

For the Year Ended December 31, 1952.

Income from bonds, mortgages, preferred and common stocks			
Interest on bonds	$1,358,774.43		
Interest on mortgages	202,315.67		
Dividends on stocks	209,505.84	$1,770,595.94	
Rents, etc., received from real estate within the City	$2,328,512.64		
Less:			
Taxes	$498,786.30		
Salaries and wages	343,220.02		
Repairs	124,021.69		
Fuel, electricity steam	123,922.77		
Other expenses	183,319.50		
	$1,273,270.28		
Depreciation of improvements to real estate set aside in reserve for obsolescence	36,880.32		
Amortization of improvements made for tenants	154,864.49	1,465,015.09	863,497.55
			$2,634,093.49
Less administration and general expenses			258,786.07
Net income for the year			$2,375,307.42

Distribution Account

For the year ended December 31, 1952.

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1952	$1,160,099.14
Return of amount set aside as initial payment to Retirement Plan Reserve	300,000.00
Net income for the year, as shown by the income account on page A-5, available for distribution	2,375,307.42
	$3,835,406.56

RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Distribution to Girard College:		
For support and maintenance:		
Household	$1,453,975.97	
Instruction	577,097.72	
Admission and student relations	33,711.23	
	$2,064,784.92	
High School lighting, Lafayette Hall toilets, electrical equipment, etc.	11,679.12	
	$2,076,464.04	
Less sale of waste material, etc.	10.80	2,076,453.24
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1952, composed as shown on page A-7		$1,758,953.32

Composition of Balance of Income Undistributed December 31, 1952

Cash in bank		$199,778.14*
Improvements for tenants, at cost, less $1,040,436.08 amortization		1,002,995.53
Improvements to existing buildings, at cost:		
Improvement and modernization of Stephen Girard Building	$1,106,121.58	
Conversion to alternating current—Lafayette Building, less $21,088.20 amortization	89,981.54	
Electrical feed lines—Lafayette Building	76.53	1,196,179.65
General Manager's working fund	$185,000.00	
Accounts Payable Revolving Fund	175,000.00	360,000.00
		$2,758,953.32
Less amount set aside as General Income Reserve		1,000,000.00
Balance of income undistributed		$1,758,953.32

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND

Created in 1892 from Residuary Fund Income to carry a selected portion of the fire risks of the Girard Estate

Principal Account

For the year ended December 31, 1952

Balance, January 1, 1952, excluding balance in gain and loss account		$295,470.63
Increase:		
Annual insurance premium received from Residuary Fund income		1,488.05
		$296,958.68
Decrease:		
Adjusted premium paid on catastrophe coverage		250.00
Balance, December 31, 1952, before including balance in gain and loss account		$296,708.68
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1952, as shown on page A-9, temporarily included in principal		25,083.97

* In addition to this cash balance, the Board holds in escrow in a separate bank account $10,187.00 for payment of taxes, insurance, etc., representing funds collected from owners of properties on which the Board holds mortgages.

RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1952, including balance in gain and loss account		$321,792.65
Balance, December 31, 1952, composed as follows:		
Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
United States Government (Par value $445,900)	$448,529.25	
Corporate (Par value $77,000)	79,740.88	
Preferred stocks, as cost	45,750.86	
Common stocks, at cost	31,149.22	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	1,311.17	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	70,429.08	
Deposits on perpetual insurance policies	748.80	
	$677,659.26	
Less income temporarily invested	355,866.61	
	$321,792.65	

Gain and Loss Account

For the year ended December 31, 1952

Balance, January 1, 1952	$26,710.37
Decrease:	
Difference between amounts deposited for perpetual fire insurance and amounts refunded upon cancellation of policies	1,626.40
Balance, December 31, 1952, temporarily included in principal	$25,083.97

(See note on page A-4)

Income Account

For the year ended December 31, 1952

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	$12,689.35	
Dividends on stocks	3,169.25	
Rents from real estate	7,704.11	
Dividend on perpetual deposits	632.00	
	$24,194.71	
Less net amount transferred to principal of mortgage	101.23	$24,093.48
Less:		
Real estate expenses	$ 5,979.59	
Administration and general expenses	1,854.39	7,833.98
Net income for the year		$16,259.50

Distribution Account

For the year ended December 31, 1952

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1951	$345,042.46
Net income for the year, as above	16,259.50
	$361,301.96
Distribution	none
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1952	361,301.96

RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1952, composed as follows:		
Income temporarily invested ..	$355,866.61	
Cash in bank	5,435.35	
	$361,301.96	

GIRARD ESTATE

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

Principal Account

For the year ended December 31, 1952

Balance, January 1, 1952, and December 31, 1952	$500,000.00

Balance, December 31, 1952, composed as follows:		
Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
United States Government (Par value $238,300)) ..	$238,388.70	
Corporate (Par value $25,000) ...	25,644.47	
Preferred stocks, at cost	19,902.49	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	3,450.00	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	212,073.94	
	$499,459.60	
Cash in bank	540.40	
	$500,000.00	

Gain and Loss Account

For the year ended December 31, 1952

Deficit, January 1, 1952, and December 31, 1952		$391.35
Temporary reimbursement of deficit from income		391.35

Income Account

For the year ended December 31, 1952

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	$ 6,613.75	
Interest on mortgages	195.21	
Dividends on stocks	740.04	
Rents from real estate	23,067.36	
	$30,616.36	
Other income	94.00	$30,710.36
Less:		
Real estate expenses	$17,656.71	
Administration expenses	1,317.52	18,974.23
Net income for the year		$11,736.13

Distribution Account

For the year ended December 31, 1952

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1952, net of $391.35, temporary reimbursement of the deficit in the gain and loss account, as shown on page A-10	$ 5,923.26

RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Net income for the year, as above	11,736.13
	$17,659.39
Expenses of lighting, etc., on the Delaware Front of the City	7,645.89
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1952, cash	$10,013.50

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1952

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1952	$12,277.67
Increase:	
Gain on withdrawal of 3 units in Collective Legal Investment Fund	.30
Balance, December 31, 1952	$12,277.97

Balance, December 31, 1952, composed as follows:		
1,227 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$12,270.00	
Cash in bank	7.97	
	$12,277.97	

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$304.70
Less administration expenses	35.37
Net income for the year	$269.33

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1952	$464.02
Net income for the year as above	269.33
	$733.35
Supplies for public schools	73.10
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1952, cash	$660.25

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in the ((old) city of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1952

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1952	$10,200.13
Increase:	
Gain on withdrawal of 91 units in Collective Legal Investment Fund	7.34
Balance, December 31, 1952	$10,207.47

Balance, December 31, 1952, composed as follows:		
1,018 units, Collective Legal Investment Fund, at cost	$10,200.77	
Cash in bank	6.70	
	$10,207.47	

RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	$302.41
Less administration and other expenses	44.72
Net income for the year	$257.69

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1952	$1,534.39
Net income for the year, as above	257.69
	$1,792.08
Fuel distributed to the poor	523.74
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1952, cash	$1,268.34

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1951

PENNSYLVANIA

John S. Fine, Chairman
Bernard Samuel
Charles R. Barber
Weldon B. Heyburn
Edwin R. Cox
Alvin A. Swenson
Clarence Tolan, Jr.
Jay Cooke

NEW JERSEY

Arthur C. King, Vice-Chairman
I. Norwood Griscom
Edward C. McAuliffe
Clarence B. McCormick
Erwin S. Cunard
Allen S. Hatcher
James J. Johnson
Ralph Cornell

GENERAL MANAGER-SECRETARY

Joseph K. Costello

TREASURER

Horace J. Stradley

PENNSYLVANIA COUNSEL

Augustus F. Daix, 3rd

NEW JERSEY COUNSEL

Bruce A. Wallace

CHIEF ENGINEER

Daniel M. Kramer

PORT PROMOTION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE

J. Alex. Crothers

PUBLIC RELATIONS AID

William A. Gaffney

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, BRIDGE PLAZA, CAMDEN 2, NEW JERSEY

CONTENTS

Delaware River Bridge
Classification of Vehicles
Resume of Operation
Rail Transit Line Patronage
Annual Report
Summary of Operation of Delaware River Bridge
View of Delaware River Lower Harbor
Distribution of Vehicular Traffic
Analysis of Traffic since 1926
Port Authority Compact
New Vehicular Crossing Compact
Balance Sheet
Statement of Income and Expenses
Bridge Roadway Widening and Allied Improvement—Construction Account
Bridge Roadway Widening and Allied Improvements—Engineering and Inspection Account
Financial History
Funded Debt
Port Promotion and New Delaware River Crossing Expenditures
Bank Deposits
Schedule of Toll Rates and Bridge Data

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

1951

To the Honorable: The Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey

The Delaware River Joint Commission respectfully tenders this report upon the discharge of its obligations during the calendar year, 1951 in the exercise of the authority conferred by the Legislatures of the two States.

The year was the busiest in the 25-year history of the Delaware River Bridge connecting Philadelphia and Camden, operated and maintained by this Commission. Total vehicular traffic was 25,389,704 an increase of 2,041,154 over the record-setting volume of the preceeding year. At morning and evening rush-hours, the eight traffic lanes were well filled and the thirteen toll-collecting booths were inadequate to handle business as expeditiously as was desired. To correct the latter condition, the Commission directed that the entire toll area, including the Camden plaza, be revamped to provide for twenty toll lanes. The new toll houses will be completed in 1952. The ratio of 2½ toll lanes to each traffic lane will speed up collection of tolls but the narrow and congested streets in Camden in the vicinity of the plaza will remain an obstacle to the free movement of bridge traffic.

On the Philadelphia side of the bridge where conditions had been even worse than in Camden, a most welcome inmprovement became immediately apparent in 1951 with completion of the Vine Street boulevard. Through concerted action by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the City of Philadelphia and this Commission, in which all participated in defraying the cost, a wide thoroughfare was provided from the bridge as far west as Fifteenth Street. At this point, the boulevard narrows but plans are now being made to carry the project westward by an underpass beneath the Parkway and a new bridge over the Schuylkill River to connect with the proposed expressway leading to the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

The Commission, having widened the bridge from six to eight lanes, removed pylons at the entrances which were architecturally pleasing but an impediment to traffic, stripped the Camden plaza of ornamental stonework and grass plots to make room for vehicles, demolished buildings in Camden to enlarge the toll house area; in short, having done every conceivable thing within its power to make this bridge more useful, now frankly declares that the solution to the nagging problem of coping with traffic of the immediate future is to build another vehicular crossing of the Delaware River without further delay.

CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLES

Crossing Delaware River Bridge

1951

		AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS						BUSES 50c		TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND TRAILERS							
		Autos and Light Trucks		20c Rate		Commuters 15c Rate				7,000 to 18,000 Pounds 35c, 40c, 50c		18,001 to 26,000 Pounds 65c, 75c		26,000 to 60,000 Pounds 80c to $1.30		Up to 150,000 lbs.	
	Total Vehicles		% of Total		% of Autos		% of Autos L. Trks	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total	Specials	Motor-cycles	Horse-drawn Etc.
Jan.	1,808,985	1,594,912	88.17	1,414,194	88.67	180,718	11.33	78,650	4.35	65,538	3.64	20,828	1.16	47,669	2.64	293	1,095	0
Feb.	1,656,847	1,466,132	88.49	1,299,182	88.61	166,950	11.39	67,558	4.07	58,719	3.56	18,247	1.10	45,137	2.73	273	781	0
Mar	1,955,804	1,739,082	88.92	1,550,075	89.13	189,007	10.87	80,709	4.13	66,449	3.41	20,233	1.03	47,919	2.45	267	1,145	0
Apr.	2,014,555	1,802,609	89.47	1,611,602	89.40	191,007	10.60	78,616	3.90	65,500	3.25	20,410	1.01	45,034	2.23	264	2,122	0
May	2,241,613	2,011,671	89.74	1,817,052	90.33	194,619	9.67	86,805	3.87	71,453	3.14	22,416	1.00	46,474	2.07	272	2,522	0
June	2,224,171	1,992,121	89.57	1,818,130	91.27	173,991	8.73	84,243	3.79	75,267	3.37	22,708	1.02	46,878	2.11	219	2,734	1
July	2,494,341	2,246,700	90.07	2,091,945	93.11	154,755	6.89	96,080	3.85	78,495	3.14	23,327	0.93	46,310	1.85	233	3,196	0
Aug.	2,535,971	2,274,935	89.84	2,105,471	92.55	169,464	7.45	96,301	3.80	84,604	3.33	25,006	0.98	51,776	2.04	400	2,949	0
Sep.	2,237,586	2,009,241	89.79	1,840,899	91.62	168,342	8.38	84,529	3.77	73,038	3.26	22,555	1.01	45,281	2.02	295	2,647	0
Oct.	2,240,344	2,000,575	89.29	1,792,763	89.61	207,812	10.39	85,209	3.80	75,279	3.36	25,563	1.14	51,589	2.30	320	1,809	0
Nov.	2,014,969	1,796,563	89.16	1,601,597	89.14	194,966	10.86	79,102	3.92	67,020	3.33	22,665	1.12	48,493	2.40	160	966	0
Dec.	1,964,518	1,760,859	89.63	1,584,214	89.97	176,645	10.03	79,812	4.06	59,959	3.05	19,685	1.00	43,297	2.20	118	788	0
Totals	25,389,704	22,695,400	89.39	20,527,124	90.45	2,168,276*	9.55	997,614	3.93	841,321	3.31	263,643	1.04	565,857	2.23	3,114	22,754	1
Grand Totals From Opening to 12/31/51 ..	348,573,734	*305,445,217	87.62	188,428,529	61.69	21,341,542	6.99	27,209,101	7.80	9,407,661	2.70	3,014,884	0.86	1,991,176	0.57	858,144	643,097	4,454

(*Includes 95,675,146 at 25c rate.)

RESUME OF OPERATION

Year	TOTALS		AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS			Buses	TRUCKS			Motor-cycles	Horses	AVERAGES				Sunday and Holiday Traffic	HIGH SPEED LINE (opened 6/6/36)			Net Receipts (Operation)
							7001 lbs. to 36,000 lbs. Gr. Wt.	Tractor-Trailers 36,001 to 60,000 lbs. Gr. Wt.	Specials up to 150,000 lbs.			VEHICLES		RECEIPTS			Total Fares 2½c	AVERAGE		
	Vehicles	Receipts	Total	20c Rate 2/1/37	15c Commu-tation 3/1/37							Month	Daily	Month	Daily			Month	Daily	
1947	18,107,133	4,557,968.63	15,854,315	14,326,221	1,528,094	1,033,521	999,712	191,263	1,078	27,240	4	1,508,927	49,609	379,830.72	12,487.59	53,048	10,056,967	838,080	27,553	3,599,492.54
1948	19,227,246	4,856,157.84	16,817,353	15,154,947	1,662,406	1,016,603	1,143,773	221,025	1,091	27,399	2	1,602,271	52,533	404,679.82	13,268.19	55,456	10,209,502	850,792	27,895	3,614,024.54
1949	21,085,868	5,265,306.50	18,593,968	16,864,699	1,729,269	1,022,150	1,162,418	278,473	1,059	27,798	2	1,757,156	57,770	438,775.45	14,425.50	62,058	9,275,196	772,933	25,412	4,208,027.61
1950	23,348,550	5,845,856.47	20,733,580	18,797,230	1,936,350	986,665	1,149,153	453,124	1,054	24,972	2	1,945,712	63,968	487,154.70	16,016.04	68,646	8,877,115	739,759	24,320	4,618,862.65
1951	25,389,704	6,323,339.82	22,695,400	20,527,124	2,168,276	997,614	1,161,622	511,286	1,027	22,754	1	2,115,809	69,561	526,944.98	17,324.21	75,004	8,295,758	691,313	22,728	4,848,753.00

In the last three years the Commission has devoted more than six million dollars from current earnings to provide these improvements to the bridge. It would gladly expend a much larger sum if the expension limit of the structure had not been reached. Turning for relief to a new crossing, the Commission engaged a Board of Engineers comprising eminent bridge and tunnel designers to work in conjunction with traffic analysts for the purpose of advising this body as to the type of crossing that should be built and where it should be located. Acting upon the unanimous advice of the Board members, the Commission requested the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to authorize construction of a bridge from South Philadelphia to South Camden about 2½ miles below the existing bridge. The estimated cost was set at $83,418,000 including most adequate approaches and lead-in roads on both sides of the river. The engineers reported that a tunnel of six lanes, to equal the bridge capacity, would cost $107,540,000.

The Legislatures passed bills authorizing the Commission to build a vehicular crossing but placed the decision as to type and location in the hands of the Governors of the two States. The bills were signed by Governor Driscoll on June 26 and, by Governor Fine, August 10. It was provided therein that a compact be made between the States and this, as in all such cases, required approval by the Congress of the United States.

The Legislatures also passed concurrent measures continuing the Commission as The Delaware River Port Authority, granting additional powers and defining its duties. Governor Driscoll signed this bill on June 26 and Governor Fine, on July 18. This legislation was also in compact form. Bills were introduced in Congress for approval of crossing and port authority compacts but, after referring them to a committee, Congress adjourned for the remainder of 1951 without further action. The Commission is of the opinion that Congressional approval will be given early in 1952.

As is usual whenever a new vehicular crossing of this magnitude is contemplated, the public and the press warmly discussed the relative merits of bridge versus tunnel. It seems pertinent to record the reasons of the Commission, having had the advice of outstanding experts in the building of such crossings, in favoring construction of a bridge rather than a tunnel.

The Commission is solicitous that the toll upon the new enterprise and the present bridge shall not exceed 25 cents. It has been argued that motorists freely patronize the Port of New York's river-crossings at a 50-cent straight toll but the Commission believes every effort should be made to keep the rate down to 25 cents. Investment bankers who have discussed the situation have doubted the ability of the Commission to produce a prospectus that would raise $107,000,000 at a reasonable interest rate based upon a 25-cent toll. They insist that the bonds would be a speculation rather than the conservative investment that would appeal to insurance companies, banks and estate trustees. The estimated cost of a bridge, they feel, could be financed advantageously on a 25-cent toll. Following is an evaluation of the factors leading this Commission to believe that a bridge is to be preferred to a tunnel:

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Month	1947			1948			1949			1950			1951		
	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average	
January ...	871,316	28,107	21,782.90	878,044	28,324	21,951.10	871,434	28,111	21,785.85	754,715	24,346	18,867.88	757,085	24,442	18,927.13
February ..	768,072	27,431	19,201.80	803,088	27,693	20,077.20	*500,187	17,864	12,504.68	672,424	24,015	16,810.60	659,122	23,540	16,478.05
March	833,345	26,882	20,833.63	891,582	28,761	22,289.55	828,000	26,709	20,700.00	771,938	24,901	19,298.45	724,082	23,357	18,102.05
April	831,748	27,724	20,793.70	828,452	27,615	20,711.30	799,014	26,634	19,975.35	701,581	23,386	17,539.53	682,040	22,735	17,051.00
May	839,977	27,096	20,999.43	810,393	26,142	20,259.83	781,202	25,200	19,530.05	751,520	24,243	18,788.00	709,513	22,888	17,737.83
June	791,721	26,391	19,793.03	807,012	26,900	20,175.30	750,760	25,025	18,769.00	708,691	23,623	17,717.28	648,224	21,607	16,205.60
July	742,297	23,945	18,557.43	706,164	22,779	17,654.10	662,144	21,359	16,553.60	604,677	19,505	15,116.93	584,235	18,846	14,605.88
August	769,123	24,810	19,228.08	789,570	25,470	19,739.25	810,380	26,141	20,259.50	745,333	24,043	18,633.33	691,299	22,300	17,282.48
September .	854,224	28,474	21,355.60	853,016	28,434	21,325.40	788,463	26,282	19,711.58	747,899	24,930	18,697.48	635,408	21,180	15,885.20
October ...	910,952	29,386	22,773.80	893,143	28,811	22,328.58	802,793	25,896	20,069.83	788,651	25,440	19,716.28	712,273	22,976	17,806.83
November .	861,583	28,719	21,539.58	905,600	30,187	22,640.00	798,661	26,662	19,966.53	781,228	26,041	19,530.70	711,463	23,715	17,786.58
December .	982,609	31,697	24,565.23	1,043,438	33,659	26,085.95	882,158	28,457	22,053.95	848,458	27,370	21,211.45	781,014	25,194	19,525.35
Totals	10,056,967	27,553	251,424.21	10,209,502	27,895	255,237.56	9,275,196	25,412	231,879.92	8,877,115	24,320	221,927.91	8,295,758	22,728	207,393.98

(*Nine Day Transit Strike)

	6-Lane Bridge	6-lane Tunnel
1. Initial cost (1951 Engineers' estimate)	$83,418,000	$107,540,000
2. Annual operation and maintenance expense (1951 Engineers' estimate)	830,000	1,220,000
3. Construction period	3½ years	4½ years
4. Property damage, included in initial cost (Engineers' report, 1951)	3,083,000	1,892,000
5. *Interference with port during construction	Nil	Continuous and protracted for several years
6. Usefulness to industries in area	Tank trucks of petroleum products and other inflammables travel freely over bridge	Must be denied use of tunnel as safety measure
7. Traffic capacity	Superior as traffic can be detoured around disabled vehicles and wrecking-cars reach scene over any of six lanes	Breakdown or accident in tunnel may completely block a tube causing traffic tie-up of long duration

8. Vulnerability to war damage: This is a point most hotly debated by bridge and tunnel advocates. Tunnel men claim that a bridge is a better target than would be afforded by the ventilating towers of a river-tunnel. Proponents of a bridge report that a bomb exploded in the vicinity of a tunnel would crush the walls with Catastrophic results. Actual evidence upon which to base an opinion is lacking as we are unable to find any record that, in the last war, either a tunnel or a suspension bridge of the type planned was destroyed by aerial bombardment.

*Item 5—Interference with port during construction: This is a factor warranting special consideration. The tunnel would be built in the busiest section of the port which has an annual vessel movement of 16,000. The suggested method of building a tunnel would be to make a huge trench approximately 55 feet deep from shore to shore across the river and to place therein pre-cast tunnel segments to be fitted together on the outside by divers. Dredges, barges and diving-eguipment would constitute dangerous impediments to navigation over the period of tunnel construction. The tunnel would lie in soft muck and sand so that it would not be practicable, except at an additional cost of $17,000,000, to use the shield-driven method of construction which was followed in penetrating the hard rock under the Hudson River for the Lincoln and Holland Tunnels. There, the bores were made without interference to shipping.

In the case of a bridge, erection can be accomplished with a minimum of interference with navigation. Wire ropes are carried across the river on a barge and lifted to the tower-tops to support catwalks used in the cable-spinning. In construction of the Delaware River Bridge, the total time elapsed in raising the rope to the tower-tops was exactly 32 minutes.

In the opinion of the Commission, the advantages of a bridge outweigh those of a tunnel. This is a matter upon which the Commission can but recommend, realizing that the final decision rests with the Governors of the two States.

In the report to the Legislatures, the Commission recommended that a bridge providing a clearance of 150 feet above mean high water be built from Oregon and Packer Avenues in South Philadelphia to Bulson Street, Camden with proper and sufficient connections to all main highways on both sides of the river. The legislation enacted provides that the approaches shall be subject to the approval of the Highway Departments of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The height of the bridge above the river was set after extensive consultation with shipping interests of the port who have approved the recommended clearance of 150 feet. The bridge will not in any way hamper the continued growth of this increasingly-busy port, a growth this Commission, by expenditure of its funds, is steadfastly encouraging.

The Commission was not in a position in 1951 to plan for financing the cost of the new structure beyond deciding that the money to be borrowed must be repaid from surplus receipts of the present bridge and income from the new project. In 1951, gross earnings of the Commission were $6,323,339.82, a gain of $477,483.35 or 8.17 per cent over those of 1950. Net income, after maturing $1,800,000 bonds and paying interest of $198,371.05, was $2,972,182.31. Outstanding bonds were $20,500,000 of which the Commission owned $1,992,000 through repurchase at a discount, leaving a net debt of $18,508,000. Commitments for contracts in progress, port promotion budget, participation in cost of improvements at the Broadway Station, Camden and of removal of freight tracks at the Camden plaza and provision for legal expense of the new bond issue amounted, at the close of the year, to $2,603,118.45. In the Commission treasury, were cash, government and Commission bonds, at par value, aggregating $10,963,659.36. Appended to this report are detailed statements of the financial status of the Commission at the end of 1951.

A substantial financial return is anticipated from the Commission's commitment to share in the cost of improving the station at Broadway, Camden to provide easy passenger interchange between the bridge rail transit line trains and those of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines. The railroad plans to end operation of ferry service between Philadelphia and Camden upon completion of the project in March, 1952. Ferry passengers will use the bridge line. While vehicles carried by the ferry have diminished in recent years, the number, nevertheless, to be added to bridge traffic totals will be significant. The Commission has allocated $285,000 as its share of the cost of the project which is estimated at $880,000. Bids for the Commission's part of the work were opened September 11, 1951 and a contract awarded.

An increase in rail line patronage would be most wel-

come. Facilities to accommodate several times the total of 8,295,758 passengers carried in 1951 were provided in 1936 when the line was built by the Commission. The necessity of transferring at Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia has adversely affected patronage, coupled with the competition of buses with a lower fare and providing a through ride to the city-center. Application for a higher bus fare is now before the regulatory bodies.

Transit line passengers numbered 8,877,115 in 1950. The peak of 10,209,502 was reached in 1948 and the decline since has been steady and consistent with increases in fares charged by the operating company. However, the City of Philadelphia is now completing the unused Locust Street Subway, into which our rail line trains will run, thereby providing an uninterrupted trip from Camden to Sixteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, the heart of the city's business center. This improvement will undoubtedly increase travel on the rail line.

Removal of the freight railroad tracks at the Camden plaza, for which the Commission has made a commitment of $250,000, will expedite bridge traffic. The Public Utility Commission, late in 1951, rejected applications to delay enforcement of its order to relocate the line and directed that the project get under way in 1952. An agreement with the railroad company covering financial participation by the Commisison was signed in 1951.

On February 28 the Commission awarded a contract for demolition of thirty properties in Camden to enlarge the toll house area and provide a site for a police building. The real estate cost was $279,065.12. Razing was completed October 15. Another contract for repaving the Philadelphia plaza, laid with granite blocks in 1926, and the six inner lanes of the suspended span was awarded March 28 and completed May 21 at a cost of $110,449.22.

Contracts for the police building were let March 28 and for an annex to the Administration Building. June 27 calling for completion in 1952. The New Jersey State Highway Department aided in securing Government-controlled scarce metals required for the work.

All these improvements are required to meet traffic demands on the Delaware River Bridge. The average daily volume was 69,561 against 63,968 in the preceding year. In eight months of 1951, April to November inclusive, the monthly figure exceeded 2,000,000. The former daily high of 93,010 was eclipsed on ten occasions. On Sunday, August 19, a new record of 100,416 was set and, on one weekend in August, the Friday-Saturday-Sunday total was 270,381.

Automobiles and light trucks registered the highest percentage increase of 9.46 per cent while bus travel rose by 1.11 per cent and heavy trucks and trailers, 4.40 per cent. Automobiles and light trucks contributed 72.89 per cent of 1951 toll receipts; buses, 8.20 per cent; large trucks, 18.85 per cent and motorcycles, .06 per cent. Vehiclar and large truck tolls averaged 23.93 and 68.46 cents respectively. Traffic classifications of 1951 and 1950 compare:

	1951	1950	Increase Decrease*	Per Cent
Automobiles and light trucks ..	20,527,124	18,797,230	1,729,894	9.20
Commutation tickets	2,168,276	1,936,350	231,926	11.97
Motor trucks ..	1,163,036	1,149,153	13,883	1.21
Tractors and trailers	509,872	453,124	56,748	12.52
Special permits .	1,027	1,054	27*	2.56*
Buses	997,614	986,665	10,949	1.11
Motorcycles	22,754	24,972	2,218*	8.88*
Horse and rider	1	2	1*	
TOTAL	25,389,704	23,348,550	2,041,154	8.74

The bridge has been crossed by 348,573,734 vehicles in the 25½ years of operation. To mark the twenty-fifth anniversary on July 1, 1951, the Commission published a brochure descriptive of the structure and reciting its history. Featured in it was an account of the tremendous industrial development of the area served by the bridge and the potentialities of further unexampled growth. Much of this territotry lies within the Port District created by the 1951 legislative action of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Port District is defined as the Counties of Philadelphia and Delaware in Pennsylvania and Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem in New Jersey. Appended to this report are the compacts creating The Delaware River Port Authority and authorizing construction of an additional vehiclar crossing.

One change in Commission membership occurred in 1951, Governor John S. Fine succeeding Governor James H. Duff as Chairman. Together with Governor Driscoll of New Jersey, both Governors Duff and Fine effectively supported the Commission in its various activities. On many occasions, they advocated continuing the Commission as a Port Authority that could bring about many needed improvements in this area and, in particular, could further advance the interests of this port.

The Commission, through its Port Promotion Department, was active in this field throughout 1950 and 1951. It directs attention to the steady and encouraging increase in waterborne commerce of the Delaware River Port Area during the two years. Foreign commerce during the first six months of 1951 increased 1,479,675 net tons or 12.2 per cent over the corresponding period of 1950. The 1950 report of the United States Army Engineers shows that waterborne commerce in the Port of Philadelphia area during 1950 reached a new record total of 68,899,700 net tons, an increase of 11,834,288 net tons over the previous year, or a gain of 20.7 per cent. The present industrial development and expansion along the Delaware will insure an even greater growth in the future.

The Port Promotion Department has continued to work with all Federal, State and Municipal agencies concerned with the improvement and development of the port area. It has maintained close contact with and cooperated with all civic and other organizations having an interest in or affected by the growth and development of the port.

The Commission's motion-picture of port activities entitled, "Short-Cut to World Markets" was widely distributed during the year. Special showings and receptions were held in important cities and trade centers for the purpose of selling the advantages of the port to importers, exporters and traffic executives. The film was shown to an estimated audience of 376,000 persons during 1951. The motion-picture has proved its worth as one of the best means of publicizing the port. It is a valuable aid in educating the general public regarding the value and importance of the port to the economy of the area.

During the year advertisements on the port appeared in

foreign trade magazines, domestic trade publications, domestic trade newspapers, local newspapers and miscellaneous special editions of newspapers and annual publications.

Announcement by the Philadelphia Electric Company on June 21 of the launching of a national advertising campaign to tell the story of the Port of Philadelphia was an important step in promotion. This program provided for a series of six full-page color advertisements in The Saturday Evening Post, Time, Forbes and Business Week and, in black and white, in The New York Times and the Wall Street Journal. The Port Promotion Department mailed 10,000 reprints of each of these advertisements, accompanied by a letter, to a world-wide mailing list.

Publication of a 32-page port brochure entitled, "Short-Cut to World Markets" in March was a major step in the production of promotional material on the port. Of this, 25,000 copies were printed and distribution of more than 18,000 made in this country and abroad. In the field of publicity, the port area has received a generous share of recognition recently in numerous newspapers not only in our own local area but also in foreign and national trade publications.

The general overall plan for publicity is an effort to convince the newspapers and trade publications that the port area's outstanding growth is important to the living standards and welfare of all people in the area and to get them to help us tell the story. The response received and the many requests from publications of all types for information on port activities is indicative of the success of this plan.

Quarterly reports on waterborne commerce movements in the Delaware River Port Area were made during the year, based on statistics furnished by the Bureau of Census, United States Department of Commerce. Corparisons were made of the different commodities imported and exported and tonnages and values moving in and out of the port area. Comparisons were also made with the import and export traffic movements through the major Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. Monthly statistics from the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River and from the United States Collector of Customs at Philadelphia were incorporated in these quarterly reports.

Steamship companies, banks, foreign consuls, importers, exporters, chambers of commerce and other organizations have shown interest in the reports and are utilizing the information obtained from analyzing these comprehensive studies. The reports are helpful to the Philadelphia Port Bureau and other organizations engaged in the solicitation of business for the port.

A major project of analyzing the value to the port area of each ton of cargo handled through it is nearing completion. The purpose of this survey, entitled, "The Port's Value to the Area's Economy," is to determine the amount of money put into circulation by reason of cargo and vessel movements. The survey covers general cargo, tanker cargo and bulk cargoes including coal, grain and ores and is reported on the basis of revenue received per ton of cargo handled.

In a notice dated November 14, 1951, the Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic Division, advised that a favorable report has been made on the proposed improvement of the Delayare River from Philadelphia to Trenton, New Jersey. It is recommended that the existing channel be deepened to 42 feet in rock cuts and 40 feet in other material with a width of 400 feet from Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia to the upstream end of Newbold Island near Roebling, New Jersey at an estimated cost of $88,625,000 with additional annual maintenance of $642,000. The proposed improvement involves alteration of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Delair, New Jersey and the Tacony-Palmyra highway bridge to provide a clear navigation width of 500 feet through these bridges. The proposal calls for the existing channel between Philadelphia and the sea to be deepened from its present 37 feet to 42 feet in rock cuts and 40 feet in other material over a width of 400 feet between Allegheny Avenue and the Philadelphia Naval Base, with a widening to 500 feet in Horseshoe Bend, at an estimated cost of $4,490,000.

Our Police Bureau made 122 arrests during the year and extinguished 44 fires in motor vehicles. Disabled cars totaling 3,317 were removed and the three police jeeps and two coupes were driven 405,971 miles in patroling the bridge.

Throughout the year, the bridge was under constant inspection by our Maintenance Bureau and, wherever needed, repairs and adjustments made to all Commission property. A consistently high standard of maintenance was upheld at all times.

A cordial invitation to inspect the Delaware River Bridge at any time is extended to all members of the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,

THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION

PENNSYLVANIA:

John S. Fine, Chairman	Edwin R. Cox
Bernard Samuel	Alvin A. Swenson
Charles R. Barber	Clarence Tolan, Jr.
Weldon B. Heyburn	Jay Cooke

NEW JERSEY:

Arthur C. King, Vice-Chairman	Erwin S. Cunard
I. Norwood Griscom	Allen S. Hatcher
Edward C. McAuliffe	James P. Johnson
Clarence B. McCormick	Ralph Cornell

Joseph K. Costello, General Manager-Secretary

December 31, 1951

SUMMARY OF OPERATION OF DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

	Traffic	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Net Receipts
1951 ...	25,389,704	$6,323,339.82	$1,474,586.82	$4,848,753.00
1950 ...	23,348,550	5,845,856.47	1,226,993.82	4,618,862.65
1949 ...	21,085,868	5,265,306.50	1,057,278.89	4,208,027.61
1948 ...	19,227,246	4,856,157.84	1,242,133.30	3,614,024.54
1947 ...	18,107,133	4,557,968.63	958,476.09	3,599,492.54
1946 ...	16,886,413	4,235,142.23	842,691.34	3,392,450.89
1945 ...	12,639,611	3,266,299.61	633,923.98	2,632,375.63
1944 ...	11,360,550	3,001,169.32	634,168.36	2,367,000.96
1943 ...	9,639,333	2,625,829.28	701,424.58	1,924,404.70
1942 ...	12,463,283	3,069,647.27	702,687.82	2,366,959.45
1941 ...	15,638,687	3,653,611.09	653,401.11	3,000,209.98
1940 ...	14,185,835	3,340,113.26	562,054.96	2,778,058.30
1939 ...	13,378,235	3,155,259.05	526,546.73	2,628,712.32
1938 ...	12,820,338	3,027,489.36	581,672.32	2,445,817.04

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER
AMONG FERRIES AND BRIDGES WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
YEARLY

Year	Ferries				Tacony-Palmyra Bridge	Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge	Delaware River Bridge	Total Cross River Traffic	Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic	Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic
	Penna. R. R.	Phila. & Reading R. R.	South St. Kaighn Ave.	Tacony-Palmyra Ferry						
1925			↑		↑	5,399,641	—	5,399,641	—	—
1926	1,786,922	1,785,525		376,304	Opened Aug. 15, 1929	3,948,751	Open July 1st 4,137,674	8,086,425	—	51.16%
1927	779,320	1,567,724		356,153		2,703,197	8,593,201	11,296,398	—	76.07%
1928	780,947	1,672,276		355,240	↓	2,808,463	9,725,470	12,533,933	—	77.59%
1929	808,295	1,790,285		235,821	433,061	3,267,462	11,615,609	14,883,071	4.50%	78.05%
1930	789,987	1,753,332		↑	1,374,285	3,917,604	12,285,359	16,202,963	8.48%	75.82%
1931	779,129	1,722,486			1,738,569	4,240,184	12,308,225	16,548,409	10.50%	74.38%
1932	696,633	1,514,920	Opened Jan. 24, 1939		1,559,197	3,770,750	10,804,557	14,575,307	10.70%	74.13%
1933	699,312	1,338,471			1,390,497	3,428,280	9,886,705	13,314,985	10.44%	74.25%
1934	769,423	1,261,372		Out of Service Aug. 15, 1929	1,399,843	3,430,638	9,981,615	13,412,253	10.43%	74.42%
1935	817,208	1,252,487			1,470,906	3,540,601	10,156,929	13,697,530	10.73%	74.15%
1936	1,211,280	1,246,694			1,642,135	4,100,109	10,614,475	14,714,584	11.16%	72.13%
1937	1,322,741	1,148,224			1,922,716	4,393,681	12,293,129	16,686,810	11.52%	73.67%
1938	1,753,746	Closed 4/30 270,283			1,980,864	4,004,893	12,820,338	16,825,231	11.77%	76.19%
1939	1,348,325	—	830,623		2,056,200	4,235,148	13,378,235	17,613,383	11.67%	75.95%
1940	1,360,686	—	850,220		2,210,660	4,421,566	14,185,835	18,607,401	11.88%	76.23%
1941	1,326,263	—	888,774		2,739,045	4,954,082	15,638,687	20,592,769	13.34%	75.94%
1942	1,072,476	—	682,121		2,046,537	3,801,134	12,463,283	16,264,417	12.58%	76.62%
1943	872,496	—	259,085		1,397,234	2,528,815	9,639,333	12,168,148	11.48%	79.21%
1944	886,721	—	156,755		1,866,262	2,909,738	11,360,550	14,270,288	13.07%	79.61%
1945	837,729	—	169,667		2,210,800	3,218,196	12,639,611	15,857,807	13.94%	79.70%
1946	938,580	—	—		3,355,451	4,294,031	16,886,413	21,180,444	15.84%	79.73%
1947	801,561	—	—		3,856,438	4,657,999	18,107,133	22,765,132	16.94%	76.53%
1948	709,629	—	—		4,318,121	5,027,750	19,227,246	24,254,996	17.80%	79.27%
1949	610,196	—	—		5,203,148	5,813,344	21,085,868	26,899,212	19.34%	78.38%
1950	409,541	—	—		6,101,108	6,510,649	23,348,550	29,859,199	20.43%	78.19%
1951	311,600	—	—		7,099,857	7,411,457	25,389,704	32,801,161	21.65%	77.40%

ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC SINCE OPENING

Calendar Year	Total Vehicles (Opened 7/1/26)	Automobiles and Light Trucks				Trucks					26,001 lbs. to 150,000 lbs. Tractors —Trailers & Specials	Buses		Motorcycles 10c	Horse Drawn, 15c, 20c, 30c
		Total Autos and Light Trucks	25c Rate	20c Rate Started 2/1/1937	15c Commutation Started 3/1/1937	7000 lbs. Gr. Wt. Solid T 35c	7001 to 18,000 lbs. Gross Weight		18,001 to 36,000 lbs. Gross Weight			Single Deck 50c (25c, 40c to 7/1/27)	Double Deck 75c (40c to 7/1/27)		
							Pneumatic 40c	Solid Tire 50c	Pneu't .65—1.00	Solid T 75c					
1926	4,137,674	3,644,022				10,880	10,914	15,624	281	6,891	57	265,433	169,141	13,017	1,414
1927	8,593,201	7,270,703				23,812	32,561	35,636	1,865	17,586	3,722	905,727	275,456	24,583	1,550
1928	9,725,470	8,246,002				20,100	76,049	34,232	3,998	17,204	562	1,229,698	67,835	29,207	580
1929	11,615,609	10,096,414				11,875	101,315	28,615	9,480	18,836	1,616	1,272,995	40,742	33,253	468
1930	12,285,359	10,578,206				4,670	136,269	16,651	18,488	13,676	4,414	1,465,267	19,176	28,413	179
1931	12,308,225	10,770,393	All 25c Rate	No	No	2,366	158,692	21,623	25,238	18,058	5,006	1,270,481	8,398	27,916	54
1932	10,804,557	9,355,885				1,349	165,905	13,029	44,552	10,222	6,561	1,174,017	5,242	27,774	21
1933	9,886,705	8,569,299				758	183,404	10,768	48,767	6,758	8,909	1,026,145	5,923	25,948	26
1934	9,981,615	8,613,090				472	221,318	7,167	50,041	5,145	17,164	1,029,125	6,830	31,247	16
1935	10,156,929	8,735,223				279	250,471	15,822	51,392	2,135	19,512	1,042,757	6,652	32,673	13
1936	10,614,475	9,176,045				189	247,597	17,237	79,648	1,096	28,524	1,028,889	6,049	29,198	3
1937	12,293,129	10,901,116	(Jan. only) 619,864	9,267,896	1,013,356	137	234,553	10,613	83,064	584	29,368	999,855	5,467	28,372	0
1938	12,820,338	11,520,211		10,381,993	1,138,218	76	228,085	9,174	77,331	249	36,959	920,520	3,490	24,237	6
1939	13,378,235	12,021,179		10,782,058	1,239,121	92	263,196	10,895	95,004	223	47,720	913,727	3,315	22,879	5
1940	14,185,835	12,766,835	No	11,361,240	1,405,595	76	298,390	16,809	101,842	176	60,163	918,307	3,164	20,071	2
1941	15,638,687	14,113,852		12,475,623	1,638,229	98	330,228	18,864	110,762	202	85,501	953,480	2,958	22,742	0
1942	12,463,283	10,863,764		9,568,470	1,295,294	65	309,280	16,396	108,335	205	101,090	1,042,426	2,548	19,174	0
1943	9,639,333	8,014,431		6,932,418	1,082,013	69	322,614	10,926	114,490	215	120,580	1,038,472	1,605	15,828	103
1944	11,360,550	9,725,231		8,625,508	1,099,723	32	354,866	11,681	133,755	139	130,341	990,247	193	14,064	1
1945	12,639,611	10,919,253		9,849,584	1,069,669	49	400,546	15,099	151,608	117	141,969	995,775	241	14,952	2
1946	16,886,413	14,849,447		13,513,518	1,335,929	56	572,302	16,860	205,698	126	179,758	1,034,578	202	27,386	0
1947	18,107,133	15,854,315		14,326,221	1,528,094	56	714,824	17,385	249,776	88	209,924	1,033,323	198	27,240	4
1948	19,227,246	16,817,353		15,154,947	1,662,406	33	802,859	18,323	303,073	83	241,518	1,016,572	31	27,399	2
1949	21,085,868	18,593,968		16,864,699	1,729,269	8	827,818	11,508	295,052	180	307,384	1,022,148	2	27,798	2
1950	23,348,550	20,733,580		18,797,230	1,936,350	39	840,609	3,147	305,266	92	454,178	986,665	0	24,972	2
1951	25,389,704	22,695,400		20,527,124	2,168,276	46	841,156	844	319,333	243	512,313	997,614	0	22,754	1

1937	...	12,293,129	2,969,423.52	452,810.03	2,516,613.49
1936	...	10,614,475	3,067,967.87	461,260.86	2,606,707.01
1935	...	10,156,929	2,899,563.25	441,146.59	2,458,416.66
1934	...	9,981,615	2,846,116.26	429,412.63	2,416,703.63
1933	...	9,886,705	2,820,018.71	418,516.46	2,401,502.25
1932	...	10,804,557	3,091,576.91	456,597.44	2,635,179.47
1931	...	12,308,225	3,479,337.93	430,856.72	3,048,981.21
1930	...	12,285,359	3,517,730.64	500,597.53	3,017,133.11
1929	...	11,615,609	3,331,754.46	398,496.20	2,933,258.26
1928	...	9,725,470	2,827,786.83	378,590.01	2,449,196.82
1927	...	8,593,201	2,435,784.40	346,678.59	2,093,921.89
1926	½y	4,137,674	1,110,108.38	158,109.47	946,682.83

APPENDICES

PORT AUTHORITY COMPACT

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENT ENTITLED "AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY CREATING THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION AS A BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC AND DEFINING ITS POWERS AND DUTIES," CHANGING THE NAME OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION TO THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY, CHANGING THE METHOD OF APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS, EXTENDING THE JURISDICTION, POWERS AND DUTIES OF SAID THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY, AND DEFINING SUCH ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION, POWERS AND DUTIES.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey do hereby solemnly convenant and agree each with the other, as follows:

(1) Article I of the "Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties," which was executed on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by its Governor on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and on behalf of the State of New Jersey by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission by its members on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and which was consented to by the Congress of the United States by Public Resolution Number Twenty-six, being chapter two hundred fifty-eight of the Public Laws, Seventy-second Congress, approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE I

The body corporate and politic, heretofore created and known as the Delaware River Joint Commission hereby is continued under the name of the Delaware River Port Authority (hereinafter in this agreement called the "commission"), which shall constitute the public corporate instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey for the following public purposes, and which shall be deemed to be exercising an essential governmental function in effectuating such purposes, to wit:

(a) The operation and maintenance of the bridge, owned jointly by the two States across the Delaware river between the city of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Camden in the State of New Jersey, including its approaches, and the making of additions and improvements thereto.

(b) The effectuation, establishment, construction, operation and maintenance of railroad or other facilities for the transportation of passengers across any bridge or tunnel owned or controlled by the commission, including extensions of such railroad or other facilities within the city of Camden and the city of Philadelphia necessary for efficient operation in the Port District.

(c) The improvement and development of the Port District for port purposes by or through the acquisition, construction, maintenance or operation of any and all projects for the improvement and development of the Port District for port purposes, or directly related thereto, either directly by purchase, lease or contract, or by lease or agreement with any other public or private body or corporation or in any other manner.

(d) Co-operation with all other bodies interested or concerned with, or affected by the promotion, development or use of the Delaware river and the Port District.

(e) The procurement from the government of the United States of any consents which may be requisite to enable any project within its powers to be carried forward.

(f) The construction, acquisition, operation and maintenance of other bridges and tunnels across or under the Delaware river, between the city of Philadelphia and the State of New Jersey, including approaches and the making of additions and improvements thereto.

(g) The promotion as a highway of commerce of the Delaware river, and the promotion of increased passenger and freight commerce on the Delaware river and for such purpose the publication of literature and the adoption of any other means as may be deemed appropriate.

(h) To study and make recommendations to the proper authorities for the improvement of terminal, lighterage, wharfage, warehouse and other facilities necessary for the promotion of commerce on the Delaware river.

(i) Institution through its counsel, or such other counsel as it shall designate, or intervention in, any litigation involving rates, preferences, rebates or other matters vital to the interest of the Port District; provided, that notice of any such institution of or intervention in litigation shall be given promptly to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey, and provision for such notices shall be made in a resolution authorizing any such intervention or litigation and shall be incorporated in the minutes of the commission.

(j) The establishment, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction and operation of a rapid transit system for the transportation of passengers, express, mail, and baggage between points in New Jersey communities within the Port District and within a thirty-five (35) mile radius of the city of Camden, New Jersey, and points within the city of Philadelphia, Pennslyvania, and intermediate points. Such system may be established by either utilizing existing rapid transit systems, railroad facilities, highways and bridges within the territory involved or by the construction or provision of new facilities where deemed necessary.

(k) The performance of such other functions which may be of mutual benefit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey insofar as concerns the promotion and development of the Port District for port purposes and the use of its facilities by commercial vessels.

(2) Article II of said agreement is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE II

The commission shall consist of sixteen commissioners, eight resident voters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and eight resident voters of the State of New Jersey, who shall serve without compensation.

The present members of the commission, including ex-officio members, shall continue to serve, respectively, as commissioners until the expiration of their terms or the terms of office by virtue of the holding of which they are members of the commission and until succeeding commissioners shall be appointed and qualify, except that the terms of the present members of the commission for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall expire as of the date of the coming into force of the supplemental compact or agreement authorized by the Act of 1951 General

Assembly of said Commonwealth providing for amendment of this article.

The commissioners for the State of New Jersey shall be appointed by the Governor of New Jersey with the advice and consent of the Senate of New Jersey, for terms of five years, and in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of commissioner during a recess of the Legislature, it may be filled by the Governor by an ad interim appointment which shall expire at the end of the next regular session of the Senate unless a successor shall be sooner appointed and qualify and, after the end of the session, no ad interim appointment to the same vacancy shall be made unless the Governor shall have submitted to the Senate a nomination to the office during the session and the Senate shall have adjourned without confirming or rejecting it, and no person nominated for any such vacancy shall be eligible for an ad interim appointment to such office if the nomination shall have failed of confirmation by the Senate.

Six of the eight commissioners for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania for terms of five years. The Auditor General and the State Treasurer of said Commonwealth shall ex-officio be commissioners for said Commonwealth, each having the privilege of appointing a representative to serve in his place at any meeting of the commission which he does not attend personally.

All commissioners shall continue to hold office after the expiration of the terms for which they are appointed or elected until their respective successors are appointed and qualify, but no period during which any commissioner shall hold over shall be deemed to be an extension of his term of office for the purpose of computing the date on which his successor's term expires.

(3) Article IV of said agreement is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV

For the effectuation of its authorized purposes the commission is hereby granted the following powers:

(a) To have perpetual succession.

(b) To sue and be sued.

(c) To adopt and use an official seal.

(d) To elect a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer, and to adopt suitable bylaws for the management of its affairs. The secretary and treasurer need not be members of the commission.

(e) To appoint, hire, or employ counsel and such other officers and such agents and employes as it may require for the performance of its duties, by contract or otherwise, and fix and determine their qualifications, duties and compensation.

(f) To enter into contracts.

(g) To acquire, own, hire, use, operate and dispose of personal property.

(h) To acquire, own, use, lease, operate, mortgage and dispose of real property and interests in real property, and to make improvements thereon.

(i) To grant by franchise, lease or otherwise, the use of any property or facility owned or controlled by the commission and to make charges therefor.

(j) To borrow money upon its bonds or other obligations, either with or without security, and to make, enter into and perform any and all such covenants and agreements with the holders of such bonds or other obligations as the commission may determine to be necessary or desirable for the security and payment thereof, including without limitation of the foregoing, covenants and agreements as to the management and operation of any property or facility owned or controlled by it, the tolls, rents, rates or other charges to be established, levied, made and collected for any use of any such property or facility, or the application, use and disposition of the proceeds of any bonds or other obligations of the commission or the proceeds of any such tolls, rents, rates or other charges or any other revenues or moneys of the commission.

(k) To exercise the right of eminent domain within the Port District.

(l) To determine the exact location, system and character of and all other matters in connection with any and all improvements or facilities which it may be authorized to own, construct, establish, effectuate, operate or control.

(m) In addition to the foregoing, to exercise the powers, duties, authority and jurisdiction heretofore conferred and imposed upon the aforesaid the Delaware River Joint Commission by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey, or both of the said two States;

(n) To exercise all other powers not inconsistent with the constitutions of the two States or of the United States, which may be reasonably necessary or incidental to the effectuation of its authorized purposes or to the exercise of any of the foregoing powers, except the power to levy taxes or assessments, and generally to exercise in connection with its property and affairs, and in connection with property within its control, any and all powers which might be exercised by a natural person or a private corporation in connection with similar property and affairs.

(o) To acquire, purchase, construct, lease, operate, maintain and undertake any project, including any terminal, terminal facility, transportation facility, or any other facility of commerce and to make charges for the use thereof.

(p) To make expenditures anywhere in the United States and foreign countries, to pay commissions, and hire or contract with experts and consultants, and otherwise to do indirectly anything which the commission may do directly.

The commission shall also have such additional powers as may hereafter be delegated to or imposed upon it from time to time by the action of either State concurred in by legislation of the other.

It is the policy and intent of the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey that the powers granted by this article shall be so exercised that the American system of free competitive private enterprise is given full consideration and is maintained and furthered. In making its reports and recommendations to the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey on the need for any facility or project which the commission believes should be undertaken for the promotion and development of the Port District, the commission shall include therein its findings which fully set forth that the facility or facilities operated by private enterprise within the Port District and which it is intended shall be supplanted or added to are not adequate.

(4) Article XI of said agreement is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XI

The effectuation of its authorized purposes by the commission is and will be in all respects for the benefit of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, for the increase of their commerce and prosperity and for the improvement of their health and living conditions; and since the commission will be performing essential govtrnmental functions in effectuating said purposes, the commission shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any property acquired or used by it for such purposes, and the bonds or other securities or obligations issued by the commission, their transfer and the income therefrom (including any profits made on the sale thereof) shall at all times be free from taxation within the Commonwtalth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

To the end that municipalities may not suffer undue loss of tax revenue by reason of the acquisition and ownership of property therein by the commission, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered, in its discretion, to enter into a voluntary agreement or agreements with any municipality, whereby it will undertake to pay a fair and reasonable sum or sums to compensate the said municipality for any loss of tax revenue in connection with any property acquired by the commission

after one thousand nine hundred and fifty other than property acquired for bridge, tunnel or passenger transportation purposes. Any such payment or payments which the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to make may be made on an annual basis, in which case the payment or payments shall not be in excess of the amount of the taxes upon the property when last assessed prior to the time of its acquisition by the commission, or such payment or payments may be made in a lump sum or sums, or over a stated period of years, as shall be agreed upon by and between the commission and such municipality. Every municipality wherein the property shall be acquired by the commission is authorized and empowered to enter into such agreement or agreements with the commission to accept the payment or payments which the commission is herein authorized and empowered to make.

(5) Article XII of said agreement is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XII

The commission shall make annual reports to the Governor and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, setting forth in detail its operations and transactions, and may make such additional reports from time to time to the Governors and Legislatures as it may deem desirable. Copies thereof shall be available for public information and use.

Whenever the commission after investigation and study shall have concluded plans, with estimates of cost and means of financing, for any new project for a purpose other than any described in Article I, subdivision (b) or (j) hereof, for transportation across or under the Delaware river within the Port District or improvement of the Delaware river's port facilities, the commission shall make to the Legislatures of each State a detailed report dealing only with the contemplated project and shall request of said Legislatures authority to proceed with the project described and it shall not be within the power of the commission to construct, erect or otherwise acquire any new facility or project, for a purpose other than any described in Article I, subdivisions (b) or (j) hereof, unless and until the Legislatures of both States shall have authorized the commission to proceed with the project outlined in its special report thereon.

In addition to other powers conferred upon it, and not in limitation thereof, the commission may acquire all right, title and interest in and to the Tacony-Palmyra bridge, across the Delaware river at Palmyra, New Jersey, together with any approaches and interests in real property necessary thereto. The acquisition of such bridge, approaches and interests by the commission shall be by purchase or by condemnation in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law consenting to or authorizing the construction of such bridge and approaches, or the acquisition of such bridge, approaches or interests by the commission shall be pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of section 48:5—22 and 48:5—23 of the Revised Statutes of New Jersey, and for all the purposes of said provisions and sections the commission is hereby appointed as the agency of the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania exercising the rights and powers granted or reserved by said Federal law or sections to the State of New Jersey and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania jointly or to the State of New Jersey acting in conjunction with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The commission shall have authority to so acquire such bridge, approaches and interests, whether the same be owned, held, operated or maintained by any private person, firm, partnership, company, association or corporation or by any instrumentality, public body, commission, public agency or political subdivision (including any county or municipality) of, or created by or in, the State of New Jersey or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or by any instrumentality, public body, commission or public agency of, or created by or in, a political subdivision (including any county or municipality) of the State of New Jersey or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. None of the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be applicable with respect to the acquisition by the commission, pursuant to this paragraph, of said Tacony-Palmyra bridge, approaches and interests. The power and authority herein granted to the commission to acquire said Tacony-Palmyra bridge, approaches and interests shall not be exercised unless and until the Governor of the State of New Jersey and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have filed with the commission their written consents to such acquisition.

It shall not be within the power of the commission to construct, erect, or otherwise acquire any new facility or project for a purpose described in Article I, subdivision (j) hereof, unless and until the commission shall have made to the Legislature and Governor of the State of New Jersey and to the Legislature and Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a detailed report dealing only with such contemplated facility or project, and the Governor of said State and the Governor of said Commonwealth shall have filed with the commission their written consents to such construction, erection or acquisition.

Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement, nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or impair any right or power granted or to be granted to the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission or the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, to finance, construct, operate and maintain the Pennsylvania Turnpike System or any turnpike project of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, respectively, throughout the Port District, including the right and power, acting alone or in conjunction with each other, to provide for the financing, construction, operation and maintenance of one bridge across the Delaware river south of the city of Trenton in the State of New Jersey; provided that such bridge shall not be constructed within a distance of ten miles, measured along the boundary line between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, from the existing bridge, operated and maintained by the commission, across the Delaware river between the city of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Camden in the State of New Jersey, so long as there are any outstanding bonds or other securities or obligations of the commission for which the tolls, rents, rates, or other revenues, or any part thereof, of said existing bridge shall have been pledged. Nothig contained in this agreement shall be construed to authorize the commission to condemn any such bridge.

Anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, no bridge or tunnel shall be constructed, acquired, operated or maintained by the commission across or under the Delaware river north of the boundary line between Bucks county and Philadelphia county in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as extended across the Delaware river to the New Jersey shore of said river, and any new bridge or tunnel authorized by or pursuant to this compact or agreement to be constructed or erected by the commission may be constructed or erected at any location south of said boundary line notwithstanding the terms and provisions of any other agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey. Except as may hereafter be otherwise provided in conformity with Article IX hereof with respect to specific properties designated by action of the Legislatures of both the signatory States, no property or facility owned or controlled by the commission shall be acquired from it by any exercise of powers of condemnation or eminent domain.

(6) Said agreement is further amended by adding thereto, following the last article thereof, a new article reading as follows:

ARTICLE XIII

As used herein, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

"Port District" shall mean all the territory within the counties of Delaware and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania,

and all the territory within the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem in New Jersey.

"Commission" shall mean the Delaware River Port Authority and, when required by the context, the board constituting the governing body thereof in charge of its property and affairs.

"Commissioner" shall mean a member of the governing body of the Delaware River Port Authority.

"Terminal" shall include any marine, motor truck, railroad and air terminal, also any coal, grain and lumber terminal and any union freight and other terminals used or to be used in connection with the transportation of passengers and freight, and equipment, materials and supplies therefor.

"Transportation facility" and "facilities for transportation of passengers" shall include railroads operated by steam, electricity or other power, rapid transit lines, motor trucks, tunnels, bridges, airports, boats, ferries, carfloats, lighters, tugs, floating elevators, barges, scows, or harbor craft of any kind, and aircraft, and equipment, materials and supplies therefor.

"Terminal facility" shall include wharves, piers, slips, ferries, docks, drydocks, ship repair yards, bulkheads, dock walls, basins, carfloats, float bridges, dredging equipment, radio receiving and sending stations, grain or other storage elevators, warehouses, cold storage, tracks, yards, sheds, switches, connections, overhead appliances, bunker coal, oil and fresh water stations, markets, and every kind of terminal, storage or supply facility now in use, or hereafter designed for use, to facilitate passenger transportation and for the handling, storage, loading or unloading of freight at terminals, and equipment, materials and supplies therefor.

"Transportation of passengers," and "passenger transportation" shall mean the transportation of passengers by railroad or other facilities.

"Rapid transit system" shall mean a transit system for the transportation of passengers, express, mail and baggage by railroad or other facilities, and equipment, materials and supplies therefor.

"Project" shall mean any improvement, betterment, facility or structure authorized by or pursuant to this compact or agreement to be constructed, erected, acquired, owned or controlled or otherwise undertaken by the commission. "Project" shall not include undertakings for purposes described in Article I, subdivisions (a), (d), (e), (g), (h) and (i).

"Railroad" shall include railways, extensions thereof, tunnels, subways, bridges, elevated structures, tracks, poles, wires, conduits, powerhouses, substations, lines for the transmission of power, carbarns, shops, yards, sidings, turnouts, switches, stations and approaches thereto, cars and motive equipment.

"Bridge" and "tunnel" shall include such approach highways and interests in real property necessary therefor in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey as may be determined by the commission to be necessary to facilitate the flow of traffic in the vicinity of a bridge or tunnel or to connect a bridge or tunnel with the highway system or other traffic facilities in said Commonwealth or said state; provided, however, that the power and authority herein granted to the commission to construct new or additional approach highways shall not be exercised unless and until the Department of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall have filed with the commission its written approval as to approach highways to be located in said Commonwealth and the State Highway Department of the State of New Jersey shall have filed with the commission its written approval as to approach highways to be located in said State.

"Facility" shall include all works, buildings, structures, property, appliances, and equipment, together with appurtenances necessary and convenient for the proper construction, equipment, and maintenance and operation of a facility or facilities or any one or more of them.

"Personal property" shall include choses in action and all other property now commonly, or legally, defined as personal property, or which may hereafter be so defined.

'Lease" shall include rent or hire.

"Municipality" shall include a county, city, borough, village, township, town, public agency, public authority or political subdivision.

Words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa.

Wherever legislation or action by the Legislature of either signatory State is herein referred to it shall mean an act of the Legislature duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of such State.

In Witness Whereof, this 23rd day of August, 1951, Alfred E. Driscoll has affixed his signature hereto as Governor of the State of New Jersey and caused the great seal of the State to be attached thereto.

(Signed) ALFRED E. DRISCOLL
Governor, State of New Jersey
(The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey)

Attest:
LLOYD B. MARSH
Secretary of State

In Witness Whereof, this 30th day of August, 1951, John S. Fine has affixed his signature hereto as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be attached thereto.

(Signed) JOHN S. FINE
Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
(Seal of the State of Pennsylvania)

Attest:
GENE D. SMITH
Secretary of the Commonwealth

NEW VEHICULAR CROSSING COMPACT

Supplemental Agreement Between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey

AMENDING AND SUPPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENT ENTITLED "AREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY CREATING THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION AS A BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC AND DEFINING ITS POWERS AND DUTIES," AUTHORIZING AND EMPOWERING THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION TO CONSTRUCT, FINANCE, OPERATE, MAINTAIN AND OWN A VEHICULAR TUNNEL UNDER, OR AN ADDITIONAL BRIDGE ACROSS, THE DELAWARE RIVER AND DEFINING CERTAIN FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND DUTIES OF SAID COMMISSION.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey do hereby solemnly covenant and agree each with the other, as follows:

The "Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties," which was executed on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by its Governor on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and on behalf of the State of New Jersey by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission by its members on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and which was consented to by the Congress of the United States by Public Resolution Number Twenty-six, being chapter two hundred fifty-eight of the Public Laws, Seventy-second Congress, approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, is amended and supplemented by adding thereto, as a part thereof, following Article XII thereof, a new article reading as follows:

ARTICLE XII-A

(1) In addition to other public purposes provided for it and other powers and duties conferred upon it, and not in limitation thereof, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other article hereof, the Delaware River Joint Commission by whatever name said commission may be designated, shall have among its authorized purposes, and it shall have the power and duty to effectuate, the construction, operation and maintenance of a bridge for vehicular traffic across the Delaware river, between a point or points within a one-mile radius of Morgan street and Broadway in the city of Camden, New Jersey, and a point or points within a one-mile radius of Oregon avenue and Swanson street in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with such approaches thereto and highway connections as may be necessary or desirable, or, in lieu of such bridge, a tunnel or tunnels for vehicular traffic under the Deleware river, between a point or points within a one-mile radius of Morgan street and Broadway in the city of Camden, New Jersey, and a point or points within a one-mile radius of Oregon avenue and Swanson street in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with such approaches thereto and highway connections as may be necessary or desirable.

(2) For the effectuation of any of its purposes authorized by this adticle, the commission is hereby granted, in addition to any other powers heretofore or hereafter granted to it, power and authority to acquire in its name by purchase or otherwise, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem proper, or by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any land and other property which it may determine is reasonably necessary for the bridge or tunnel referred to in this article or for the construction of such approaches thereto or highway connections as the commission shall deem necessary and any and all rights, title and interest in such land and other property, including public lands, parks, playgrounds, reservations, highways, or parkways, owned by or in which any county, city, borough, town, township, village, or other political subdivision of the State of New Jersey or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has any right, title or interest, or parts thereof or rights therein and any fee simple absolute or any lesser interest in private property, and any fee simple absolute in, easements upon, or the benefit of restrictions upon, abutting property to preserve and protect such bridge or tunnel, the approaches thereto or highway connections. Upon the exercise of the power of eminent domain under this paragraph, the compensation to be paid with regard to property located in the State of New Jersey shall be ascertained and paid in the manner provided in chapter one of Title 20 of the Revised Statutes of New Jersey in so far as the provisions thereof are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions contained in this paragraph, and with regard to property located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be ascertained and paid in the manner provided by any applicable condemnation law in force in such Commonwealth. The commission may join in separate subdivisions in one petition or complaint the descriptions of any number of tracts or parcels of land or property to be condemned and the names of any number of owners and other parties who may have an interest therein and all such land or property included in said petition or complaint may be condemned in a single proceeding, provided, however that separate awards shall be made for each tract or parcel of land or property and provided further, that each of said tracts or parcels of land or property lies wholly in or has a substantial part of its value lying wholly within the same county.

(3) For the effectuation of any of its authorized purposes, the commission is hereby granted the following powers in addition to any other powers heretofore or hereafter granted to it:

(a) In connection with the borrowing of money upon its bonds or other obligations, to make, enter into and perform any and all such covenants and agreements with the holders of such bonds or other obligations as the commission may determine to be necessary or desirable for the security and payment thereof, including without limitation of the foregoing, covenants and agreements as to the management and operation of any property or facility owned or controlled by it, the tolls, rents, rates or other charges to be established, levied, made and collected for any use of any such property or facility, or the application, use and disposition of the proceeds of any bonds or other obligations of the commission or the proceeds of any such tolls, rents, rates or other charges or any other revenues or moneys of the commission.

(b) To pledge for the security or payment of any bonds or other obligations of the commission any moneys of the commission either presently received or in hand or to be received in the future, or both.

(c) To make expenditures anywhere in the United States and foreign countries, to pay commissions, and hire or contract with experts and consultants, and otherwise to do indirectly anything which the commission may do directly.

(d) To have and exercise such additional powers as may hereafter be delegated to or imposed upon it from time to time by act of the Legislature of either signatory State concurred in by act of the Legislature of the other.

(4) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this article the commission shall not, in connection with the bridge or tunnel referred to in this article, construct any approach or highway connection in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania unless and until the Department of Highways of said Commonwealth shall have filed with the commission its written consent to such construction, and the commission shall not, in connection with said bridge or tunnel, construct any approach or highway connection in the State of New Jersey unless and until the State Highway Department of said State shall have filed with the commission its written consent to such construction. As used in this paragraph the term "approach" or "highway connection" means and includes any highway, road or structure for passage of vehicles, located inland of any of the established bulkhead lines of the Delaware river, including any highway, road or structure for passage of vehicles necessary to create access to the bridge or tunnel referred to in this article or to connect such bridge or tunnel with a highway system or other traffic facilities, or necessary to facilitate the flow of traffic in the vicinity of such bridge or tunnel.

(5) Before commencing construction of the bridge or tunnel referred to in this article, the commission shall set aside in a special reserve fund to be held by it the sum of twenty-two million dollars ($22,000,000.00) or such lesser sum as the Governors of the signatory States may in writing approve as sufficient for the purposes of this paragraph. The moneys in said special reserve fund may be expended and used by the commission for the construction, maintenance and operation of approaches and highway connections, and no moneys in said fund shall be applied to any purpose except (1) such construction, maintenance or operation, (2) temporary investment pending some other authorized application or (3) any other purpose authorized by the commission and approved in writing by the Governors of the signatory States. The Governors for the time being of the signatory State are authorized from time to time to make and sign any and all approvals contemplated by this paragraph and any such approvals so made and signed by both Governors shll be binding upon the signatory States and the said Governors and their successors, and shall not be revoked or amended except with the consent of the commission.

(6) Any pledge of tolls, rates, rents or revenues, or any part thereof, or of any moneys of the commission made or created by the commission pursuant to Article VIII or any other provision hereof shall be valid and binding from the time when the pledge is made; the

revenues or other moneys so pledged and thereafter received by the commission shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act; the lien of any such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the commission, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof; and neither the resolution nor any other instrument by which such a pledge is created need be filed or recorded except in the records of the commission.

(7) The effectuation of any of the purposes authorized by this article, and the exercise or performance by the commission of any of its powers or duties in connection with effectuation of such purpose, shall not be subject to any restrictions, limitations or provisions provided for or set forth in Article XII hereof. The bridge or tunnel referred to in this article may be constrcted or erected by the commission notwithstanding the terms and provisions of any other agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey. Except as may hereafter be otherwise provided in conformity with Article IX hereof with respect to specific properties designated by action of the Legislatures of both of the signatory States, no property or facility owned or controlled by the commission shall be acquired from it by any exercise of powers of condemnation or eminent domain.

(8) The commission shall not construct or erect the bridge or tunnel referred to in this article unless and until the Governor of the State of New Jersey and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall have filed with the commission their written consents to such construction or erection.

In Witness Whereof, this 23rd day of August, 1951, Alfred E. Driscoll has affixed his signature hereto as Governor of the State of New Jersey and caused the great seal of the State to be attached thereto.

(Signed) ALFRED E. DRISCOLL
Governor, State of New Jersey

(The Great Seal of the
State of New Jersey).

Attest:
LLOYD B. MARSH
Secretary of State

In Witness Whereof, this 30th day of August, 1951, John S. Fine has affixed his signature hereto as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be attached thereto.

(Signed) JOHN S. FINE
Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

(Seal of the State of Pennsylvania)

Attest:
GENE D. SMITH
Secretary of the Commonwealth

BALANCE SHEET — ASSETS — December 31, 1951

SPECIAL FUNDS:	Investments	Accrued Interest Receivable	Cash	TOTAL
Sinking Fund			$568,349.47	$ 568,349.47
Sinking Fund Reserve:				
U. S. Tr. 1½'s—3/15/55	$ 800,000			
U. S. Tr. 2's—54/52	1,200,000	$ 4,576.65		2,004,576.65
	$ 2,000,000			
General Reserve				
U. S. Tr. 1½'s—3/15/55	$ 700,000			
U. S. Tr. 1¾'s—12/15/55	100,000			
U. S. Tr. 1⅜'s—3/15/54	300,000			
U. S. Tr. 2's—54/52	1,350,000			
U. S. Tr. 2's—9/15/53-52	100,000	14,059.56	31,538.53	6,437,598.09
U. S. Tr. 1⅞'s—9/1/52	300,000			
U. S. Tr. 1⅞'s—10/1/52	1,550,000			
D.R.J.C. 1's—66/51	1,992,000			
	$ 6,392,000			
Bridge Improvement:				
U. S. Tr. 1⅞'s—9/1/52	$ 700,000			
U. S. Tr. 1⅞'s—10/1/52	100,000	4,879.37	133,566.42	1,938,445.79
U. S. Tr. 2's—54/52	1,000,000			
	$ 1,800,000			
TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS	$10,192,000	$23,515.58	$733,454.42	$10,948,970.00
Cash in bank and on hand			14,689.36	14,689.36
TOTAL CASH IN BANK AND ON HAND			$748,143.78	
				$10,963,659.36
Cash with Fiscal Agent for bond interest coupons not presented (contra)				1,415.00
				$10,965,074.36
Prepaid insurance premiums unexpired				13,049.13
Deferred charge to Income for Port Promotion (1951 balance, $14,540.85; 1952 Total, $101,500)—(contra)			$ 116,040.85	
Uncompleted construction under commitments (contra)—(See Schedule A)		$1,900,401.60		
Improvements to Broadway Station, Camden	$271,676			

BALANCE SHEET—Continued — December 31, 1951

	ASSETS			
SPECIAL FUNDS:	Investments	Accrued Interest Receivable	Cash	TOTAL
Railroad Track Removal, Camden	250,000	521,676.00	2,422,077.60	
New Delaware River Crossing Bond Counsel Fee (contra)			65,000.00	2,603,118.45
INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL PROPERTY:				
Bridge and Improvements			$38,193,868.87	
High-Speed Transit Line			10,998,733.39	49,192,602.26
Survey—New Delaware River Crossing				90,551.44
TOTAL ASSETS				$62,864,395.64

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Bond principal, due 6/1/52	$ 900,000.00		
Bond interest accrued, due 6/1/52	15,423.34		
Bond interest coupons, past due (contra)	1,415.00	$916,838.34	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Pension Fund)		27,553.78	
Retained amount on contracts		39,157.93	983,550.05
COMMITMENTS (contra)			2,603,118.45
RESERVE for repairs			135,377.15
FUNDED DEBT—$30,000,000 Refunding Bridge Bonds dated 6/1/46:			
3's—12/1/46—12/1/48	$ 4,250,000		
1's—6/1/49—6/1/54	9,750,000	14,000,000	
Less Bonds matured and retired		9,500,000	
1's—6/1/52—6/1/54 ($900,000 semi-annually)		$ 4,500,000	
1's—6/1/66 outstanding with the public	$14,008,000		
1's—6/1/66 held in General Reserve	1,992,000	16,000,000	
TOTAL OUTSTANDING		$20,500,000	
Less: 6/1/52 included in liabilities (above)		900,000	
Subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after 6/1/51 at 2% premium			19,600,000.00
EQUITY			39,542,349.99
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			$62,864,395.64

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

1951

INCOME:		
Bridge tolls		$ 6,102,509.05
High-speed line rentals		209,080.08
Other rentals		5,000.00
Interest on deposits		6,750.69
Gross Operating Income		$ 6,323,339.82
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries	$ 904,317.11	
Equipment	29,528.00	
Supplies	24.007.56	
Repairs	246,431.48	
Miscellaneous (including $24,805 light and heat)	140,888.79	
Insurance (All Risk and Income)	25,978.94	
	$1,371,151.88	
PORT PROMOTION EXPENSES	103,434.94	
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,474,586.82
NET OPERATING INCOME (less Port Promotion Expenses)		$ 4,848,753.00
INCOME FROM FUND INVESTMENTS	$ 113,448.81	
Less premium paid on United States Government bonds purchased for fund investments (discount)	(8,351.55)	
		121,800.36
NET INCOME BEFORE INTEREST		$ 4,970,553.36
INTEREST ON DEBT		198,371.05
NET INCOME AFTER ALL CHARGES		$ 4,772,182.31
Bond maturity requirements	$1,800,000.00	
Sinking Fund reserve requirements	—0—	
		1,800,000.00
NET INCOME OVER BOND MATURITY AND SINKING FUND RESERVE REQUIREMENTS		$ 2,973,182.31

RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY ACCOUNT

(Equity consists of accumulated earnings and United States Government grants applied to the reduction of debt and improvements to the bridge and facilities.)

Equity—December 31, 1950 (per Balance Sheet)	$34,749,692.68
Add: Net Income after all charges—Calendar year, 1951 (above)	4,772,182.31
Discount on own bonds purchased	20,475.00
EQUITY—December 31, 1951 (per Balance Sheet)	$39,542,349.99

BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING AND ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS—CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31, 1951—(Schedule A)

		Amount of Contract	Amount Earned	Amount Paid	Pension Payable	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned
TOTAL CONTRACTS LET AND COMPLETED: #1 to #9 & #12 excluding #7 for Repaving Six Interior Lanes of Bridge Roadway, $221,317.87, transferred to operating expense		$3,189,779.66	$3,189,779.66	$3,189,779.66			
#10—Police Building	Name Contractor						
(A)—General Constr. Work	J. P. Donovan	247,247.00	31,894.86	28,705.38		$3,189.48	$215,352.14
(B)—Struc. Steel & Iron Work	Golder Constr. Co.	31,800.00	1,908.00	1,717.20		190.80	29,892.00
(C)—Plumbing	Modern Htg. & Vent.	30,326.00	1,698.25	1,528.43		169.82	28,627.75
(D)—Heating	Camden Heating Co.	34,500.00					34,500.00
(E)—Electrical Work	W. V. Pangborne & Co.	27,480.00					27,480.00
#11—Administration Bldg. Annex	Name Contractor						
(A)—General Constr. Work	Golder Constr. Co.	189,000.00	7,938.00	7,144.20		793.80	181,062.00
(B)—Struc. Steel & Iron Work	Camden Iron Works	15,649.00					15,649.00
(C)—Plumbing	Wm. J. Kelly, Inc.	29,500.00	4,425.00	3,982.50		442.50	25,075.00
(D)—Heating	Air-A-Therm Corp.	52,000.00					52,000.00
(E)—Electrical Work	W. V. Pangborne & Co.	27,844.00					27,844.00
#13—Rearrange Camden Plaza	Kaufman Constr. Co.	477,600.00	146,724.82	132,052.34		14,672.48	330,875.18
#14—Toll Houses	Golder Constr. Co.	183,000.00	5,040.00	4,536.00		504.00	177,960.00
#15—Elec. Work Plaza & Toll Hs.	W. V. Pangborne & Co.	789,900.00	163,894.61	147,505.15		16,389.46	626,005.39
#16—Heating & Vent. Toll Houses	Williard Sales & Serv.	38,793.00	4,655.16	4,189.64		465.52	34,137.84
#17—Plumbing Work Toll Houses	Modern Htg. & Vent.	33,208.00	4,868.97	4,382.07		486.90	28,339.03
TOTAL CONTRACTS LET		$5,397,626.66	$3,562,827.33	$3,525,522.57		$37,304.76	$1,834,799.33
REAL ESTATE FOR POLICE BLDG. & TOLL HOUSE AREA		282,251.00	279,065.12	279,065.12			3,185.88
TOTAL CONTRACTS AND REAL ESTATE		$5,679,877.66	$3,841,892.45	$3,804,587.69		$37,304.76	$1,837,985.21
ENGINEERING, INSPECTION & MISCELLANEOUS, including completed contracts		468,646.00	406,229.61	405,490.18	218.66	520.77	62,416.39
GRAND TOTAL		$6,148,523.66	$4,248,122.06	$4,210,077.87	$218.66	$37,825.53	$1,900,401.60
BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT FUND			6,148,523.66	6,148,523.66			
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR UNEARNED COMMITMENTS			$1,900,401.60				
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR UNPAID COMMITMENTS				$1,938,445.79			

BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING & ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS—ENGINEERING & INSPECTION ACCOUNT—DEC. 31, 1951

		Modjeski & Masters General Engineers	Louis T. Klauder & Assocs., Mechanical and Electrical Engineers	Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson Architects	Total	Amount Earned	Amount Paid	Pension Payable	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned
ENGINEERING										
Widening the bridge roadway from 6 to 8 traffic lanes and 8 traffic lane marker structures with signal system and miscellaneous electrical work (contracts #1 to 9 incl.)		$107,100	$53,000	$8,767.16	$168,867.16	$168,867.16	$168,867.16			
Project report covering erection of new Police building and Administration building annex				7,061.32	7,061.32	7,061.32	7,061.32			
Preparation of detailed plans and specifications, checking contractor's drawings and general supervision of Police and Admin. bldg. annex			8,690	37,971.68	46,661.68	37,608.25	37,422.48		$185.77	$9,053.43
Project report covering Camden 6th Street Tunnel and Enlarging Toll House area and Broadway Underpass		1,278			1,278.00	1,278.00	1,278.00			
		12,000	5,000	4,500.00	21,500.00	21,500.00	21,500.00			
		5,685			5,685.00	5,685.00	5,685.00			
Preparation of detailed plans and specifications, checking contractor's drawings and general supervision of Enlarging Toll House area		30,375	27,800	8,000.00	66,175.00	63,445.00	63,110.00		335.00	2,730.00
Consulting and Advisory services on Engineering work remaining to be done		5,600	4,200		9,800.00	5,600.00	5,600.00			4,200.00
Total Engineering and Architectural Consultants' Fees		$162,038	$98,690	$66,300.16	$327,028.16	$311,044.73	$310,523.96		$520.77	$15,983.43
					141,617.84					
Inspection and Miscellaneous:										
Salaries & Pension of staff engineers engaged for the project	$51,824.32									
Advertising for bids on contracts	3,456.99									
Testing Materials	4,901.87									
Inspecting Materials	6,348.60									
Test borings	514.00									
Miscl. contract expense	448.68									
Field equipment & supplies	2,251.58									
Office equipment & supplies	3,199.06									
Blue prints & photographs	6,082.04									
Traveling expense	298.79									
Insurance (workmen's compensation, group & auto)	726.95									
Electronic traffic counter	997.56									
Phila. Tr. Co., H. S. Line watchmen	12,123.57									
Miscellaneous unclassified	2,010.87									
Total inspection and miscl.	$95,184.88					95,184.88	94,966.22	218.66		46,432.96
Total Engineering, inspection and Miscl. (per Schedule A above)					$468,646.00	$406,229.61	$405,490.18	$218.66	$520.77	$62,416.39

FINANCIAL HISTORY

COSTS, INCOME AND INVESTMENTS—DECEMBER 31, 1951

	State of New Jersey	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia	Total	Interest	Principal
Cost of Bridge (including land and approaches	$15,900,235.33	$10,601,764.99	$10,601,765.10	$37,103,765.42		$37,103,765.42
Interest charged to July 1, 1931	4,574,124.63	2,615,452.88	2,887,452.70	10,077,030.21	$8,998,937.78	
Interest allowed to July 1, 1931	(544,679.52)	(257,697.38)	(275,715.53)	(1,078,092.43)		
Debt established July 1, 1931	$19,929,680.44	$12,959,520.49	$13,213,502.27	$46,102,703.20		
Subsequent charges and adjustments		18,684.28 1,416.00 (38,764.99)		(18,664.71)		(18,664.71)
Total cost of Bridge (adjusted)	$19,929,680.44	$12,940,855.78	$13,213,502.27	$46,084,038.49	$8,998,937.78	$37,085,100.71
Interest on debt, July 1, 1931 to Sept. 1, 1933	1,170,987.64	812,881.24	890,084.09	2,873,952.97	2,873,952.97	
Total cost of Bridge and interest to Sept. 1, 1933	$21,100,668.08	$13,753,737.02	$14,103,586.36	$48,957,991.46	$11,872,890.75	$37,085,100.71
Cash payments—July 1, 1926 to Sept. 1, 1933	(8,901,668.08)	(4,545,737.02)	(4,548,586.36)	(17,995,991.46)		
Balance of debt—Sept. 1, 1933	$12,199,000.00	$9,208,000.00	$ 9,555,000.00	$30,962,000.00		
Bonds issued to liquidate balance of debt	(12,199,000.00)	(9,208,000.00)	(9,555,000.00)	(30,962,000.00)		
EXPENDED FOR ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS:						
High-Speed Transit Line (Net)				$8,250,706.37		
Maintenance Building (Net)			$73,331.15			
Toll Houses			138,953.75			
Administration Building			13,931.09			
				226,215.99		
Pier 11½ North, Philadelphia				111,948.08		
Bridge Roadway Widening (6 to 8 lanes) and allied improvements				4,210,077.87		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Camden)				135,230.01		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Philadelphia)				200,000.00		
Fire Fighting Installation on Bridge				7,711.20		
						13,141,889.52
						$50,226,990.23
						90,551.44
NEW DELAWARE RIVER CROSSING—Philadelphia to Camden						$50,317,541.67
Interest paid on funded debt					$19,463,629.54	
Total interest paid					$31,336,520.29	
Total premium paid on debt called for redemption				$3,611,900.00		
Less:						
Discount received on $1,992,000 DRJC 1% bonds purchased			$152,992.50			
Premium received on $37,000,000 DRJC 2.7% bonds sold			37,000.00			
Premium received on $30,000,000 DRJC 3 and 1% bonds sold			9,900.00			
			$199,892.50			
Net income received from fund investments			1,770,142.24	1,970,034.74		

COSTS, INCOME AND INVESTMENTS—DECEMBER 31, 1951—Continued

	State of New Jersey	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia	Total	Interest	Principal
					1,641,865.26	
Total Interest and Financing Costs					$32,978,385.55	
Total operating expenses paid				$16,458,034.41		
Total Port Promotion Expenses paid				389,688.77		
Total Expenses paid					16,847,723.18	
Total Expenses, Interest and Net Financing Costs						49,826,108.73
TOTAL EXPENDITURES						$100,143,650.40
Less: GROSS RECEIPTS since opening (July 1, 1926)						90,620,358.89
DEFICIT						$ 9,523,291.51
Accounted for by:						
DEBT ON OUTSTANDING BONDS					$20,500,000.00	
Less: Cash and bonds in the treasury as follows:						
Special Funds:						
Cash and accrued interest receivable			$756,970.00			
Investments in U. S. Treasury obligations (par)			8,200,000.00			
Investments in Delaware River Joint Commission 1's (par)			1,992,000.00			
				$10,948,970.00		
General cash balance in bank and on hand				14,689.36		
				$10,963,659.36		
Prepaid insurance premium unexpired				13,049.13		
					10,976,708.49	
NET OUTSTANDING DEBT						$9,523,291.51

(Net debt equals the difference between receipts and expenditures)

FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1951

	PRINCIPAL	PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT			
		PREMIUM			DISCOUNT
		Received on Sales	Paid on Redemptions	Paid on Purchases	Received on Purchases
4¼% Bridge bonds of Sept. 1, 1933 due Sept. 1, 1935 to 1973, callable on or after Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105:					
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$9,208,000				
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to State of New Jersey	12,199,000				
Issued Feb. 6 to May 24, 1934 to liquidate balance of debt to City of Philadelphia	9,555,000				
($31,000,000 authorized less $38,000 unissued and cancelled)	$30,962,000				
Issued April 25, 1934 to April 24, 1936 to defray the cost of High-Speed Transit Project construction ($10,000,000 authorized less $2,842,000 unissued and cancelled)	7,158,000	$497,170.32			

Total issued ($41,000,000 authorized less $2,880,000 unissued and cancelled)		$38,120,000				
Less: Scheduled maturities 1935 to 1943	$2,372,000					
Purchased in the market Nov. 4, 1940 to Feb. 9, 1942	510,000				$58,876.25	
		2,882,000				
Called as of Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105 and refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		$35,238,000				
Redemption premium @ 5% refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		1,761,900		$1,761,900.00		
Amount added to equalize balance refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		100				
2.70% Refunding Bridge bonds of Aug. 1, 1943 due Aug. 1, 1973 Callable on or after Aug. 1, 1946 @ 105		$37,000,000	37,000.00			
Called and paid from the sinking fund Aug. 1, 1946 at 105 {Premium				1,850,000.00		
{Principal		7,000,000				
Refunded June 1, 1946 {@ 1% $25,750,000} {@ 3% 4,250,000} (net interest cost of 1.0335%)		30,000,000	9,900.00			
3% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 @ $850,000 semi-annually	$4,250,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1950 @ $850,000 semi-annually	2,550,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1950 to June 1, 1954 @ $900,000 semi-annually	7,200,000					
Total Serial bonds	$14,000,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1966 —Total Term bonds	16,000,000					
	$30,000,000					
The $21,400,000 bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1, 1951 are subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after June 1, 1951 @ 2% premium.						
3's due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 matured and retired	$4,250,000					
1's due June 1, 1949 to Dec. 1, 1951 matured and retired	5,250,000					
		9,500,000				
FUNDED DEBT OUTSTANDING (per Balance Sheet)		$20,500,000				
1's due June 1, 1966 Purchased and held in General Reserve	$1,992,000					$152,992.50
1's due June 1, 1952 to June 1, 1966 outstanding with the investing public	18,508,000					
	$20,500,000		$544,070.32	$3,611,900.00	$58,876.25	$152,992.50

PORT PROMOTION

Expenditures	To Dec. 31, 1950	Year 1951	To Dec. 31, 1951
Preliminary port survey	$ 25,000.00		
Preliminary port survey (extra copies)	1,100.00		
Final report	154,500.00		$181,122.20
Printing extra page & 1,500 programs	342.90		
1,000 cartons & postage for final report	179.30		
Salaries	55,196.43	$ 37,900.20	93,096.63
Office equipment & supplies	3,828.43	2,384.22	6,212.65
Advertising & Publicity (also port area map)	26,582.97	46,042.51	72,625.48
Conferences, traveling & special events	5,938.84	7,554.76	13,493.60
Subscriptions	412.25	288.00	700.25
Membership dues	788.58	632.50	1,421.08
Motion pictures	11,481.98	6,485.34	17,967.32
Miscellaneous (unclassified)	31.24	142.11	173.35
Insurance (workmen's compensation & group)	226.28	155.29	381.57
Pension	1,783.10	1,850.01	3,633.11
	$287,392.30	$103,434.94	$390,827.24

NEW DELAWARE RIVER CROSSING

2 Area maps	$ 486.43		$ 486.43
Public Hearing at Bellevue Stratford, Sept. 13th, 1950	391.16		391.16
Conferences	86.50	$ 356.59	443.09
Blue prints and photos	97.37	2,599.04	2,696.41
Traveling	35.09	39.00	74.09
Printing supplies & miscellaneous		284.64	284.64
Printing 2,000 project reports		1,160.00	1,160.00
Board of Engineers:			
Rental of 402 No. 6th St., Camden	27.82	(39.10)	(11.28)
Total Survey fee	26,000.00	39,000.00	65,000.00
Test borings for location		10,026.90	10,026.90
Traffic analyses for type & location		10,000.00	10,000.00
	$ 27,124.37	$ 63,427.07	$ 90,551.44

BANK DEPOSITS

December 31, 1951

SINKING FUND

Berlin National Bank	(Inactive)	$ 9,928.32
Bridgeton National Bank	(Inactive)	5,333.96
Broad Street Trust Company, Philadelphia	(Inactive	13,216.47
Burlington County Trust Company, Moorestown	(Inactive)	30,579.84
Central-Penn National Bank	(Inactive)	13,255.61
Citizens National Bank, Collingswood	(Inactive)	5,284.02
Egg harbor City Trust Company	(Inactive)	9,884.34
Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Bridgeton	(Inactive)	5,357.78
Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company	(Inactive)	18,172.25
The First National Bank—Mays Landing	(Inactive)	5,477.08
The First National Bank—Minotola	(Inactive)	9,906.64
The First National Bank—Newfield	(Inactive)	5,483.42
The First National Bank—Riverside	(Inactive)	5,341.69
The First National Bank—Toms River	(Inactive)	20,521.29
The First National Bank and Trust Company, Woodbury	(Inactive)	9,621.96
Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank —Philadelphia	(Inactive)	13,440.95
Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia	(Inactive)	13,495.63
Laurel Springs National Bank	(Inactive)	33,229.50
Mainland National Bank, Pleasantville	(Inactive)	9,950.63
Marine National Bank, Wildwood	(Inactive)	15,388.23
Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia	(Inactive)	55,321.79
National Bank of Germantown and Trust Company	(Inactive)	13,433.10
The National Bank of Mantua	(Inactive)	10,000.00
Northwestern National Bank	(Inactive)	13,384.62
Oaklyn National Bank	(Inactive)	5,510.82
Pennsauken Township National Bank, Merchantville	(Inactive)	5,326.42
The Pennsylvania Company	(Inactive)	56,216.12
The Philadelphia National Bank	(Inactive)	55,341.67
Pitman National Bank and Trust Company	(Inactive)	56,185.01
Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia	(Inactive)	23,167.40
The Real Estate Trust Company	(Inactive)	9,891.26
Riverside Trust Company	(Inactive)	5,174.17
Trenton Trust Company	(Inactive)	5,321.21
Camden Trust Company	(Active)	1,206.27
		$568,349.47

GENERAL RESERVE FUND

The First National Bank, Cape May Court House (Inactive)	$ 9,908.68	
The First National Bank, Glassboro (Inactive)	9,908.09	
Ventnor City National Bank (Certificate of Deposit)	10,000.00	
Camden Trust Company (Active)	1,721.76	
		31,538.53

BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT FUND

Camden Trust Company (Active)	133,566.42
TOTAL	$733,454.42

THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE CONNECTING PHILADELPHIA, PA. AND CAMDEN, N. J.

The bridge was opened July 1, 1926, physical construction having been begun January 6, 1922. The high-speed rail transit line has been in operation since June 6, 1936. The bridge roadway widening from six to eight lanes was completed May 4, 1950.

Cost of the bridge, exclusive of improvements made since 1926, was $37,103,765.42 expended as follows:

Construction contracts		$23,870,096.01
Real Estate Pennsylvania	$7,668,847.01	
New Jersey	3,420,177.12	11,089,024.13
Engineering		1,650,266.53
Administration		494,378.75
		$37,103,765.42

CABLES

Number of cables	2
Diameter of cables	30 inches
Number of wires in each cable	18,666
Number of strands in each cable	61
Number of wires in each strand	306
Size of wire (No. 6) diameter	.192 inch
Total length of wire used	25,100 miles
Distance center to center of cables	89 feet
Weight of cables	6,780 tons
Weight of suspender ropes	422 tons
Diameter of suspender ropes	2¼ inches
Cable structural steel	610 tons

TOWERS

Depth Philadelphia tower pier below mean high water	58 feet, 7 inches
Depth Camden tower pier below mean high water	82 feet, 7 inches
Load on each tower from cables	35,000 tons
Field-driven rivets in each tower	145,000

(Roadway expansion joints at each tower provide for 24 inches of motion due to temperature changes.)

ANCHORAGES

Each anchorage occupies	¾ acre
Anchorage foundation depths below mean high water:	
Philadelphia	63 feet, 7 inches
Camden	108 feet

PAVED AREA

Roadway	71,700 square yards
Footwalks	18,510 square yards

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS AND QUANTITIES

Length of bridge and approaches (portal to portal)	8,291 feet
Total length including plazas	9,620 feet
Length of main span	1,750 feet
Width of bridge	128 feet, 6¾ inches
Width of roadway between curbs	77 feet, 10 inches
Height of towers above mean high water	382 feet, 8 inches
Clearance above mean high water in center	135 feet
Weight of main span per linear foot	26,000 pounds
Live load capacity per linear foot	12,000 pounds
Deepest foundation below mean high water	108 feet
Total weight of bridge (portal to portal)	763,491 tons

STRUCTURAL METALWORK

	Tons
Main towers	9,860
Suspended structure	18,565
Anchorages	7,300
Approaches	25,975
Structural steel for cables	610
Cables and suspenders	7,202
Structural steel in Philadelphia plaza	1,339
TOTAL STRUCTURAL METALWORK—ORIGINAL BRIDGE (1926)	70,851
Additional steel due to alterations	6,532
TOTAL STRUCTURAL METALWORK—AFTER ALTERATIONS (1951)	77,383

MASONRY

	Tons	
Main piers	121,146	
Anchorages	440,322	
Approaches	72,030	
Paving	37,548	
Track roadbed and ballast	15,062	686,108
TOTAL STRUCTURAL METALWORK AND MASONRY		763,491

SCHEDULE OF TOLL RATES

Passenger Automobile	.20
Motor Truck—7,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires	.20

(Commutation toll books containing 40 tickets for the passage of passenger automobiles and trucks of 7,000 pounds gross weight are sold for $6.00 for use within 30 days after purchase. Unused tickets will not be redeemed. Use of tickets will be limited to the vehicle identified by the license number recorded on the book cover.)

Motor Truck:	
7,000 pounds gross weight (solid rubber tires)	.35
7,001 to 18,000 pounds (pneumatic tires)	.40
(solid rubber tires)	.50
18,001 to 26,000 pounds (pneumatic tires)	.65
(solid rubber tires)	.75
26,001 to 28,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires)	.90
(Solid rubber-tired vehicles in excess of 26,000 pounds by special permit only.)	
28,001 to 36,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires)	1.00
Passenger Bus (single-deck)	.50
(double-deck)	.75
Horse-drawn vehicles (1 or 2 horses)	.30
(3 or more horses)	.40
Horse and Rider	.15
Led horse, mule, cow, hog or sheep	.20
Motorcycle	.10
One-wheel trailer	.10
Tractors and Trailers (Combined):	
26,001 pounds to 36,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires	.80
36,001 pounds to 48,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires)	1.05
48,001 pounds to 60,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires)	1.30

For gross weights in excess of 60,000 pounds a special inspection fee of $10.00 is charged, in addition to the charge of .25 for each 2,000 pounds above 60,000 pounds.

"Gross Weight" is the combined weight of the vehicle and its maximum allowable load. Loads in excess of 26,000 pounds (gross weight) on solid tires and 36,000 pounds on pneumatic tires when permitted, shall be charged .25 per 2,000 pounds, or portion thereof, of such load in excess of 26,000 pounds or 36,000 pounds, respectively, in addition to the above tolls.

No vehicle and load of a combined weight exceeding 80,000 pounds on solid tires or 150,000 pounds on pneumatic tires permitted to cross the bridge.

No motor truck or tractor with metal tires allowed on the bridge.

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY TO THE GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 1952

PENNSYLVANIA	NEW JERSEY
Weldon B. Heyburn, Vice-Chairman	Edward C. McAuliffe, Chairman
Edwin R. Cox	I. Norwood Griscom
Charles R. Barber	Arthur C. King
James V. Baney	Clarence B. McCormick
George E. Bartol, Jr.	Erwin S. Cunard
Edward G. Budd, Jr.	Allen S. Hatcher
Walter M. Phillips	James P. Johnson
Harry G. Schad	Ralph Cornell

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Joseph K. Costello

TREASURER
Horace J. Stradley

PENNSYLVANIA COUNSEL
Duane, Morris and Heckscher

NEW JERSEY COUNSEL
Bruce A. Wallace

CHIEF ENGINEER
Daniel M. Kramer

PORT PROMOTION DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE
J. Alex Crothers

BRIDGE SUPERINTENDENT
Frank L. Suplee, Jr.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AIDE
William A. Gaffney

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Bridge Plaza, Camden 2, New Jersey

CONTENTS

Camden Plaza and Toll House Improvements
Classification of Vehicles
Resume of Operation
Rail Transit Line Patronage
Annual Report
Proposed Bridge
View of Lower Delaware River Port
Philadelphia-Camden Harbor
Summary of Operation of Delaware River Bridge
Distribution of Vehicular Traffic
Traffic Trends
Analysis of Traffic Since 1926
Port District Map, Delaware River Port Authority
Balance Sheet
Statement of Income and Expenses
Bridge Roadway Widening and Allied Improvements—Construction Account
Bridge Roadway Widening and Allied Improvements—Engineering and Inspection
Financial History
Funded Debt
Port Promotion and New Delaware River Bridge Expenditures
Bank Deposits
Delaware River Bridge and Rail Transit Line Data

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY 1952

To the Honorable: The Governors and the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey

The Delaware River Port Authority herewith respectfully submits its first annual report in which is outlined for the calendar year 1952 the performance of functions for the mutual benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey as specified in the legislation creating it.

During the year Congress approved compacts between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Port Authority as the successor to The Delaware River Joint Commission and authorizing construction of a new vehicular crossing of the Delaware River from South Philadelphia to a point in New Jersey directly across the stream. The latter compact left the decision as to whether the crossing would be a bridge or a tunnel to the Governors of the States.

The Governors, acting in accordance with the recommendation of The Delaware River Joint Commission, based upon investigation by engineers and traffic analysts, determined that a bridge should be built from Packer Avenue, Philadelphia to Gloucester City, New Jersey.

By the end of 1952 the essential preliminaries, including test borings and analyses of soil underlying the site specified were well under way. Problems incident to the design and construction of the bridge were under intensive study by the joint firm of Modjeski and Masters-Ammann and Whitney, outstanding engineers retained by the Commission.

Beginning of actual construction work awaits approval by the Secretary of the Army of an application for a permit filed with the District Engineers, United States Army Corps of Engineers August 1, 1952. It is hoped that this approval will be forthcoming early in 1953 so that the bridge may be opened to the traveling public in 1956.

The passing of The Delaware River Joint Commission, created in 1931, like that of its predecessor, the "Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission" which built the existing bridge should be recorded as a tribute to the men who served so honorably and capably upon these Commissions.

The Delaware River Port Authority succeeded The Delaware River Joint Commission on July 17, 1952, upon signature by President Truman of H. R. 8315 (Public Law 573-82nd Congress, Chapter 921-2nd Session) and H. R. 8316 (Public Law 574-82nd Congress, Chapter 922-2nd Session), the latter of which authorized the additional river crossing.

The Port District includes the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware, in Pennsylvania, and the counties of Camden, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, Atlantic and Ocean, in New Jersey.

The eight commissioners from New Jersey automatically were continued in office until the expiration of their terms in 1954. The Auditor-General and the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania continue to serve upon the Port Authority

CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLES
CROSSING DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
IN 1952

Period	Total Vehicles	AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS						BUSES 50c		TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND TRAILERS								Motor-cycles 10c	Horse-drawn 15c 20c 30c 40c
		Total Autos & Light Trucks		20c Rate		Commuters 15c Rate				7,000 to 18,000 Pounds 35c, 40c and 50c		18,001 to 26,000 Pounds 65c and 75c		26,001 to 60,000 Pounds 80c to $1.30		Up to 150,000 Pounds			
		Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Autos	Vehicles	% of Autos	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total	Specials $1.50Tks. Incl.			
Jan.	1,967,668	1,753,997	89.14	1,557,877	88.82	196,120	11.18	80,783	4.11	62,425	3.17	20,770	1.06	48,560	2.47	157	976	0	
Feb.	1,942,515	1,738,882	89.52	1,548,933	89.08	189,949	10.92	76,502	3.94	59,989	3.09	19,967	1.03	46,127	2.37	187	861	0	
Mar.	2,066,400	1,850,821	89.26	1,652,254	89.27	198,567	10.73	81,381	3.93	64,508	3.12	19,762	0.95	48,562	2.35	211	1,152	0	
Apr.	2,182,417	1,949,738	89.33	1,744,070	89.45	205,668	10.55	82,361	3.77	71,108	3.27	25,056	1.14	51,652	2.37	289	1,898	15	
May	2,483,109	2,235,338	90.02	2,033,192	90.96	202,146	9.04	93,109	3.74	74,681	3.01	25,120	1.02	51,592	2.07	276	2,683	10	
June	2,492,570	2,246,194	90.12	2,059,843	91.70	186,351	8.30	89,463	3.51	79,180	3.18	24,176	0.97	50,240	2.02	271	3,044	2	
July	2,674,649	2,408,729	90.05	2,236,295	92.84	172,434	7.16	98,617	3.68	86,339	3.22	27,035	1.01	49,999	1.86	363	3,560	7	
Aug.	2,707,621	2,441,348	90.16	2,272,668	93.09	168,680	6.91	99,909	3.68	85,196	3.14	25,630	0.95	51,698	1.90	415	3,418	7	
Sept.	2,459,862	2,205,328	89.66	2,012,870	91.27	192,458	8.73	87,170	3.54	82,255	3.34	25,273	1.03	56,499	2.30	382	2,943	12	
Oct.	2,470,052	2,207,858	89.38	1,982,437	89.79	225,421	10.21	89,847	3.63	82,688	3.34	26,225	1.06	60,361	2.44	531	2,528	11	
Nov.	2,250,642	2,029,114	90.16	1,826,585	90.02	202,529	9.98	80,481	3.58	66,729	2.96	21,781	0.97	50,034	2.22	510	1,976	17	
Dec.	2,222,581	1,985,470	89.33	1,781,241	89.71	204,229	10.29	86,834	3.91	71,593	3.22	22,667	1.01	54,227	2.44	463	1,311	13	
1952 Totals	27,920,086	25,052,817	89.73	22,708,265	90.64	2,344,552	9.36	1,046,457	3.75	886,991	3.18	283,762	1.02	619,551	2.22	4,061	26,353	94	
Grand Totals From Opening to 12/31/52	376,193,820	*330,198,034	87.78	211,136,794	63.88	23,686,094	7.17	28,255,558	7.50	10,294,652	2.73	3,298,646	0.88	2,610,727	0.60	862,205	669,150	1,548	

(*Includes 95,675,146 at 25c rate.)

RESUME OF OPERATION

Year	TOTALS		AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS			Buses	TRUCKS			Motor-cycles	Horses	AVERAGES				Sunday and Holiday Traffic	HIGH SPEED LINE (opened 6/6/36)			Net Receipts (Operation)
	Vehicles	Receipts	Total	20c Rate 2/1/37	15c Commu-tation 3/1/37		7001 lbs. to 36,000 lbs. Gr. Wt.	Tractor-Trailers 26,001 to 60,000 lbs. Gr. Wt.	Specials up to 150,000 lbs.			VEHICLES		RECEIPTS			Total Fares 2½c	AVERAGE		
												Month	Daily	Month	Daily			Month	Daily	
1948	19,227,246	4,856,157.84	16,817,353	15,154,947	1,662,406	1,016,603	1,143,773	221,025	1,091	27,399	2	1,602,271	52,533	404,679.82	13,268.19	55,456	10,209,502	850,792	27,895	3,614,024.54
1949	21,085,868	5,265,306.50	18,593,968	16,864,699	1,729,269	1,022,150	1,162,418	278,473	1,059	27,798	2	1,757,156	57,770	438,775.45	14,425.50	62,058	9,275,196	772,933	25,412	4,208,027.61
1950	23,348,550	5,845,856.47	20,733,580	18,797,230	1,936,350	986,665	1,149,153	453,124	1,054	24,972	2	1,945,712	63,968	487,154.70	16,016.04	68,646	8,877,115	739,759	24,320	4,618,862.65
1951	25,389,704	6,323,339.82	22,695,400	20,527,124	2,168,276	997,614	1,161,622	511,286	1,027	22,754	1	2,115,809	69,561	526,944.98	17,324.21	75,004	8,295,758	691,313	22,728	4,848,753.00
1952	27,920,086	6,963,650.03	25,052,817	22,708,265	2,344,552	1,046,457	1,232,200	561,847	318	26,353	94	2,326,674	76,284	580,304.17	19,026.36	80,343	8,884,757	740,396	24,275	5,438,851.60

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Month	1948			1949			1950			1951			1952		
	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts	Passengers		Receipts
	Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average		Total	Daily Average	
January	878,044	28,324	21,951.10	871,434	28,111	21,785.85	754,715	24,346	18,867.88	757,085	21,112	18,927.13	691,945	22,117	17,373.63
February	803,088	27,693	20,077.20	*500,187	17,864	12,504.68	672,424	24,015	16,810.60	659,122	23,540	16,478.05	642,903	22,169	16,072.58
March	891,582	28,761	22,289.55	828,000	26,709	20,700.00	771,938	24,901	19,298.45	724,082	23,357	18,102.05	†681,011	21,968	17,025.28
April	828,452	27,615	20,711.30	799,014	26,634	19,975.35	701,581	23,386	17,539.53	682,040	22,735	17,051.00	742,952	24,765	18,573.80
May	810,393	26,142	20,259.83	781,202	25,200	19,530.05	751,520	24,243	18,788.00	709,513	22,888	17,737.83	719,214	23,200	17,980.35
June	807,012	26,900	20,175.30	750,760	25,025	18,769.00	708,691	23,623	17,717.28	648,224	21,607	16,205.60	725,110	24,171	18,128.50
July	706,164	22,779	17,654.10	662,144	21,359	16,553.60	604,677	19,505	15,116.93	584,235	18,846	14,605.88	701,712	22,637	17,543.55
August	789,570	25,470	19,739.25	810,380	26,141	20,259.50	745,333	24,043	18,633.33	691,299	22,300	17,282.48	737,721	23,797	18,443.03
September	853,016	28,434	21,325.40	788,163	26,282	19,711.58	747,899	24,930	18,697.48	635,108	21,180	15,885.20	785,271	26,176	19,631.85
October	893,143	28,811	22,328.58	802,793	25,896	20,069.83	788,651	25,440	19,716.28	712,273	22,976	17,806.83	828,997	26,742	20,724.93
November	905,600	30,187	22,640.00	798,661	26,662	19,966.53	781,228	26,041	19,530.70	711,463	23,715	17,786.58	745,980	24,866	18,649.50
December	1,043,438	33,659	26,085.95	882,158	28,457	22,053.95	848,458	27,370	21,211.45	781,011	25,194	19,525.35	878,878	28,351	21,971.95
Totals	10,209,502	27,895	255,237.56	9,275,196	25,412	231,879.92	8,877,115	24,320	221,927.91	8,295,758	22,728	207,393.98	8,881,757	24,275	222,118.95

(*Nine Day Transit Strike)
(†Camden Ferries Closed March 31st, 1952)

as ex-officio members but the terms of the other Pennsylvania members of the Authority expired as of the appointment of their successors. The commissioners serve without compensation.

On November 24th, Governor Fine announced the appointment of the following members:

Edwin R. Cox (re-appointment), Philadelphia County; Edward G. Budd, Jr., Philadelphia County; George E. Bartol, Jr., Montgomery County; Harry G. Schad, Montgomery County; James V. Baney, Delaware County, and Walter M. Phillips, Philadelphia County. Retiring as members were Governor John S. Fine and Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Alvin A. Swenson, Clarence Tolan, Jr., and Jay Cooke.

In the period between the signing by the President of the bill passed unanimously by the House and Senate approving the compact creating the Authority and the naming of the Pennsylvania members by Governor Fine, there was no interruption of the orderly conduct of the affairs of the Authority since the original Pennsylvania members of the Commission continued to serve. Joseph K. Costello, general manager and secretary of the Commission, was named Executive Director of the Authority on September 24 and renamed secretary on November 26.

On December 12, 1952 the Port Authority, sitting as a committee of the whole, met for the purpose of organization and unanimously elected Edward C. McAuliffe, New Jersey member as Chairman. On this same date, the law firm of Duane, Morris and Heckscher, Philadelphia was retained as Pennsylvania Counsel to the Port Authority, succeeding Augustus F. Daix, III who died suddenly on October 19, 1952 after 13 years of loyal and faithful service to the Commission.

On December 19, 1952 the Authority elected Weldon B. Heyburn, Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as Vice-Chairman of the Authority, thereby completing the organization of the Authority.

The re-organized Authority immediately set to work on pending problems. The most important of these to the traveling public was the construction of the second bridge, which will divert in 1956 it is hoped, 11,000,000 vehicles from the present structure. In 1952, an unprecedented total of 27,920,086 vehicles crossed the Delaware River Bridge, an increase of 2,530,382 over count for 1951. Detailed statements of bridge traffic and of the current financial status of the Authority appear in this report.

The Authority began the conduct of its affairs with a realization that its sole present asset is the Delaware River Bridge owned by the two States. Revenues are within the control of the Authority subject only to such limitations as are imposed by its bond indenture. At the end of the year, the outstanding debt was $16,376,000 of which $900,000 will be paid on June 1, 1953. Authority holdings in United States Government bonds totalled $9,500,000 par value.

Gross receipts for 1952 were $6,963,650.03 a gain of $640,310.21 or 10.12 percent over receipts of 1951. Net income after bond maturity and sinking fund reserve requirements was $3,626,030.40. Bridge improvements including widening the roadway from six to eight lanes and increasing the number of toll houses to twenty are practically completed. The $6,200,000 cost of these improvements was defrayed from current receipts. The present bridge therefore may be regarded, both physically and financially, as being in satisfactory condition.

At year's end, the engineers were engaged in making a detailed cost estimate for a seven-lane vehicular bridge and while final figures had not been reached, it is assumed that the cost, including allocation of $7,000,000 in Pennsylvania and a like sum in New Jersey for access roads, will be in the neighborhood of $90,000,000.

So that construction of approach highways on both sides of the river may proceed simultaneously with the building of the new crossing, the Authority has entered into agreements with the Highway Departments of the two States which provide that the departments will undertake preparation of the preliminary survey and reports with cost estimates and will transmit all information obtained to the Authority.

The Authority will thereby know how far the $7,000,000 highway allocation in each State will go towards the overall project and also how much must be contributed by other participants toward realizing the enterprise in its entirety. The agreements provide that the Authority make payments not to exceed $50,000 in each State to defray the cost of making the preliminary survey and report for the bridge approaches and connecting roads.

These agreements with the Highway Departments were felt necessary to eliminate any possibility of working at cross-purposes since the laws provide that the Highway Department Secretaries are the final arbiters on the approach roads. The Pennsylvania Highway Department appointed the firm of Modjeski and Masters to study the approach roads to the new bridge on the Pennsylvania side and the firm of Ammann and Whitney was retained by the New Jersey Highway Department for the same purpose on the New Jersey side of the River.

It is extremely doubtful that the new bridge alone could be financed without being backlogged by surplus earnings of the old span. A forecast of the combined earnings of both bridges was begun late in 1952 by Coverdale and Colpitts, traffic analysts, and is expected to be presented to the Authority early in the new year. This study is a requisite for interesting investment bankers to the extent of approximately $90,000,000.

The decision that the new crossing be a vehicular bridge was made by Governors Fine and Driscoll on July 31, 1952. The following day the Authority made formal application for a permit to build a structure with main span length of 2,000 feet and a vertical clearance of 150 feet. A public hearing was held on the application on September 4, 1952 and it was thereafter forwarded to the Division Engineer, New York, and thence to the Office of the Corps of Engineers in Washington.

While the latter half of 1952 marked the transformation of The Delaware River Joint Commission into the Delaware River Port Authority, the earlier months were devoted to securing of Congressional approval of the compacts establishing the Port Authority and authorizing the second crossing. The Bureau of the Budget and the Bureau of Public Roads at Washington in mid-March had drafted amendments to the bills which, if enacted, would have entirely destroyed the concept of a Port Authority. The people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, acting through their Governors and Legislatures, had hoped to

derive long-needed benefits through the medium of an Authority, which, by use of surplus revenues of the Delaware River Bridge could promote and develop the Port District.

Under the amendments drafted by the Washington Bureaus, the surplus revenues could not be used for port improvement purposes as set forth in the 1951 acts of the two States.

Through the close cooperation of many including the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the United States Senators from the two States, the Mayors of Philadelphia and Camden, labor leaders, civic organizations and the press, a unified case was presented to the Public Works Committee of both the Senate and the House with the result that the following amendment was finally approved by the Committees and sent to Congress:

> "PROVIDED, That, as a specific exemption from the provisions of Section 506 of the General Bridge Act of 1946, as amended, the collection of tolls for the use of any bridge hereafter constructed or acquired by the commission, in excess of amounts reasonably required for the operation and maintenance thereof under economical management, shall cease at the expiration of fifty years from the date of the opening to traffic by the commission of the bridge latest constructed or acquired by said commission after the effective date of this Act, and the rate of such tolls shall be subject to the provisions of Section 503 of the General Bridge Act of 1946, as amended."

The law thereby gives the Authority the power to use surplus revenues of this bridge and any other that is built or acquired to forward the interests of this area in the manner set forth by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Following the designation by Governors Fine and Driscoll that the new crossing should be a bridge, the Authority was requested by several groups and individuals to give consideration to the advisability of constructing a double-decked bridge, with an upper level of eight vehicular lanes and a lower level capable of accommodating at least four tracks for interstate high-speed electric transit and adaptable to conversion for vehicular traffic.

The Transportation Committee of the Authority met on October 8th to consider the results of a thorough exploration by its engineers of the merits of the suggested project. The Committee reported to the Authority that the cost of a double-decked bridge would be at least $115,000,000 from end to end plus $14,000,000 for access roads in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. To this would have to be added the huge expense of providing railway and high-speed transit connections and compensation for property damages.

It was pointed out by the Committee that the overall cost could not be sustained by a 25-cent toll for automobiles. The Committee found that the existing Delaware River Bridge is decidedly superior to the new structure as to feasibility of rapid-transit line extension into South Jersey.

One of the most convincing points for rejection of the proposal was the fact that the present bridge rail line is already in operation between Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia and the Broadway Station of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines, Camden. Early in 1953 the Locust Street Subway is to be ready for operation thereby affording bridge rail line passengers through service to the heart of Philadelphia. The main line of the Pennsylvania-Reading Company immediately adjoins the bridge line in Camden and a connection between the two is an engineering possibility. The main railroad line fans out to serve the principal communities of the surrounding Camden area. The report of the Transportation Committee was approved by the Authority.

The Authority plans to consider the rail-transit line extension problem in detail after the second bridge project has been successfully launched. Authority records show that the bridge line, like all others throughout the country, has suffered by reason of private-automobile competition. In 1947, passengers carried on the line totaled 10,056,967 and, in 1952, the total was 8,884,757. The 1952 figure was 588,999 more than the 1951 total of 8,295,758 but the increase was attributed to discontinuance of the Market Street Ferry on March 31, 1952. The peak of 10,209,502 was reached in 1948 and the decline since that year was steady until 1952 when patronage increased.

In conjunction with closing of the ferry, the Authority entered into a program of improvements with The Pennsylvania Railroad at the Broadway train terminal to facilitate transfer of passengers to and from the high-speed line trains and railroad cars. These improvements consisted of construction of a concourse and moving-stairway by the Authority and a new ticket office and platform by the Railroad. The work was completed and the enlarged facilities made available to the public on March 31, 1952, the day of the ferry closing. The Authority's share of the work amounted to $177,379.08.

On July 14, 1952, a communication was received from R. F. Tyson, Executive Vice-President of the Philadelphia Transportation Company, regarding the lease between his company and The Delaware River Joint Commission for operation of the bridge rail-transit line. The communication urged that, in anticipation of the opening of the Locust Street Subway into which the bridge line cars will operate, the Bridge Commission take immediate steps to place an order for at least 18 new cars under provisions of the section of the lease providing: "The Commission agrees to furnish 26 cars for initial operation and such additional cars as shall be required by the growth of Bridge Line service, the number thereof to be mutually agreed upon between the Commission and the Company."

The Company request was discussed at the July 23rd meeting of the Authority and it was voted to defer action pending a detailed study of the results to be obtained by opening the Locust Street Subway. The Authority was informed by its Executive Director that purchase of 18 additional cars would involve an expenditure of approximately $1,800,000 and that subway cars of the type requested would not be suitable for operation of the high-speed line if it is extended throughout South Jersey.

The Authority now owns 26 cars originally costing $52,500 each. They have been in service 16 years while some of the Market Street Subway cars have been in service continuously since 1907. Only 16 or 17 of the Authority-owned cars have been charged to bridge line service while the other 9 or 10, to the Ridge-Eighth

Subway by the Philadelphia Transportation Company with no financial return to the Authority. Permission for such use was given in the amended lease of 1941 between the Commission and the Company.

The Executive Director advised the Authority that, inasmuch as all 26 cars are owned by the Authority, it will be necessary that all be reclaimed for exclusive use on the Bridge-Locust Street Line. He added that the Company was of the opinion the 26 cars will not be adequate for this service, estimating the opening of the Locust Street extension will add approximately 2,000,000 passengers to the bridge line.

Under the present operating schedules, a train proceeds from Broadway, Camden to Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia and, thence, to Broad Street and Girard Avenue—returning to Eighth and Market Streets and then to the Broadway terminus, a total distance of 23,200 feet. When the Locust Street Subway is in operation, the Authority cars will be routed directly from Broadway to Sixteenth and Locusts Streets, a distance of 20,000 feet, eliminating the run to Broad Street and Girard Avenue.

The 1952 record of 27,920,086 vehicles on the Delaware River Bridge was a gain of 9,812,953 or 54 per cent in the last five years. The bridge has been crossed by 376,493,820 vehicles in 26½ years of operation. The average daily volume in 1952 was 76,284 compared with 69,561 in 1951. For the first time, traffic passed the 2,000,000 mark in ten months of the year, March to December inclusive. A new week-end record was set on the third weekend in August when 285,708 vehicles crossed. The all-time daily high was on Sunday, June 29 when the count was 109,012. It is significant to note that the 1951 daily high, 100,416, was surpassed on nine occasions in 1952.

Automobiles and light trucks registered the highest percentage increase of 10.38 while large truck transactions showed a gain of 7.19 per cent; bus travel increased 4.89 per cent. Automobiles and light trucks contributed 73.34 per cent of 1952 toll receipts; buses, 7.84 per cent; large trucks, 18.76 per cent and motorcycles, 06 per cent. Average toll per vehicle was 23.89 cents and, per truck, 69.77 cents.

The yearly traffic breakdown was:

	1952	*1951*	*Increase Decrease**	*Per Cent*
Automobiles and light trucks	22,708,265	20,527,124	2,181,141	10.63
Commutation tickets	2,344,552	2,168,276	176,276	8.13
Motor trucks	1,232,200	1,163,036	69,164	5.94
Tractors and trailers	561,847	509,872	51,975	10.19
Special permits	318	1,027	709*	69.03*
Buses	1,046,457	997,614	48,843	4.89
Motorcycles	26,353	22,754	3,599	15.82
Horsedrawn vehicles	94	1	93	
TOTAL	27,920,086	25,389,704	2,530,382	9.96

The record-breaking traffic on the bridge during 1952 was handled with the least possible inconvenience to motorists despite the building of new toll houses on the Camden plaza which continued throughout most of the year. Collection of toll was accomplished by use of a combination of old, new and temporary toll booths. Thirteen existing toll booths were in use at the beginning of the year. The first five new booths, lanes 16 to 20, were placed into service on March 13. All new lanes, except No. 1, were in use by the end of the year. Construction is progressing on the north toll house and completion of contracts is expected early in 1953.

The overall building program of the Authority including the toll houses, police building and an annex for the Administration Building, all authorized as part of the Widening the Bridge Roadway and Allied Improvements Project involving expenditures of $6,216,838.78, was completed at the end of the year except for remaining work amounting to $226,142.58.

The Police Bureau held its first roll-call in the new building, October 29. Completion of the structure provides excellent facilities for roll-call and locker-rooms and ample space for police cars and emergency vehicles.

Two floors of the new Administration Building Annex were occupied during December and quarters for the toll collectors will be available early in the new year.

To provide improved movement of traffic proceeding to and from the bridge, City Council of Philadelphia introduced an ordinance to widen Race and Vine Streets between Seventh and Eighth Streets. On the New Jersey side of the bridge, the New Jersey State Highway Department installed a "cycle-selector" system of traffic lights on Penn and Linden Streets in order to utilize intersections along these two important arteries to the best advantage of both bridge traffic and north-south local traffic. The Port Authority shares in the cost of the work which Camden Traffic Police who patrol the approaches declared was an improvement over the previous lighting system. The need, however, for a limited-access express highway to feed traffic to and from the Camden Plaza becomes more acute with each passing year.

The Delaware River Bridge was closed on three occasions during 1952 in conjunction with Civil Defense Air-Raid alert drills as follows:

April 29	New Jersey alert — closed for 13 minutes during mid-morning.
May 27	Philadelphia alert — closed for 10 minutes during mid-morning.
October 15	Pennsylvania alert — closed for 6 minutes to westbound traffic; eastbound traffic leaving Philadelphia continued to move.

During a visit of President Truman on October 21, the bridge was closed to westbound traffic while the President and his party were crossing to Philadelphia.

In cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Division of

Animal Industry of the State of New Jersey in the control of Vesicular Exanthema, an infectious disease of swine, bridge police, between August 16, 1952 and the end of the year, checked 505 vehicles hauling livestock across the structure in compliance with the requirements of the States for health certificates.

During the course of the year, the New Jersey Utility Commission and the Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines completed negotiations and approved plans for removal of the Main Street freight line which crosses immediately in front of the Camden Bridge Plaza causing serious traffic congestion when trains traverse Penn and Linden Streets. Work on removal of the rails is expected to begin early in 1953 and to be completed before the end of the year. The Authority is on record with the Public Utility Commission for a commitment of $250,000 as part of the cost of the rail-removal program, in order to expedite bridge traffic.

The Port Promotion Department of The Delaware River Joint Commission continued its activities upon the transformation of the Commission into the Port Authority and, during the latter months of the year, plans were being formulated for expansion of the work of the Department to advance the interests of the port area.

Reports made public during 1952 by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, revealed that waterborne commerce of the Delaware River, Trenton to the sea, soared to a new, all-time record in 1951 of 74,222,543 net tons, compared with 69,080,525 net tons in 1950. Imports and exports in 1951 accounted for 27,875,175 net tons of total commerce. Foreign commerce during the first six months of 1952 as compiled from reports of the United States Department of Commerce, amounted to 13,258,837 net tons, a decrease of 567,099 net tons below a similar period in 1951.

The Authority joined other local interests during the year in pressing for the proposed improvement and deepening of the Delaware River channel between the Philadelphia Naval Base and Trenton, New Jersey. A statement urging approval of this project was made on behalf of the Authority at a public hearing held by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Department of the Army, in Washington, D. C., on February 11, 1952. The hearing was called after the District and Division Engineers had recommended improvement of the channel to 40 feet between the Naval Base and the upper end of Newbold Island, opposite the Fairless Works, U. S. Steel Corporation, Morrisville, Pa.

Restoration of the authorized 25-foot channel project in the Delaware River from Delair Railroad Bridge to the Fairless Works was begun in 1952 by Army Engineers with completion scheduled for early in 1953. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors recommended late in 1952 the further improvement of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to a depth of 35 feet. It also recommended replacement of the present railroad bridge and two highway bridges over the Canal. The estimated cost of the overall improvement is $96,000,000.

The Port Promotion Department has continued to work with Federal, State and Municipal agencies and with civic and business organizations actively engaged in promotion of commerce and further development and expansion of the Delaware River Valley. Port cruises and harbor inspection tours were arranged in cooperation with other interested groups, both for visitors and persons living within the port area.

Continued showings of the Authority's motion-picture, "Short-Cut to World Markets" during the year have resulted in the film having reached a total audience estimated at more than one million persons. Six prints of the film were furnished to the Department of Commerce of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use in programs during "Pennsylvania Week." Five special receptions and showings of the picture were conducted in Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburgh and Erie, Pennsylvania and Buffalo, New York. The script for a new motion-picture stressing industrial development in the Port Area has been discussed and the producer has been working on the details of the story and picture outline.

Port advertisements were placed in foreign and domestic trade magazines, domestic trade and local newspapers and miscellaneous special editions of newspapers and annual publications to the extent of approximately 12,295,000 reader contacts.

The Authority's "Map of the Delaware River Port Area" was completed during the year and approximately 10,000 copies were distributed to interested groups and individuals in all parts of this country and abroad. The Port Area has received a steadily-increasing share of recognition in the press and many feature articles have been published in out-of-town newspapers, nationally circulated magazines and trade publications. The Authority purchased 5,000 copies of "The Philadelphia Inquirer" supplement, "Delaware Valley, U.S.A.", and distributed them to a selected list outside the Philadelphia area.

As a result of its advertising, port promotion and publicity programs, the Authority, almost daily, receives requests from industrial firms, both within and outside the Port Area, for information concerning rates, facilities for handling cargo and port services. This information, together with quarterly reports on movement of waterborne commerce, has been supplied through the Statistical and Research Section of the Department.

The Authority was represented in opposition to the St. Lawrence Waterway Project at a hearing before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate in Washington on February 29, 1952. A statement was presented opposing the proposed waterway as being detrimental to progress of the Port of Philadelphia.

Under provisions of its new legislation, the Authority has interested itself in a pending rate case considered very important to the Port Area. This case involves rates on import iron ore for shipment to points west of Pittsburgh. Authorization to intervene in rate cases is given the Authority in the citation of its public purposes as follows:

> "(i) Institution through its counsel, or such other counsel as it shall designate, or intervention in, any litigation involving rates, preferences, rebates or other matters vital to the interest of the Port; provided that notice of any such institution of or intervention in litigation shall be given promptly to the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Attorney-General of New Jersey, and provision for such notices shall be made in a resolution authorizing any such intervention or litigation and shall be incorporated in the minutes of the Commission."

Vessel movement in and out of the Philadelphia Port

Area in 1952 totaled 17,913 with a gross registered tonnage of 99,898,201 compared with 17,635 vessels and a gross registered tonnage of 98,591,225 for 1951. This was a gain of 278 vessels and a gross registered tonnage gain of 1,306,976. Customs collections in 1952 were $46,928,238, a falling-off of $5,418,656 below the 1951 figure of $52,346,-895.

No fatal traffic accidents occurred on the Delaware River Bridge during 1952 nor were any suicides reported. Police cars operated a total of 434,801 miles patroling Authority property. There were 714 minor accidents and 144 arrests were made. Forty-nine fires were extinguished and 3,957 disabled vehicles removed from the bridge. Bridge police gave full cooperation to local and state police of the adjoining states resulting in a number of important arrests being made.

The bridge was under continual inspection during the year by our Maintenance Bureau and necessary repairs and adjustments were made to Authority property to uphold at all times a consistently high standard of maintenance.

The Delaware River Port Authority extends a cordial invitation to the Governors and Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to inspect the Delaware River Bridge at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

DELAWARE RIVER PORT AUTHORITY

PENNSYLVANIA	NEW JERSEY
Weldon B. Heyburn, Vice-Chairman	Edward C. McAuliffe, Chairman
Edwin R. Cox	I. Norwood Griscom
Charles R. Barber	Arthur C. King
James V. Baney	Clarence B. McCormick
George E. Bartol, Jr.	Erwin S. Cunard
Edward G. Budd, Jr.	Allen S. Hatcher
Walter M. Phillips	James P. Johnson
Harry G. Schad	Ralph Cornell

Joseph K. Costello, Executive Director-Secretary

December 31, 1952.

SUMMARY OF OPERATION OF DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

	Traffic	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Net Receipts
1952	27,920,086	$6,963,650.03	$1,524,798.43	$5,438,851.60
1951	25,389,704	6,323,339.82	1,474,586.82	4,848,753.00
1950	23,348,550	5,845,856.47	1,226,993.82	4,618,862.65
1949	21,085,868	5,265,306.50	1,057,278.89	4,208,027.61
1948	19,227,246	4,856,157.84	1,242,133.30	3,614,024.54
1947	18,107,133	4,557,968.63	958,476.09	3,599,492.54
1946	16,886,413	4,235,142.23	842,691.34	3,392,450.89
1945	12,639,611	3,266,299.61	633,923.98	2,632,375.63
1944	11,360,550	3,001,169.32	634,168.36	2,367,000.96
1943	9,639,333	2,625,829.28	701,424.58	1,924,404.70
1942	12,463,283	3,069,647.27	702,687.82	2,366,959.45
1941	15,638,687	3,653,611.09	653,401.11	3,000,209.98
1940	14,185,835	3,340,113.26	562,054.96	2,778,058.30
1939	13,378,235	3,155,259.05	526,546.73	2,628,712.32
1938	12,820,338	3,027,489.36	581,672.32	2,445,817.04
1937	12,293,129	2,969,423.52	452,810.03	2,516,613.49
1936	10,614,475	3,067,967.87	461,260.86	2,606,707.01
1935	10,156,929	2,899,563.25	441,146.59	2,458,416.66
1934	9,981,615	2,846,116.26	429,412.63	2,416,703.63
1933	9,886,705	2,820,018.71	418,516.46	2,401,502.25
1932	10,804,557	3,091,576.91	456,397.44	2,635,179.47
1931	12,308,225	3,479,337.93	430,856.72	3,048,981.21
1930	12,285,359	3,517,730.64	500,597.53	3,017,133.11
1929	11,615,609	3,331,754.46	398,496.20	2,933,258.26
1928	9,725,470	2,827,786.83	378,590.01	2,449,196.82
1927	8,593,201	2,435,784.40	346,678.59	2,093,921.89
1926 (½ year)	4,137,674	1,110,108.38	158,109.47	946,682.83

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC
ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER
AMONG FERRIES AND BRIDGES WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
YEARLY

Year	Ferries				Tacony-Palmyra Bridge	Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge	Delaware River Bridge	Total Cross River Traffic	Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic	Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic
	Penna. R. R.	Phila. & Reading R. R.	South St. Kaighn Ave.	Tacony-Palmyra Ferry						
1925	—	—	↑	—	↑	5,399,641	—	5,399,641	—	—
1926	1,786,922	1,785,525		376,304	Opened 1929	3,948,751	Open July 1st 4,137,674	8,086,425	—	51.16%
1927	779,320	1,567,724		356,153	Opened 1929 15,	2,703,197	8,593,201	11,296,398	—	76.07%
1928	780,947	1,672,276		355,240	↓ Aug.	2,808,463	9,725,470	12,533,933	—	77.59%
1929	808,295	1,790,285		235,821	433,061	3,267,462	11,615,609	14,883,071	4.50%	78.05%
1930	789,987	1,753,332		↑	1,374,285	3,917,604	12,285,359	16,202,963	8.48%	75.82%
1931	779,129	1,722,486			1,738,569	4,240,184	12,308,225	16,548,409	10.50%	74.38%
1932	696,633	1,514,920	1939		1,559,197	3,770,750	10,804,557	14,575,307	10.70%	74.13%
1933	699,312	1,338,471	24,		1,390,497	3,428,280	9,886,705	13,314,985	10.44%	74.25%
1934	769,423	1,261,372	Jan.	1929	1,399,843	3,430,638	9,981,615	13,412,253	10.43%	74.42%
1935	817,208	1,252,487	Opened	15,	1,470,906	3,540,601	10,156,929	13,697,530	10.73%	74.15%
1936	1,211,280	1,246,694		Aug.	1,642,135	4,100,109	10,614,475	14,714,584	11.16%	72.13%
1937	1,322,741	1,148,224			1,922,716	4,393,681	12,293,129	16,686,810	11.52%	73.67%
1938	1,753,746	Closed 4/30 270,283		Service	1,980,864	4,004,893	12,820,338	16,825,231	11.77%	76.19%
1939	1,348,325	—	830,623	of	2,056,200	4,235,148	13,378,235	17,613,383	11.67%	75.95%
1940	1,360,686	—	850,220	Out	2,210,660	4,421,566	14,185,835	18,607,401	11.88%	76.23%
1941	1,326,263	—	888,774		2,739,045	4,954,082	15,638,687	20,592,769	13.34%	75.94%
1942	1,072,476	—	682,121		2,046,537	3,801,134	12,463,283	16,264,417	12.58%	76.62%
1943	872,496	—	259,085		1,397,234	2,528,815	9,639,333	12,168,148	11.48%	79.21%
1944	886,721	—	156,755		1,866,262	2,909,738	11,360,550	14,270,288	13.07%	79.61%
1945	837,729	—	169,667		2,210,800	3,218,196	12,639,611	15,857,807	13.94%	79.70%
1946	938,580	—	—		3,355,451	4,294,031	16,886,413	21,180,444	15.84%	79.73%
1947	801,561	—	—		3,856,438	4,657,999	18,107,133	22,765,132	16.94%	76.53%
1948	709,629	—	—		4,318,121	5,027,750	19,227,246	24,254,996	17.80%	79.27%
1949	610,196	—	—		5,203,148	5,813,344	21,085,868	26,899,212	19.34%	78.38%
1950	409,541	—	—		6,101,108	6,510,649	23,348,550	29,859,199	20.43%	78.19%
1951	311,600	—	—		7,099,857	7,411,457	25,389,704	32,801,161	21.65%	77.40%
1952	Closed 3/31 56,825	—	—		8,307,118	8,363,943	27,920,086	36,284,029	22.89%	76.95%

TRAFFIC TRENDS

(DECREASE OR INCREASE 1952 OVER 1951)

1952	Phila. Port Area			New York Port Authority				Wilmington Del. Memorial Bridge 8/16/51	Easton, Pa. Phillipsburg Bridge N. J.	Charter Oak Br. Conn.	Peace Bridge N. Y.	Triborough Br. Auth.		California Bridges		Ferries	
	Delaware River Bridge	Tacony-Palmyra Bridge	Burlington Bristol Bridge	George Washington Bridge	Tunnels		All Facilities 4 Bridges 2 Tunnels					Triborough Bridge (Only)	All Facilities 5 Bridges 2 Tunnels 2 Parking Lots	Oakland San Francisco Bay Br.	Golden Gate Bridge	Penn. R. R. Market St. Phila.	Chester Ferry Penna.
					Holland	Lincoln											
JANUARY	1,967,668	493,700	126,010	1,729,727	1,496,696	1,456,591	5,166,590	371,179	202,251	1,147,804	120,196	2,672,845	8,309,124	2,273,788	719,217	19,080	71,741
%	+ 8.77	+ 17 44	+ 51.19	+ 16.78	+ 4.33	+ 12.15	+ 10.42	—	+ 0 15	+ 23 0	+ 3.73	+ 24.9	+ 14.7	— 1.16	+ 2.29	−18.5	— 29.20
FEBRUARY	1,942,515	515,350	128,466	1,791,157	1,399,294	1,463,524	5,125,380	433,031	206,144	1,161,915	131,396	2,540,142	8,105,223	2,268,199	751,221	18,526	73,487
%	+ 17.24	+ 30 09	+ 62.57	+ 28.68	+ 4 25	+ 20 79	+ 17.19	—	+ 9.10	+ 32.3	+ 28 6	+ 30.58	+ 19.42	+ 6.14	+ 11.5	−13.24	— 23.10
MARCH	2,066,400	543,617	137,456	1,927,517	1,480,060	1,556,423	5,455,931	439,484	226,224	1,301,104	155,720	2,761,219	8,759,855	2,489,548	928,156	19,219	77,870
%	+ 5.65	+ 10.81	+ 39.73	+ 15.69	— 7.64	+ 8.49	+ 4.73	—	— 8 21	+ 25.0	+ 3.60	+ 18 91	+ 8.15	+ 1.78	+ 12.38	−26.23	— 36.61
APRIL	2,182,417	608,764	148,504	2,179,146	1,548,663	1,633,948	5,897,432	536,083	260,505	1,404,291	201,905	2,966,599	9,679,560	2,503,499	952,636		87,344
%	+ 8.33	+ 11.41	+ 39 06	+ 17.82	— 0.39	+ 12 88	+ 8.14	—	+ 4.61	+ 25.5	+ 18.50	+ 18.2	+ 9 4	+ 7.71	+ 18.81		— 33.56
MAY	2,483,109	740,865	173,620	2,442,456	1,594,365	1,667,972	6,300,773	539,426	280,401	1,472,735	277,049	3,210,459	10,694,867	2,543,954	1,044,702		99,867
%	+ 10.77	+ 15.9	+ 40.97	+ 19.47	— 3.44	+ 10.06	+ 8.6	—	+ 3 03	+ 24.8	+ 5.0	+ 6.0	+ 7.3	+ 4.13	+ 18.12		— 30.43
JUNE	2,492,570	817,028	185,264	2,661,469	1,570,020	1,669,235	6,550,281	647,224	290,949	1,538,565	431,641	3,294,383	11,734,905	2,490,399	1,009,027		119,063
%	+ 12.07	+ 21.35	+ 47.35	+ 19 2	— 8.24	+ 10.4	+ 6.6	—	— 2.4	+ 22.0	+ 6 4	+ 7.2	+ 9.1	+ 1.4	+ 6.44		— 34.42
JULY	2,674,649	969,635	204,698	2,902,619	1,574,228	1,640,435	6,855,689	727,745	325,330	1,592,443	685,338	3,180,956	12,558,194	2,561,745	1,101,689		149,201
%	+ 7 23	+ 13.15	+ 39.99	+ 16 5	— 8.8	+ 8 6	+ 5.21	—	— 7.95	+ 19 4	+ 1 8	+ 7.7	+ 6.9	+ 1.89	+ 3.3		— 30.55
AUGUST	2,707,621	951,721	210,679	2,980,787	1,675,316	1,730,264	7,093,572	811,173	328,534	1,611,379	615,276	3,116,738	11,945,663	2,645,664	1,153,918		156,913
%	+ 6.76	+ 12 07	+ 36 6	+ 18 3	— 4.79	+ 11 50	+ 6.50	—	— 6 89	+ 13.6	— 1.38	+ 5.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.61	+ 8.89		— 15.60
SEPTEMBER	2,459,862	760,891	191,024	2,501,331	1,610,161	1,686,940	6,414,720	615,812	314,900	1,518,512	317,033	2,985,110	10,484,664	2,517,361	974,385		112,181
%	+ 9 93	+ 14.93	+ 38.75	+ 12 2	— 9.1	+ 11.8	+ 4.10	+ 23.54	+ 1.9	+ 8.1	— 5.72	— 0.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.3	+ 4.25		— 5.59
OCTOBER	2,470,052	696,150	193,098	2,425,660	1,663,429	1,738,545	6,422,818	556,467	310,377	1,514,377	221,141	3,036,865	10,354,838	2,540,452	898,600		94,220
%	+ 10.25	+ 19.52	+ 42.1	+ 19.56	— 3.5	+ 14.3	+ 9.7	+ 41.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 7.2	+ 0.35	+ 3.9		— 6.78
NOVEMBER	2,250,642	617,102	173,417	2,265,200	1,582,950	1,655,129	6,059,429	513,767	286,499	1,408,712	177,412	2,886,013	9,773,859	2,475,202	874,654		81,829
%	+ 11.70	+ 24.67	+ 46.36	+ 21.54	— 4.3	+ 12.2	+ 9.5	+ 31.18	+ 15.6	+ 8.1	+ 18.7	+ 1.5	+ 7.2	— 0.41	+ 8.7		+ 2.45
DECEMBER	2,222,581	592,295	178,694	2,172,144	1,587,161	1,678,033	6,002,176	495,547	283,647	1,386,154	150,480	2,852,745	9,465,669	2,445,552	856,124		77,149
%	+ 13.14	+ 21.31	+ 55.22	+ 24.25	— 0.7	+ 15.9	+ 13.1	+ 31.2	+ 24.7	+ 15.8	+ 11.6	+ 1.1	+ 6 7	+ 1.4	+ 9.4		+ 8.1
Total 1952	27,920,086	8,307,118	2,050,930	27,979,213	18,782,343	19,577,039	73,344,791	6,686,938	3,315,761	17,057,991	3,484,587	35,504,074	121,866,421	29,755,363	11,264,329	56,825	1,200,865
Total 1951	25,389,704	7,099,857	1,423,361	23,548,332	19,633,947	17,462,312	67,702,252	*2,007,089	3,228,947	14,448,967	3,357,400	32,587,435	113,046,087	29,106,167	10,349,644	311,600	1,548,368
% Change	+ 9.96	+ 17.0	+ 44.1	+ 18.82	— 4.33	+ 12.11	+ 8.33	*	+ 2.68	+ 18.05	+ 3.64	+ 9.0	+ 7.8	+ 2.23	+ 8.83	—	— 22.4

Operation Stopped, March 31, 1952

(* 4½ Months—1951.)

ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC SINCE OPENING

Calendar Year	Total Vehicles (Opened 7/1/26)	Automobiles and Light Trucks				Trucks					26,001 lbs. to 150,000 lbs. Tractors —Trailers & Specials	Buses		Motorcycles 10c	Horse Drawn, 15c, 20c, 30c
		Total Autos and Light Trucks	25c Rate	20c Rate Started 2/1/1937	15c Commutation Started 3/1/1937	7000 lbs. Gr. Wt. Solid T 35c	7001 to 18,000 lbs. Gross Weight		18,001 to 36,000 lbs. Gross Weight			Single Deck 50c (25c, 40c to 7/1/27)	Double Deck 75c (40c to 7/1/27)		
							Pneumatic 40c	Solid Tire 50c	Pneumatic .65—1.00	Solid Tire 75c					
1926	4,137,674	3,644,022	All 25c Rate	No	No	10,880	10,914	15,624	281	6,891	57	265,433	169,141	13,017	1,414
1927	8,593,201	7,270,703				23,812	32,561	35,636	1,865	17,586	3,722	905,727	275,456	24,583	1,550
1928	9,725,470	8,246,002				20,100	76,049	34,232	3,998	17,204	562	1,229,698	67,835	29,207	580
1929	11,615,609	10,096,414				11,875	101,315	28,615	9,480	18,836	1,616	1,272,995	40,742	33,253	468
1930	12,285,359	10,578,206				4,670	136,269	16,651	18,188	13,676	4,414	1,465,267	19,176	28,413	179
1931	12,308,225	10,770,393				2,366	158,692	21,623	25,238	18,058	5,006	1,270,481	8,398	27,916	54
1932	10,804,557	9,355,885				1,349	165,905	13,029	11,552	10,222	6,561	1,174,017	5,242	27,774	21
1933	9,886,705	8,569,299				758	183,404	10,768	18,767	6,758	8,909	1,026,145	5,923	25,948	26
1934	9,981,615	8,613,090				472	221,318	7,167	50,041	5,145	17,164	1,029,125	6,830	31,247	16
1935	10,156,929	8,735,223				279	250,471	15,822	51,392	2,135	19,512	1,042,757	6,652	32,673	13
1936	10,614,475	9,176,045				189	247,597	17,237	79,648	1,096	28,521	1,028,889	6,049	29,198	3
1937	12,293,129	10,901,116	(Jan. only) 619,861	9,267,896	1,013,356	137	234,553	10,613	83,064	584	29,368	999,855	5,467	28,372	0
1938	12,820,338	11,520,211		10,381,993	1,138,218	76	228,085	9,174	77,331	249	36,959	920,520	3,490	24,237	6
1939	13,378,235	12,021,179		10,782,058	1,239,121	92	263,196	10,895	95,004	223	47,720	913,727	3,315	22,879	5
1940	14,185,835	12,766,835	No	11,361,240	1,405,595	76	298,390	16,809	101,842	176	60,163	918,307	3,164	20,071	2
1941	15,638,687	14,113,852		12,475,623	1,638,229	98	330,228	18,864	110,762	202	85,501	953,480	2,958	22,742	0
1942	12,463,283	10,863,764		9,568,470	1,295,294	65	309,280	16,396	108,335	205	101,090	1,042,426	2,548	19,174	0
1943	9,639,333	8,014,431		6,932,418	1,082,013	69	322,614	10,926	111,490	215	120,580	1,038,472	1,605	15,828	103
1944	11,360,550	9,725,231		8,625,508	1,099,723	32	354,866	11,681	133,755	139	130,311	990,247	193	14,064	1
1945	12,639,611	10,919,253		9,849,584	1,069,669	49	400,546	15,099	151,608	117	111,969	995,775	241	14,952	2
1946	16,886,413	14,849,447		13,513,518	1,335,929	56	572,302	16,860	205,698	126	179,758	1,034,578	202	27,386	0
1947	18,107,133	15,854,315		14,326,221	1,528,094	56	714,824	17,385	249,776	88	209,924	1,033,323	198	27,240	4
1948	19,227,246	16,817,353		15,154,947	1,662,406	33	802,859	18,323	303,073	83	241,518	1,016,572	31	27,399	2
1949	21,085,868	18,593,968		16,864,699	1,729,269	8	827,818	11,508	295,052	180	307,384	1,022,148	2	27,798	2
1950	23,348,550	20,733,580		18,797,230	1,936,350	39	840,609	3,147	305,266	92	454,178	986,665	0	24,972	2
1951	25,389,704	22,695,400		20,527,124	2,168,276	46	841,156	844	319,333	243	512,313	997,614	0	22,754	1
1952	27,920,086	25,052,817		22,708,265	2,344,552	35	886,834	92	341,399	53	565,952	1,046,457	0	26,353	94

APPENDICES

BALANCE SHEET — ASSETS — December 31, 1952

	Investments	Accrued Interest Receivable	Cash	TOTAL
SPECIAL FUNDS:				
Sinking Fund	.....		$792,605.09	$ 792,605.09
Sinking Fund Reserve:				
U. S. Treasury 1½'s—3/15/55	$ 800,000			
U. S. Treasury 2's—54/52	1,200,000	$ 4,601.40	16,000.00	2,020,601.40
	$ 2,000,000			
General Reserve:				
U. S. Treasury 1½'s—3/15/55	$ 700,000			
U. S. Treasury 1¾'s—12/15/55	100,000			
U. S. Treasury 1⅜'s—3/15/54	300,000			
U. S. Treasury 2's—54/52	2,050,000			
U. S. Treasury 2's—9/15/53-52	100,000	23,122.58	17,637.89	7,240,760.47
U. S. Treasury 2's—8/15/53	1,000,000			
U. S. Treasury 2⅛'s—12/1/53	1,650,000			
U. S. Treasury 91 day bills due 1/2, 8, 15, 2/5, 2/19, 3/12 & 19	1,300,000			
	$7,200,000			
Bridge Improvement:				
U. S. Treasury 2's—54/52	$ 300,000	263.73	120,398.27	420,662.00
TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS	$ 9,500,000	$27,987.71	$946,641.25	$10,474,628.96
Cash in bank and on hand			17,808.73	17,808.73
TOTAL CASH IN BANK AND ON HAND			$964,449.98	
				$10,492,437.69
Cash with Fiscal Agent for bond interest coupons not presented (contra)				955.00
Prepaid insurance premiums unexpired				100,641.67
Deferred charge to Income for Port Promotion (contra)			$ 13,408.56	
Uncompleted construction under commitments (contra)				
Schedule A (Bridge roadway widening and allied improvements)			226,142.58	
Railroad Track Removal, Camden			250,000.00	
Camden Traffic Lights improvement (Penn and Linden Streets)			22,500.00	512,051.14
INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL PROPERTY:				
Bridge and Improvements			$39,797,489.26	
High-Speed Transit Line			11,162,762.61	50,960,251.87
				$62,066,337.37
DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE No. 2:				
Expenditures for Surveys and Preliminary Costs			$ 249,696.25	
Unexpended appropriations (contra)			219,166.30	468,862.55
TOTAL				$62,535,199.92

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Bond principal, due 6/1/53	$900,000.00		
Bond interest accrued, due 6/1/53	13,646.67		
Bond interest coupons, past due (contra)	955.00	914,601.67	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Pension Fund)		29,572.12	
Retained amount on contracts		194,267.10	1,138,440.89
Commitments (contra)			512,051.14
Reserve for repairs and replacements			176,423.40
FUNDED DEBT—$30,000,000 Refunding Bridge Bonds dated 6/1/46:			
Outstanding (due 6/1/53 to 6/1/66). (See statement)		$16,376,000.00	
Less: 6/1/53 maturity included in liabilities (above)		900,000.00	15,476,000.00
EQUITY—$45,001,570.39 less $238,148.45 advanced to D. R. Crossing No. 2 below			44,763,421.94
			$62,066,337.37
DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE No. 2:			
Commitments for Test Borings and Surveys (contra)		$ 219,166.30	
Retained amount on Engineering Contract		11,547.80	
Equity applied to surveys and preliminary costs		238,148.45	468,862.55
TOTAL			$62,535,199.92

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

1952

INCOME:		
Bridge Tolls		$ 6,727,394.20
High-speed line rentals		219,672.35
Other rentals		5,000.00
Interest on deposits		11,583.48
Gross Operating Income		$ 6,963,650.03
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries	$ 972,117.36	
Equipment	13,629.05	
Supplies	29,716.83	
Repairs	215,420.71	
Miscellaneous (including $24,847. light and heat)	153,038.71	
Insurance (All Risk and Income)	38,243.48	
	$ 1,422,166.14	
PORT PROMOTION EXPENSES	102,632.29	
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,524,798.43
NET OPERATING INCOME (less Port Promotion Expenses)		$ 5,438,851.60
INCOME FROM FUND INVESTMENTS		165,844.53
NET INCOME BEFORE INTEREST		$ 5,604,696.13
INTEREST ON DEBT		178,665.73
NET INCOME AFTER ALL CHARGES		$ 5,426,030.40
Bond maturity requirements	$ 1,800,000.00	
Sinking Fund Reserve requirements	—0—	
		1,800,000.00
NET INCOME OVER BOND MATURITY AND SINKING FUND RESERVE REQUIREMENTS		$ 3,626,030.40

RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY ACCOUNT

(Equity consists of accumulated earnings and United States Government grants applied to the reduction of debt, improvements to the bridge and facilities and advances to crossing No. 2.)

EQUITY—December 31, 1951 (per (Balance Sheet)	$39,542,349.99
Add: Net Income after all charges—Calendar year, 1952 (above)	5,426,030.40
Discount on own bonds purchased	33,190.00
EQUITY—December 31, 1952 (per Balance Sheet)	$45,001,570.39

BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING AND ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS—CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31, 1952 (Schedule A)

		Amount of Contract	Amount Earned	Amount Paid	Pension Payable	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned
TOTAL CONTRACTS LET AND COMPLETED: #1 to #10-E & #12 excluding #7 for Repaving Six Interior Lanes of Bridge Roadway @ $221,317.87 transferred to operating expense		$3,560,532.66	$3,560,532.66	$3,560.532.66			
#11	Administration Bldg. Annex — Name Contractor						
(A)	General Constr. Work. — Golder Constr. Co.	189,000.00	187,110.00	168,399.00		$ 18,711.00	$ 1,890.00
(B)	Struc. Steel & Iron Work — Camden Iron Works	15,649.00	14,000.00	12,600.00		1,400.00	1,649.00
(C)	Plumbing — Wm. J. Kelly, Inc.	29,500.00	24,485.00	22,036.50		2,448.50	5,015.00
(D)	Heating — Air-A-Therm Corp.	53,072.00	49,887.68	44,898.91		4,988.77	3,184.32
(E)	Electrical Work — W. V. Pangborne Co.	27,844.00	22,275.20	20,047.68		2,227.52	5,568.80
#12A	Demolition 529-31 Penn St. — Allan N. Lashner	8,670.00					8,670.00
#13	Rearrange Camden Plaza — Kaufman Constr. Co.	537,600.00	527,338.70	474,604.83		52,733.87	10,261.30
#14	Toll Houses — Golder Constr. Co.	185,359.00	173,220.00	155,898.00		17,322.00	12,139.00
#15	Elec. Work Plaza & Toll Hs. — W. V. Pangborne Co.	789,900.00	646,628.88	558,591.79		88,037.09	143,271.12
#16	Htg. & Vent. Toll Houses — Williard Sales	38,793.00	28,474.06	25,626.65		2,847.41	10,318.94
#17	Plumb. Work—Toll Houses — Modern Htg. & Vent.	33,208.00	26,970.65	24,273.58		2,697.07	6,237.35
TOTAL CONTRACTS LET		$5,469,127.66	$5,260,922.83	$5,067,509.60		$193,413.23	$208,204.83
Real Estate for Police Building and Toll House Area		279,065.12	279,065.12	279,065.12			
TOTAL CONTRACTS and REAL ESTATE		$5,748,192.78	$5,539,987.95	$5,346,574.72		$193,413.23	$208,204.83
Engineering, Inspection and Miscellaneous, including completed contracts		468,646.00	450,708.25	449,602.06	$252.32	853.87	17,937.75
GRAND TOTAL		$6,216,838.78	$5,990,696.20	$5,796,176.78	$252.32	$194,267.10	$226,142.58
BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT FUND			6,216,838.78	6,216,838.78			
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR UNEARNED COMMITMENTS			$ 226,142.58				
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR UNPAID COMMITMENTS				$ 420,662.00			

BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING AND ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS—ENGINEERING & INSPECTION—DECEMBER 31, 1935

	Modjeski & Masters General Engineers	Louis T. Klauder & Assoc., Mechanical and Electrical Engineers	Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson Architects	Total	Amount Earned	Amount Paid	Pension Payable	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned
ENGINEERING									
Widening the bridge roadway from 6 to 8 traffic lanes and 8 traffic lane marker structures with signal system and miscellaneous electrical work (contracts #1 to 9 inclusive)	$107,100	$ 53,000	$ 8,767.16	$168,867.16	$168,867.16	$168,867.16			
Project report covering:									
Erection of new Police building and Administration building annex			7,061.32	7,061.32	7,061.32	7,061.32			
Enlarging Toll House area	12,000	5,000	4,500.00	21,500.00	21,500.00	21,500.00			
Camden 6th Street Tunnel	1,278			1,278.00	1,278.00	1,278.00			
Broadway Underpass	5,685			5,685.00	5,685.00	5,685.00			
Preparation of detailed plans and specifications, checking contractor's drawings and general supervision of:									
Police and Administration Building annex		8,690	37,971.68	46,661.68	46,344.25	45,724.38		$619.87	$ 317.43
Enlarging Toll House area	30,375	27,800	8,000.00	66,175.00	65,435.00	65,201.00		234.00	740.00
Consulting and Advisory services on Engineering work remaining to be done	9,600	7,200		16,800.00	14,000.00	14,000.00			2,800.00
Total Engineering and Architectural Consultants' Fees	$166,038	$101,690	$66,300.16	$334,028.16	$330,170.73	$329,316.86		$853.87	$ 3,857.43
INSPECTION & MISCELLANEOUS				134,617,84					
Salaries & Pension of staff engineers engaged for the project	$ 72,142.43								
Contract printing & advertising	3,879.91								
Testing materials	6,810.60								
Inspecting materials	6,348.60								
Test borings	514.00								
Miscl. contract expense	1,061.17								
Field equipment & supplies	2,409.79								
Office equipment & supplies	3,215.06								
Blue prints & photographs	6,776.18								
Traveling expense	390.44								
Insurance (workmen's compensation, group & auto)	977.21								
Electronic traffic counter	997.56								
Phila. Transit Co., High-speed line watchmen	12,601.54								
Miscellaneous unclassified	2,413.03								
					120,537.52	120,285.20	252.32		14,080.32
Total inspection & miscl.	$120,537.52								
Total Engineering, Inspection and Miscl. (per Schedule A above)				$468,646.00	$450,708.25	$449,602.06	$252.32	$853.87	$17,937.75

FINANCIAL HISTORY

COSTS, INCOME AND INVESTMENTS—DECEMBER 31, 1952

	State of New Jersey	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia	Total	Interest	Principal
Cost of Bridge (including land and approaches)	$15,900,235.33	$10,601,764.99	$10,601,765.10	$37,103,765.42		$37,103,765.42
Interest charged to July 1, 1931	4,574,124.63	2,615,452.88	2,887.452.70	10,077,030.21	$ 8,998,937.78	
Interest allowed to July 1, 1931	(544,679.52)	(257,697.38)	(275,715.53)	(1,078,092.43)		
Debt established July 1, 1931	$19,929,680.44	$12,959,520.49	$13,213,502.27	$46,102,703.20		
Subsequent charges and adjustments		18,684.28 1,416.00 (38.764.99)		(18,664.71)		(18,664.71)
Total cost of Bridge (adjusted)	$19,929,680.44	$12,940,855.78	$13,213,502.27	$46,084,038.49	$ 8,998,937.78	$37,085,100.71
Interest on debt, July 1, 1931 to Sept. 1, 1933	1,170,987.64	812,881.24	890,084.09	2,873,952.97	2,873,952.97	
Total cost of Bridge and interest to Sept. 1, 1933	$21,100,668.08	$13,753,737.02	$14,103,586.36	$48,957,991.46	$11,872,890.75	$37,085,100.71
Cash payments—July 1, 1926 to Sept. 1, 1933	(8,901,668.08)	(4,545,737.02)	(4,548,586.36)	(17,995,991.46)		
Balance of debt—Sept. 1, 1933	$12,199,000.00	$ 9,208,000.00	$ 9,555,000.00	$30,962,000.00		
Bonds issued to liquidate balance of debt	(12,199,000.00)	(9,208,000.00)	(9,555,000.00)	(30,962,000.00)		
EXPENDED FOR ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS:						
High-Speed Transit Line (Net)				$ 8,416,067.99		
Maintenance Building (Net)			$ 73,331.15			
Administration Building			13,931.09			
				87,262.24		
Pier 11½ North, Philadelphia				111,948.08		
Bridge Roadway Widening (6 to 8 lanes) and allied improvements				5,796,176.78		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Camden)				135,230.01		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Philadelphia)				200,000.00		
Fire-Fighting Installation on Bridge				7,711.20		
						14,754,396.30
						$51,839,497.01
						238,148,45
NEW DELAWARE RIVER CROSSING—Philadelphia to New Jersey						$52,077,645.46
Interest paid on funded debt					$19,644,Q71.94	
Total interest paid					31,516,962.69	
Total Premium paid on debt called for redemption				$ 3,611,900.00		
Less:						
Discount received on $2,324,000—1% Bridge bonds redeemed			$ 186,182.50			
Premium received on $37,000,000—2.7% Bridge bonds sold			37,000.00			
Premium received on $30,000,000—3% and 1% Bridge bonds sold			9,900.00			
			$ 233,082.50			
Net income received from fund investments			1,935,986.77			
				2,169,069.27		

COSTS, INCOME AND INVESTMENTS—DECEMBER 31, 1952—Continued

	City of Philadelphia	Total	Interest	Principal
			1,442,830.73	
Total interest and financing costs			$32,959,793.42	
Total operating expenses paid		$17,837,198.10		
Total port promotion expenses paid		492,292.58		
Total expenses paid			18,329,490.68	
Total expenses, interest and net financing costs				51,289,284.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$103,366,929.56
Less: GROSS RECEIPTS since opening (July 1, 1926)				97,584,008.92
DEFICIT				$ 5,782,920.64
Accounted for by:				
DEBT ON OUTSTANDING BONDS			$16,376,000.00	
Less: Total of Special Funds:				
Cash and accrued interest receivable	$ 974,628.96			
Investments in U. S. Treasury obligations (par)	9,500,000.00			
		$10,474,628.96		
General cash balance in bank and on hand		17,808.73		
		$10,492,437.69		
Prepaid insurance premium unexpired		100,641.67		
			10,593,079.36	
NET OUTSTANDING DEBT				$ 5,782,920.64

(Net debt equals the difference between receipts and expenditures)

FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1952

		PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT			
		PREMIUM			DISCOUNT
	PRINCIPAL	Reveived on Sales	Paid on Redemptions	Paid on Purchases	Received on Purchases
4¼% Bridge bonds of Sept. 1, 1933 due Sept. 1, 1935 to 1973, callable on or after Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105:					
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	$ 9,208,000				
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to State of New Jersey	12,199,000				
Issued Feb. 6 to May 24, 1934 to liquidate balance of debt to City of Philadelphia	9,555,000				
($31,000,000 authorized less $38,000 unissued and cancelled)	$30,962,000				
Issued April 25, 1934 to April 24, 1936 to defray the cost of High-Speed Transit Project construction ($10,000,000 authorized less $2,842,000 unissued and cancelled)	7,158,000	$497,170.32			
Total issued ($41,000,000 authorized less $2,880,000 unissued and cancelled)	$38,120,000				

Less: Scheduled maturities 1935 to 1943	$ 2,372,000					
Purchased in the market Nov. 4, 1940 to Feb. 9, 1942	510,000				$58,876.25	
		2,882,000				
Called as of Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105 and refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		$35,238,000				
Redemption premium @ 5% refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		1,761,900		$1,761,900.00		
Amount added to equalize balance refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%		100				
2.70% Refunding Bridge bonds of Aug. 1, 1943 due Aug. 1, 1973:						
Callable on or after Aug. 1, 1946 @ 105		$37,000,000	37,000.00			
Called and paid from the sinking fund Aug. 1, 1946 at 105 — Premium				1,850,000.00		
Called and paid from the sinking fund Aug. 1, 1946 at 105 — Principal		7,000,000				
Refunded June 1, 1946 @ 1%	$25,750,000					
Refunded June 1, 1946 @ 3%	4,250,000	30,000,000	9,900.00			
(net interest cost of 1.0335%)						
3% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 @ $850,000 semi-annually	$ 4,250,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1950 @ $850,000 semi-annually	2,550,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1950 to June 1, 1954 @ $900,000 semi-annually	7,200,000					
Total Serial bonds	$14,000,000					
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1966— Total Term bonds	16,000,000					
	$30,000,000					
The $21,400,000 bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1, 1951 are subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after June 1, 1951 @ 2% premium.						
3's due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 matured and retired	$ 4,250,000					
1's due June 1, 1949 to Dec. 1, 1952 matured and retired	7,050,000					
1's due June 1, 1966 redeemed October 24, 1947 to December 31, 1952 (through open market purchases) and cancelled December 31, 1952	2,324,000					$186,182.50
		13,624,000				
Funded Debt Outstanding (per Balance Sheet)		$16,376,000				
Total Premium and Discount			$544,070.32	$3,611,900.00	$58,876.25	$186,182.50

PORT PROMOTION

Expenditures	To Dec. 31, 1951	Year 1952	To Dec. 31, 1952
Preliminary port survey	$ 25,000.00		
Preliminary port survey (extra copies)	1,100.00		
Final report	154,500.00		$181,122.20
Printing extra page and 1,500 programs	342.90		
1,000 cartoons and postage for final report	179.30		
Salaries	93,096.63	$ 39,056.07	132,152.70
Subscriptions, supplies, T & T and Miscl.	7,086.25	4,212.38	11,298.63
Advertising and Publicity (also port area map)	72,625.48	43,612.05	116,237.53
Conferences, traveling and special events	13,493.60	8,183.85	21,677.45
Membership dues	1,421.08	699.00	2,120.08
Motion pictures	17,967.32	4,840.39	22,807.71
Insurance (workmen's compensation and group)	381.57	121.20	502.77
Pension	3,633.11	1,907.35	5,540.46
	$390,827.24	$102,632.29	$493,459.53

NEW DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

2 Area maps	$ 486.43		$ 486.43
Public hearing at Bellevue-Stratford Sept. 13, 1950	391.16		391.16
Conferences	443.09	102.77	545.86
Blue prints and photos	2,696.41	323.67	3,020.08
Traveling	74.09		74.09
Printing, supplies and and miscellaneous	284.64	854.67	1,139.31
Printing 2,000 project reports	1,160.00		1,160.00
Board of Engineers: Rental of 402 No. 6th St., Camden	(11.28)		(11.28)
Total survey fee	65,000.00		65,000.00
Design and supervision of construction		115,478.00	115,478.00
Test borings and laboratory testing	10,026.90	31,148.00	41,174.90
Traffic income and financial survey	10,000.00	11,237.70	21,237.70
	$ 90,551.44	$159,144.81	$249,696.25

BANK DEPOSITS

December 31, 1952

SINKING FUND

Berlin National Bank	(Inactive)	$ 470.35
Bridgeton National Bank	(Inactive)	9,627.61
Broad Street Trust Company—Philadelphia	(Inactive)	27,209.50
Burlington County Trust Company—Moorestown	(Inactive)	19,192.28
Central-Penn National Bank—Philadelphia	(Inactive)	32,260.23
Egg Harbor City Trust Company	(Inactive)	8,573.20
Farmers & Merchants National Bank—Bridgeton	(Inactive)	35,724.76
Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company—Philadelphia	(Inactive)	39,303.12
First Camden National Bank & Trust Company	(Inactive)	30,059.18
The First National Bank—Cape May Court House	(Inactive)	5,093.62
The First National Bank—Glassboro	(Inactive)	5,100.27
The First National Bank—May Landing	(Inactive)	8,562.42
The First National Bank—Minotola	(Inactive)	8,598.69
The First National Bank—Newfield	(Inactive)	5,072.79
The First National Bank—Riverside	(Inactive)	13,248.12
The First National Bank—Toms River	(Inactive)	71,984.96
The First National Bank & Trust Company—Woodbury	(Inactive)	5,110.36
Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank—Philadelphia	(Inactive)	32,245.42
Haddonfield National Bank	(Inactive)	30,458.13
Land Title Bank & Trust Company—Philadelpria	(Inactive)	32,211.22
Laurel Springs National Bank	(Inactive)	5,361.05
Mainland National Bank—Pleasantville	(Inactive)	9,950.63
Marine National Bank—Wildwood	(Inactive)	66,976.78
Market Street National Bank—Philadelphia	(Inactive)	50,405.60
National Bank of Germantown & Trust Company	(Inactive)	31,249.84
The National Bank of Mantua	(Inactive)	2,600.00
Northwestern National Bank—Philadelphia	(Inactive)	24,734.25
Oaklyn National Bank	(Inactive)	536.14
Pennsauken Township National Bank—Merchantville	(Inactive)	5,350.74
The Pennsylvania Company—Philadelphia	(Inactive)	32,274.10
The Philadelphia National Bank	(Inactive)	50,426.91
Pitman National Bank & Trust Company	(Inactive)	27,792.16
Provident Trust Company—Philadelphia	(Inactive)	39,330.24
The Real Estate Trust Company—Philadelphia	(Inactive)	9,580.80
Riverside Trust Company	(Inactive)	13,181.58
Trenton Trust Company	(Inactive)	2,607.29
Camden Trust Company	(active)	140.35
		$792,605.09

SINKING FUND RESERVE

Camden Trust Company	(active)	16,000.00

GENERAL RESERVE FUND

Ventnor City National Bank (Certificate of Deposit)	$10,000.00	
Camden Trust Company (active)	7,637.89	
		17,637.89

BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT FUND

Camden Trust Company (active)	120,398.27
TOTAL	$946,641.25

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE CONNECTING PHILADELPHIA, PA. AND CAMDEN, N. J.

The bridge was opened July 1, 1926, physical construction having been begun January 6, 1922. The bridge roadway widening from six to eight lanes was completed May 4, 1950.

Cost of the bridge, exclusive of improvements made since 1926, was $37,103,765.42 expended as follows:

Construction contracts		$23,870,096.01
Real Estate Pennsylvania	$7,668,847.01	
New Jersey	3,420,177.12	11,089,024.13
Engineering		1,650,266.53
Administration		494,378.75
Cost of Bridge		37,103,765.42

Bridge Improvements (Including Rail Transit Line and Bridge Widening)	14,735,731.59	
	$51,839,497.01	

Cables

Number of cables	2	
Diameter of cables	30	inches
Number of wires in each cable	18,666	
Number of strands in each cable	61	
Number of wires in each strand	306	
Size of wire (No. 6) diameter	.192	inch
Total length of wire used	25,100	miles
Distance center to center of cables	89	feet
Weight of cables	6,780	tons
Weight of suspender ropes	422	tons
Diameter of suspender ropes	2¼	inches
Cable structural steel	610	tons

Towers

Depth Philadelphia tower pier below mean high water	58	feet, 7 inches
Depth Camden tower pier below mean high water	82	feet, 7 inches
Load on each tower from cables	35,000	tons
Field-driven rivets in each tower	145,000	
(Roadway expansion joints at each tower provide for 24 inches of motion due to temperature changes.)		

Anchorages

Each anchorage occupies	¾	acre
Anchorage foundation depths below mean high water:		
Philadelphia	63	feet, 7 inches
Camden	108	feet

Paved Area

Roadway	71,700	square yards
Footwalks	18,510	square yards

Principal Dimensions and Quantities

Length of bridge and approaches (portal to portal)	8,291	feet
Total length including plazas	9,620	feet
Length of main span	1,750	feet
Width of bridge	128	feet, 6¾ in.
Width of roadway between curbs	77	feet, 10 in.
Height of towers above mean high water	382	feet, 8 inches
Clearance above mean high water in center	135	feet
Weight of main span per linear foot	26,000	pounds
Live load capacity per linear feet	12,000	pounds
Deepest foundation below mean high water	108	feet
Total weight of bridge (portal to portal)	763,491	tons

Structural Metalwork

	Tons
Main towers	9,860
Suspended structure	18,565
Anchorages	7,300
Approaches	25,975
Structural steel for cables	610
Cables and suspenders	7,202
Structural steel in Philadelphia plaza	1,339
TOTAL STRUCTURAL METALWORK—ORIGINAL BRIDGE (1926)	70,851
Additional steel due to alterations	6,532
TOTAL STRUCTURAL METALWORK—AFTER ALTERATIONS (1951)	77,383

Masonry

	Tons	
Main piers	121,146	
Anchorages	440,322	
Approaches	72,030	
Paving	37,548	
Track roadbed and ballast	15,062	686,108
TOTAL STRUCTURAL METALWORK AND MASONRY		763,491

The high-speed rail transit line between Philadelphia, Pa., and Camdem, N. J., has been in operation over the Delaware River Bridge since 7, 1936.

Total expenditures for construction of the line and subsequent improvements were $11,162,762.61. Of this amount, $1,900,000 was a free grant of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Also included is an expenditure of $177,379.08 during 1952 as the Port Authority's share in the cost of improving the Broadway Station, Camden, made necessary with the closing of the Market Street Ferries.

The line carried 4,743,310 passengers in 1937 and 8,884,757 in 1952. The record year was 1948 when there were 10,209,502 passengers. It is operated for the Authority by the Philadelphia Transportation Company under lease which provides for compensation to the Authority of 2½c per passenger.

To his Excellency John S. Fine
Governor of Pennsylvania
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Sir:

For the purpose of hearing certain grievances pertaining to employment and working conditions presented by Messrs. Robert A. Callahan and Howard M. Roydhouse as set forth in their petitions to the Delaware County Prison Board dated December 27, 1950 and January 8, 1951 respectively, a Panel was created in accordance with the act of June 30, 1947 P. L. 1183 consisting of Mr. Norman Blumberg, Philadelphia, Mr. George Hetherington, Media, Pennsylvania, and myself Harry L. Miller, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. I was appointed by my colleagues as Impartial Chairman.

The aggrieved are former employees of Delaware County Prison and their petitions are attached hereto designated as Exhibit A for Robert A. Callahan and Exhibit B for Howard M. Roydhouse. The actual grievances are precisely the same in both petitions.

Briefly the petitions charge that each of the aggrieved was discharged improperly; that as a result of these discharges the security of other guards employed at Delaware County Prison was undermined; that the real reason for their discharge was activities in forming a Union; that the Delaware County Prison Board refused and still refuses to accord any status or recognition to the Labor Union; also, other grievances not designated to be presented while the Panel is in session.

The first meeting of the Panel was held April 6, 1951 at 2:00 o'clock P. M. in the Court House, Media, Pennsylvania. The Second meeting of the Panel was held at 9:00 o'clock A. M. at the same place on June 6, 1951

and a Private meeting of the Panel was held at 9:00 o'clock P. M. at the same place August 16, 1951.

Testimony was given by the aggrieved and members of the Delaware County Prison Supervisory force, all of which was recorded, verbatim, together with questions by attorneys and Panel Board Members resulting in 247 pages of transcribed notes in two volumes.

My findings based on the testimony, as a Member of the Panel and its Impartial Chairman, are as follows:

1. In both instances the Prison Warden discharged Mr. Callahan and Mr. Roydhouse after due consideration because of what he considered to be true evidence that both men were largely responsible for a serious breakdown of morale, efficiency and safety within the prison which was evident during the period between November 1950 and January 1951. The evidence indicates that conditions improved immediately after the discharge of these two men.

2. No evidence was presented that would indicate that any other guard or employee of the prison has, since the discharge of these two men, found his job in jeopardy, and no evidence has been presented that any other guard or other employee has since that time been discharged. Further, testimony was definite that the Warden and other supervisors of the prison had expressed no objection to the formation of a Union nor to the fact that any guard or other employee belong to the Union. The complaint under this grievance is without foundation.

3. From the evidence that was presented, I concluded that the discharge of these two men could not be attributed to their activity in connection with the formation and continued existence of the Union. No evidence was presented that would indicate that any other employee of the prison, that might also be a member of the Union, had found his job in jeopardy.

4. No evidence was submitted that would indicate that the Prison Board had opposed the formation of a Union, but, because of the pecular circumstances of employment that exists in jails or prisons, the Prison Board decided they were not in a position to recognize the Union, nor negotiate with it in regards to any grievances that might be brought before them by the Union, as such. My understanding of the act is to the effect that the Prison Board is justified in its decision.

6. No evidence with regard to any additional grievances were presented to the Panel.

Upon due consideration of the entire record, my findings as Impartial Chairman of the Panel are that the petitions should be denied in all instances.

Dated at Chester, Pennsylvania, this twenty-eighth day of December, 1951.

HARRY L. MILLER,
Impartial Chairman
GEORGE HETHERINGTON,
Prison Board Panel Member
Concurring
NORMAN BLUMBERG, dissenting opinion filed
Panel Member Appointed by the Aggrieved

EXHIBIT A

January 8, 1951.

Delaware County Prison Board
c/o Delaware County Commissioners
Media, Delaware County, Pa.

Att: Mr. George Hetherington, President

Gentlemen:

As you know, Section 1(b) of An act relating to strikes by public employes prohibiting such strike: Providing that such employes by striking terminate their employment: providing for reinstatement under certain conditions: Providing for a grievance procedure: and providing for hearing before civil service and tenure authorities and in certain cases before the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board (Act of June 30, 1947, P. L. 1183), provides in part, as follows:

"For the further purpose of equitably carrying out the provisions of this act, in order to avoid or minimize any possible controversies by making available full and adequate governmental facilities for the adjustment of grievances; and the governmental agency involved, at the request of the public employees, shall set up a panel of three members, one to be selected by the employes, one by the governmental agency, and the two so selected to select a third member."

In accordance with the above quoted portion of the cited Act, tthe undersigned, who are public employees, on behalf of themselves, individually and collectively, as well as on behalf of the other guards employed at the Delaware County Prison, who are members of the Delaware County, Pennsylvania Prison Employees, Local No. 1220, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, A. F. of L., hereinafter referred to as Labor Union, hereby request the setting up of a panel of 3 members, one to be selected by them, one by the Delaware County Prison Board, and the two so selected to select a third member. Setting up of the panel is requested in order to consider the adjustment of the following grievances in the manner and method set forth in the cited Act:

January 8, 1951.

Delaware County Prison Board

1. The improper discharge of Howard M. Roydhouse, 615 Georges Lane, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, President, Local 1220, Delaware County, Pennsylvania Prison Employees, A. F. of L., from his job as Guard at Delaware County Prison, Broadmeadows Farm, Thornton, Pennsylvania: Mr. Roydhouse was discharged by Warden Earl H. Allen, on January 3, 1951. Mr. Roydhouse was employed at Broadmeadows Farm, Thronton, Pennsylvania, Delaware County Prison, for two years. During his entire period of service, his record was clear of any bad marks and he was an acknowledged and capable employe.

2. The job security of the other guards employed at the Delaware County Prison is undermined by the action of Warden Earl H. Allen in discharging Mr. Roydhouse. Since Mr. Roydhouse was summarily discharged without good cause therefor, the possibility of further summary dismissals without just cause presents a serious threat to the continued employment of some or all of the guards at the Delaware County Prison. Job security is highly valued by all of the guards at the Delaware County Prison and any action taken which undermines or threatens such job

security constitutes such an important grievance as to justify its consideration by a panel set up in accordance with the cited Act.

3. Mr. Roydhouse was discharged because he was active in the formation and continued existence of the Labor Union. The discharge of Mr. Roydhouse for this reason threatens the continued employment of all of the other guards employed at the Delaware County Prison who have likewise aided in the formation and continued existence of the labor Union. Furthermore, the discharge of Mr. Roydhouse was meant to serve as a warning to all other guards employed at the Delaware County Prison to give up their membership in the Labor Union; thus, the discharge of Mr. Roydhouse was intended to restrain, coerce and interfere with the right of the guards to join the Labor Union and to remain members thereof. In these times, throughout the country, the right to voluntarily join and to remain a member of a labor union is recognized as an integral part of sound and harmonious labor relations. The cited Act does not prohibit public employes from joining and remaining members of a labor union; as a matter of fact, the cited Act recognizes the need and desirability of joint action by public employes on matters related to the conditions or compensation of public employment or the betterment thereof. Accordingly, any impairment of the right to join and to remain members of a labor union, or any restriction upon joint activity, is violative of the intent and purpose of the cited Act and constitutes a proper grievance to be brought before the panel set up in accordance with the cited Act.

4. The Delaware County Prison Board has refused and still refuses to accord any status or recognition to the Labor Union. The cited Act does not prevent or prohibit the Delaware County Prison Board from discussing with the Labor Union the conditions or compensation of public employment, or the betterment thereof, in an effort to adjust grievances, and in many instances to avoid their occurrence. In reality, the public employes involved are acting jointly through their Labor Union in requesting that the Labor Union be given status or recognition; such joint action is not prohibited by the cited Act, is encouraged by the cited Act, which anticipates joint activity by public employes. The failure of the Delaware County Prison Board to accord any status or recognition to the Labor Union constitute a proper grievance to be brought before the panel set up in accordance with the cited Act.

6. In addition to all of the above mentioned grievances, there are other grievances which will be brought before the panel set up in accordance with the cited Act.

The undersigned designate Norman Blumberg, Vice-President, Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and Vicinity, American Federation of Labor, 1522 West Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the member of the panel selected by us. Mr. Blumberg is a known and respected community leader with wide experience in the handling and adjustment of grievances. Will you kindly designate the panel member selected by the Delaware County Prison Board. As soon as Mr. Blumberg and we are notified of the name and address of the panel member selected by the Delaware County Prison Board, Mr. Blumberg will communicate with your selected panel member so that they will then proceed to select a third panel member.

It is our sincere desire to seek an adjustment of our just grievances within the legal remedy and procedure afforded to us by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We trust that you likewise desire to abide by the cited Act of the Legislature and to proceed with the adjustment of our grievances in the manner set forth by law.

In conclusion, we trust that the setting up of the panel will take place as soon as possible. It is most important that these grievances be heard and adjusted promptly in the best interests of all concerned.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Howard M. Roydhouse, Jr.
615 Georges Lane, Ardmore, Pa.
/s/ Robert A. Callahan,
67 E. LaCrosse Ave.
Lansdowne, Penna.

EXHIBIT B

December 27, 1950.

Delaware County Prison Board
c/o Delaware County Commissioners
Media, Delaware County, Penna.

Att: Mr. George Hetherington, President

Gentlemen:

As you know, Section 1 (b) of an Act relating to strikes by public employes prohibiting such strikes; providing that such employes by striking terminate their employment; providing for reinstatement under certain conditions; providing for a grievance procedure; and providing for hearings before Civil Service and Tenure Authorities and in certain cases before the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board (Act of June 30, 1947, P. L. 1183), provides in part, as follows:

> "For the further purpose of equitably carrying out the provisions of this act, in order to avoid or minimize any possible controversies by making available full and adequate governmental facilities for the adjustment of grievances; the governmental agency involved, at the request of the public employes, shall set up a panel of three members, one to be selected by the employes, one by the governmental agency, and the two so selected to select a third member."

In accordance with the above quoted portion of the cited Act, the undersigned, who are public employes, on behalf of themselves, individually and collectively, as well as on behalf of the other guards employed at the Delaware County Prisons, who are members of the Delaware County, Pennsylvania Prison Employees, Local No. 1220, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, A. F. of L., hereinafter referred to as Labor Union, hereby request the setting up of a panel of 3 members, one to be selected by them, one by the Delaware County Prison Board, and the two so selected to select a third member. Setting up of the panel is requested in order to consider the adjustment of the following grievances in the manner and method set forth in the cited Act.

1. The improper discharge of Robert A. Callahan, 67 E. LaCrosse Avenue, Lansdowne, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, from his job as Guard at Delaware County Prison, Broadmeadows Farm, Thornton, Pennsylvania; Mr. Callahan was discharged by Warden Earl H. Allen, on November 30, 1950. Mr. Callahan was employed at Broadmeadows Farm, Thornton, Pennsylvania, Delaware County Prison, for two years. During his entire period of service, his record was clear of any bad marks and he was an acknowledged and capable employee.

2. The job security of the other guards employed at the Delaware County Prison is undermined by the action of Warden Earl H. Allen in discharging Mr. Callahan. Since Mr. Callahan was summarily discharged without good cause therefor, the possibility of further summary dismissals without just cause presents a serious threat to the continued employment of some or all of the remaining guards employed in the Delaware County Prison. Job security is highly valued by all of the guards at the Delaware County Prison and any action taken which undermines or threatens such job security constitutes such an important grievance as to justify its consideration by a panel set up in accordance with the cited Act.

3. Mr. Callahan was discharged because he was active in the formation and continued existence of the Labor Union. The discharge of Mr. Callahan for this reason threatens the continued employment of all of the other guards employed at the Delaware County Prison who have likewise aided in the formation and continued existence of the Labor Union. Furthermore, the discharge of Mr. Callahan was meant to serve as a warning to all other guards employed at the Delaware County Prison to give up their membership in the Labor Union; thus, the discharge of Mr. Callahan was intended to restrain, coerce and interfere with the right of the guards to join the Labor Union and to remain members thereof. In these times, throughout the country, the right to voluntarily join and to remain a member of a labor union is recognized as an integral part of sound and harmonious labor relations. The cited Act does not prohibit public employees from joining and remaining members of a labor union; as a matter of fact, the cited Act recognizes the need and desirability of joint action by public employees on matters related to the conditions or compensation of public employment or the betterment thereof. Accordingly, any impairment of the right to join and to remain members of a labor union, or any restriction upon joint activity, is violative of the intent and purpose of the cited Act and constitutes a proper grievance to be brought before the panel set up in accordance with the cited Act.

4. The Delaware County Prison Board has refused and still refuses to accord any status or recognition to the Labor Union. The cited Act does not prevent or prohibit the Delaware County Prison Board from discussing with the Labor Union the conditions or compensation of public employment, or the betterment thereof, in an effort to adjust grievances, and in many instances to avoid their occurrence. In reality the public employees involved are acting jointly through their Labor Union in requesting that the Labor Union be given status or recognition; such joint action is not prohibited by the cited Act, but is encouraged by the cited Act, which anticipates joint activity by public employees. The failure by the Delaware County Prison Board to accord any status or recognition to the Labor Union constitutes a proper grievance to be brought before the panel set up in accordance with the cited Act.

6. In addition to all of the above mentioned grievances, there are other grievances which will be brought before the panel set up in accordance with the cited Act.

The undersigned designate Norman Blumberg, Vice-President, Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and Vicinity, American Federation of Labor, 1522 West Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the member of the panel selected by us. Mr. Blumberg is a known and respected community leader with wide experience in the handling and adjustment of grievances. Will you kindly designate the panel member selected by the Delaware County Prison Board. As soon as Mr. Blumberg and we are notified of the name and address of the panel member selected by the Delaware County Prison Board, Mr. Blumberg will communicate with your selected panel member so that they will then proceed to select a third panel member.

It is our sincere desire to seek an adjustment of our just grievances within the legal remedy and procedure afforded to us by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We trust that you likewise desire to abide by the cited Act of the Legislature and to proceed with the adjustment of our grievances in the manner set forth by law.

In conclusion, we trust that the setting up of the panel will take place as soon as possible. It is most important that these grievances be heard and adjusted promptly in the best interests of all concerned.

Very truly yours,

/s/ ROBERT A. CALLAHAN
67 E. LaCrosse Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
/s/ HOWARD M. ROYDHOUSE, Jr.
615 Georges Lane, Ardmore, Pa.

In relation to the grievances submitted by the employees of the Delaware County Prison I, as a member of the panel set up to hear these grievances, make the following recommendations:

1. Robert A. Callahan and Howard M. Roydhouse, Jr. were improperly discharged from their jobs as guards at the Delaware County Prison. No evidence of any misfeasance, or malfeasance, of duties was introduced to show that these two individuals had in any way violated the rules laid down for the conduct of guards. Testimony was given as to the commendable records that each one of these men had had during his tenure as guard. No direct evidence was given that either of these men was anything but a capable and competent guard. No reason was shown which would justify the discharge of either of these guards. I further recommend that each of these guards be offered reinstatement in his job as guard at the Delaware County Prison, and that it be recommended that

each of these individuals receive an amount as back pay equal to the difference between what they should have made in their employment as guards and that they did make in other employment subsequent to their discharge.

2. I recommend that a system of job security be established at the Delaware County Prison to prevent the possibility of further summary dismissals without just cause. Job security is highly valued by all the guards at the Delaware County Prison and the discharges of Mr. Callahan and Mr. Roydhouse undermine and threaten that job security. It cannot be denied that when an employee feels secure in his job and when he cannot be discharged arbitrarily and without good cause, his efficiency will increase and the manner in which he performs his duties will improve because of his feeling of security in his job. This recommendation is, of course, closely related to my recommendation in No. 1.

3. In accordance with my recommendation in No. 1, that Mr. Callahan and Mr. Roydhouse were discharged without proper cause, I am of the opinion that this panel should find both of these individuals were discharged because they were active in the formation and continued existence of a labor union among the employees of the Delaware County Prison. These two guards were discharged because they were the most active members of the labor union, and the discharge of these men was intended to be a lesson to those other guards who were active in the labor union. This panel recognizes the strong policy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to encourage the right to voluntarily join and to remain a member of a labor union. Public employees are not prohibited from joining and remaining members of a labor union; on the contrary, they are encouraged to do so. I am of the opinion that the discharge of Mr. Callahan and Mr. Roydhouse constituted an interference and impairment of the right of the remainder of the guards to join and to remain members of a labor union. This interference and impairment is directly contrary to the policy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Thus, in accordance with our recommendation No. 1, that these men were discharged without just cause, this panel finds that these individuals were discharged because of their activities in the formation and existence of the labor union. This panel, therefore, recomemnds that such discharges were improper and in violation of the policy of this Commonwealth which encourages union organization both by public and private employees.

4. The Delaware County Prison Board has refused to accord any status quo to, or even to recognize the existence of the labor union which admittedly represents the vast majority of the guards at the Delaware County Prison. There is absolutely no legal prohibition against such recognition. It is true that this situation is not one in which a union may be certified by the National or Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, thus creating a duty in the employer to recognize and bargain with the union. Further, it is appreciated that in this situation collective bargaining, in the sense in which that term is known in industrial relations, is not present because here increases in compensation, or changes in working conditions, must go through official channels before they can be obtained, and thus these improvements are not decided over the bargaining table. However, the vast majority of the guards at the Delaware County Prison are admittedly represented by a labor union and in accordance with the policy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that employees, public or private, be allowed to act jointly through their labor union, this panel recommends that the Delaware County Prison Board recognize that the prison guards at the Broadmeadows Prison are represented by a labor union, and that such union should be given the status of a representative of the employees. When questions concerning the compensation, or conditions of work, in the prison arises, the union should be consulted to determine the desires to the prison guards and how these may be best complied with. Such a relationship is not only fair and equitable, but also in accordance with the desires of the prison guards and in accordance with the stated policy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

NORMAN BLUMBERG.

Eleventh Annual Report of the

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

To the

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATORS OF THE FIFTEEN COMPACTING STATES

Presented in compliance with the terms of the Compact and the state enabling acts creating such Commission and Public Law 539 77th Congress assenting thereto (Chapter 283, 2nd Session, 77th Congress, 56 Stat. 267) as amended by Public Law 721, 81st Congress, approved August 19, 1950.

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

22 West First Street, Mount Vernon, New York

December 1, 1952

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Official Roster—December 1952

Chairman John B. Bindloss

Vice-Chairman Charles M. Lankford, Jr.

Secretary-Treasurer Wayne D. Heydecker

Staff Assistants

Frederick L. Zimmerman, Advisor

Shirley J. Spickler, Office Secretary until Oct. 10, '52

Nina Frances Phelps, Office Secretary thereafter.

PROJECT 52W-16

JOSEPH N. PUNCOCHAR, Director
(Until December 1, '52)

DONALD M. CLIFFORD, Prin. Investigator
(Until June 30, '52)

CATHERINE COAKLEY, Stenographer
(Until June 30, '52)

MARYELLEN TIERNEY, Office Asst.
(Until Sept. 26, '52)

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION

Administrator	Legislator	Governor's Appointee
MAINE *Robert L. Dow, Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, Vickery-Hill Building, Augusta	Senator Cleveland A. Sleeper, Jr. Talbot Avenue Rockland	Carroll B. Peacock Lubec
NEW HAMPSHIRE *Dr. C. F. Jackson, Advisor, Fish and Game Department Univ. of New Hampshire Durham	Senator Sarah Otis 26 Church St. Concord	Vacancy
MASSACHUSETTS *Francis W. Sargent, Director, Division of Marine Fisheries 15 Ashburton Place, Boston 8	Representative Fred A. Blake 19 So. Main St. Gardner	Patrick E. McHugh Room 353 206 Essex St. Boston
RHODE ISLAND John L. Rego, Acting Dir. Dept. of Agriculture and Conservation Providence 2	Senator *Raymond A. McCabe 77 Lexington Ave. Providence	Otto J. Alletag, Pres. Warren Oyster Company Warren
CONNECTICUT John P .Montgomery, Pres. State Board of Fisheriees and Game State Office Building Hartford	Representative *James H. Gould Essex	*John B. Bindloss 72 Water Street Stonington
NEW YORK Perry B. Duryea, Commissioner of Conservation Arcade Building Albany 7	Assemblyman *Elisha T. Barrett Bayshore, L. I.	Nicholas Griek, Manager, Long Island Fishermen's Association West Sayville
NEW JERSEY *David H. Hart 101 S. Lafayette St. Cape May (Member, Fish and Game Council)	Assemblyman Nathaniel C. Smith 705 Ocean Avenue Ocean City	Dudley Smith 4 Fleming Av. Point Pleasant
PENNSYLVANIA *Charles A. French Director Fish Commission South Office Building Harrisburg	Senator Edward B. Watson 72 N. Main St. Doylestown	George C. Shoemaker 34 Hoffman Boulevard Ashland
DELAWARE Leland S. White, Pres. Board of Fish and Game Commissioners Seaford	Senator Curtis Steen Dagsboro	*I. W. Tarburton Lewes
MARYLAND Arthur T. Brice, Chairman Dep't of Tidewater Fisheries State Office Building Annapolis	Senator *Louis L. Goldstein Prince Frederick	Carl L. Veach J. M. Clayton Company Cambridge
VIRGINIA *Charles M. Lankford, Jr., Commissioner of Fisheries, Exmore	Representative Charles F. Unruh Kinsale	*William P. Hunt Box 45 Hampton
NORTH CAROLINA *George Ross, Director Dep't of Conservation and Development Raleigh	Senator Sam M. Campen Alliance	Tony Seaman Morehead City
SOUTH CAROLINA Alonzo B. Seabrook Acting Dir. Division of Commercial Fisheries, Wildlife Resources Commission 91 Broad Street Charleston	Senator *J. D. Parler St. George	G. Robert Lunz, Jr. Director Bears Bluff Laboratory Wadmalaw Island
GEORGIA Fulton Lovell, Director State Game and Fish Department 412 State Capitol Atlanta 3	Representative *George L. Smith, II Swainsboro	J. B. Miller St. Mary's
FLORIDA *George Vathis, Supervisor of Conservation State Office Building Tallahassee	Representative William J. Hendry Box 372 Okeechobee	John R. Salvador Box 462 St. Augustine

* Executive Committee Members

Highlights of the Year

1. New minimum size for lobsters appears to be working well but Massachusetts may postpone 2nd step up. Maine still uncertain. Connecticut and Rhode Island awaiting further developments.

2. Shad Investigation staff concentrated on Chesapeake Bay following earlier work on Hudson, Connecticut and Delaware Rivers. Work in Southern States hampered by lack of adequate past catch statistics.

3. Exploratory fishing for tuna in New England waters turns to Japanese long line trawls after previous experiments with Pacific type purse seine but tuna are scarce and sharks a nuisance.

4. Further studies of freezing-in the round at sea result in improvement in techniques and equipment.

5. Pollution Project 52W-16 under federal grant in aid winds up. Reports indicate further data obtainable only after long and too costly research.

6. Committee on Inland Waters suggests an amendment to Compact to facilitate regulation of out-of-state boats in inland waters without such discrimination as was outlawed by Toomer v. Witsell.

7. Striped Bass Committee recommends cooperative Federal-State Research program on Striped Bass using Dingell-Johnson funds. Recommendation adopted by Commission in September, and favorably commented on by press, but few states have as yet made firm commitments.

8. Commission recommends rebuilding Woods Hole Laboratory of Fish and Wildlife Service.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Preface

During the formative first decade of this Commission's existence rather full annual reports were necessary because it was a pioneer agency the first of its kind. Similar commissions have since been established on the Gulf and Pacific coasts. The necessity for interstate cooperation in the marine fisheries field is now accepted and procedures have become routine. Consequently, annual reports no longer need contain so much background material, and therefore can be condensed to save time and expense.

In this report no apologies are made for brevity. Readers desiring background data on any point are referred to previous reports and invited to write directly to the Commission.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting held in Boston, September 3-6, 1952 with attendance of over 100 persons reelected Chairman John B. Bindloss of Connecticut, Vice Chairman Charles M. Lankford, Jr., of Virginia and all four Section Chairmen. (See Section reports.)

Meeting and Conferences Held or Attended in year ending November 30, 1952

North Atlantic Section—Boston, March 10, and September 5.

Middle Atlantic Section—Boston, September 5.

Chesapeake Bay Section—Old Point Comfort, December 5; Baltimore, January 5; Boston, September 4; Colonial Beach, October 1; Baltimore, October 29.

South Atlantic Section—Savannah, March 20; Boston, September 4; Miami Beach, November 17.

New Jersey-Delaware Commissioners—Philadelphia, June 4.

Rhode Island-Connecticut Commissioners—Pawcatuck, Connecticut, August 20.

Striped Bass Committee—New York, July 16.

Sub-Committee on Inland Waters, New York—March 24 and Washington, June 20. Full committee Boston, September 4.

U. S. Public Health Service—Washington, June 20.

Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Pocono Manor, October 29.

Northeastern States Conservation Conference—New Haven, May 15-16.

Caribbean Fisheries Institute—Miami Beach, November 17-21.

Connecticut Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation—Hartford, January 16.

New York Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources—New York and Long Island, October 18-19.

New Jersey Commission on Interstate Cooperation—Trenton, January 28.

Annual Meeting—Boston, Mass., September 3-7.

Oyster Institute Meeting—Atlantic City, August 12-13.

Corrections to 10th Annual Report—Dec. 1, 1951

Clam Investigation.

(North Atlantic Section, item 3, page 11) Sentence beginning "The hard clam investigations" should have been separate paragraphs at end as balance of that paragraph relates to soft clams.

Weakfish in Peconic Bay.

(Middle Atlantic Section, page 17) This important matter inadvertently omitted. Representatives of Sportsmen's Council Marine District of New York had presented to Section Meeting, September 7, 1951 data compiled by Council's weak fish committee, showing decline in local fishery and had urged simultaneous coordinated research and appropriate regulatory measures along the coast.

(Note: Research since initiated by New York, see Middle Atlantic Section, item 5, page 13 this 11th Annual Report.)

Scientific Names of Fish referred to herein

Blue Crab	—Callinectes sapidus (Rathbun)
Clam, Hard	—Venus mercenaria
Clam Soft	—Mya arenaria
Croaker	—Micropogon undulatus (Linnaeus)
Haddock	—Melanogrammus aeglefinus (Linnaeus)
Lobster	—Homarus americanus
Menhaden	—Brevoortia tyrannus (Latrobe)
Oyster	—Crassostrea virginica
Pompano	—Trachinotus carolinus (Linnaeus)
Redfish	—Sebastes marinus (Linnaeus)
Shad	—Alosa sapidissima (Wilson)
Striped Bass	—Roccus saxatilis
Tuna (Bluefin)	—Thunnus thynnus (Linnaeus)
Weakfish	—Cynoscion regalis (Bloch & Schneider)
Yellowtail Flounder	—Limanda ferruginea

North Atlantic Section

Chairman—Senator Raymond A. McCabe of Rhode Island
Section Meetings—Boston, March 10 and September 3.

1. Lobsters.

Massachusetts, New York and Canada, as a conservation measure in 1951, increased minimum size of lobster to 3-3/16 inches carapace or shell measurement with provision for going up to 3-1/4 inches, December 1, 1952. Maine is still debating similar action. Rhode Island and Connecticut are waiting to see what Maine, the principal producing state, will do. Meantime transportation of undersized lobster through states which have increased limits is posing a problem of law enforcement which has been discussed at Section meetings. Massachusetts may postpone application of the second step to increase the minimum size until the situation clears.

2. Haddock.

Fish and Wildlife Service recommendations to International Commission on Northwest Atlantic Fisheries propose experimental use by nations in Sub-area 5 (Georges Bank) of large mesh in cod ends of haddock trawls, as discussed for several years by this Section. These recommendations have been approved by International Commission on an experimental basis and it is hoped participating governments will concur and make recommendations effective. If so, results should provide basic data for future haddock conservation measures, some of which may require supporting action by coastal states.

3. Claim Investigation.

The Section has received and discussed periodic full reports of clam work done by Fish and Wildlife Service. Beliefs prevalent when project began have been disproven by findings to date. Hard Clam industry is not suffering from depletion but appears to be healthy. Studies of maximum safe yearly production, consistent with sustained yield are now in progress.

Soft Clam depletion exists but appears to be attributable more to predators than overdigging or pollution. Under present conditions of predator abundance, clam farming is not a solution. To be effective, studies must continue through one full cycle of predator growth from scarcity to abundance and back to scarcity. Climatic changes with consequent changes in environment may be a major cause of predator growth and spread. Eight successive warm winters believed responsible for predator growth. Abnormally cold winters appear to kill off predators with following up-swing in soft clam abundance.

Meantime clam investigators reported no evidence could be found of bacteriological infection to account for mass clam mortalities such as occurred in limited areas in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey in 1949. Six species of clam parasites have been found and described, and studies are continuing for Service suspects that one or more of these may have contributed to mass clam mortalities.

4. Freezing in the Round at Sea.

In this Fish and Wildlife Service project repeated tests at sea have resulted in improvements in techniques and improvements in equipment design will be made to facilitate adoption by the New England trawlers. Thawing equipment has been developed. Much information has been made available to industry which is cooperating in determining how long round frozen fish may safely be held in commercial cold storage prior to defrosting and packaging into frozen fish fillets.

5. Woods Hole Laboratory of U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Section requested a full report on condition of Laboratory and auxiliary buildings and after considering such reports voted to recommend an appropriation by the Congress to rebuild such Laboratory facilities which have been battered by two hurricanes and worn out by 68 years of service. The aquarium in the Laboratory is visited annually by about 65,000 persons. The full Commission concurred in this recommendation. Reconstruction is estimated to cost from $700,000 to $1,000,000. It is hoped that the Congress may authorize reconstruction of this useful unit of the Service.

6. Redfish Investigations.

Reports presented to Section reveal shifting of fishing effort to eastward and a shift of industry northward. Extent of available stocks is not fully known, but there appears to be no migration or intermingling. Growth rates are slow and fish are long lived. Production appears to drop off during first few years in each fishing area, then levels off. No serious depletion observed in any particular area.

7. Proposed Federal-State Striped Bass Program.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island have agreed to participate in tagging operations and Connecticut has offered to cooperate in other ways.

8. Shad Studies.

Shad Investigators of Fish and Wildlife Service have found that normal annual production of roe shad is 250,000 eggs, many times greater than previously reported. Hatching operations average only 30,000 eggs per fish. After stripping, roe shad dies, hence hatching operations instead of increasing supply apparently result in frightful waste of brood stock. Shad have been passed over Holyoke (Mass.) Dam for the first time in 100 years by fishway of entirely new design, using a pressure lock. Abnormal water conditions prevented full appraisal but new method appears to be extremely significant development. Analysis of Connecticut River catch and fishing effort shows most of change there due to fishing. Retention of present low fishing effort recommended.

9. Yellowtail Studies.

Investigations reveal current declines not caused by overfishing, but represent merely changes due to environmental conditions at time of spawning or immediately thereafter. Service asked to continue investigations.

10. Exploratory Tuna Fishing.

1951 work in New England waters done with Pacific purse seine, in 1952 with Japanese long line trawls and other devices. Tuna scarce in 1952 but heavy catches of sharks and some tuna prove efficiency of gear. Section members participated in demonstration trip September 7.

11. Catch Statistics.

Section now considering recent recommendations of Service on means of improving coverage and effectiveness of catch statistics in each state.

12. Proposed Fishery College in Massachusetts.

Considered and endorsed by Section as desirable for training of both biologists and industrial technicians.

13. Other Matters.

Section also received and considered reports on decline of smelt in Great Bay, New Hampshire; dragging in Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island; Firing Range off Wellfleet, Massachusetts; the Pollution Project; Trash fish operations; Maine's Sardine Advertising program financed by state tax of 25 cents per case.

Middle Atlantic Section

Chairman—Assemblyman Elisha T. Barrett of New York.

Section Meeting—Boston, September 5.

1. New Jersey-Delaware Conference.

Commissioners from these states met in Philadelphia, June 4; discussed adequacy of current catch statistics and sport fish surveys; reviewed earlier reports on licensing commercial fishermen in Delaware Bay, status of fishing laws affecting the Bay, the vexing question of dragging, and possible revision of section's shad management act adopted by Pennsylvania in 1949, to make it acceptable to New Jersey and Delaware. (See below.) Still seeking agreement on regulations affecting fishing in Bay.

2. Shad Investigation.

Studies in this section cover Hudson and Delaware Rivers. New method found for determining age from scales. Study of hatching techniques reveals egg production of roe shad per season nearly 10 times previously accepted figures. Present Delaware Bay shad product of spawning in tributaries or other areas. Hudson River statistics good back to 1915. Period of high production during depression suggests relation to industrial pollution. Water quality in Hudson deteriorated from 1936 to 1951.

3. Delaware River Shad Management Act.

Tentative agreement reached by New Jersey and Delaware Commissioners to amend draft to assure equal number of nets to opposit sides of each section of River, and authority to increase shad licenses by mutual agreement among cooperating administrators. Subsequent conferences outlined further amendments to draft to be submitted to states before next Section meeting.

4. Clam Investigations.

Results of clam investigations reported to and considered by Section. Pennsylvania asked by North Atlantic section to support principal producing states by forbidding sale or possession of hard or soft clams less than two inches longest diameter.

5. Weakfish Studies.

New York with Dingell-Johnson funds initiated three year weakfish study. Other states interested. Problem regional rather than local because range of weakfish is from Chesapeake capes to Cape Cod, with spawning areas both north and south. Northern anglers greatly interested, requested study. Heaviest commercial fishing apparently at southerly end of range.

6. Proposed Federal-State Cooperative Striped Bass Study.

New Jersey will participate in tagging program, no other commitments yet from states in section. (See other sections.)

7. Catch Statistics.

New York, New Jersey and Delaware participating in varying ways. Improvements in procedure suggested by Service, now under consideration by states.

Chesapeake Bay Section

Chairman—Commissioner Charles M. Lankford, Jr. of Virginia.

Section Meetings—Old Point Comfort, December 5; Baltimore, Jan. 5; Boston, September 4; Virginia Beach, October 1; Baltimore, October 27.

1. Croaker Studies.

Virginia Fisheries Laboratory, conducting:

(1) Sampling of commercial catches for size and age composition. Average size and age decreasing, indicating either (a) increased exploitation or (b) increased abundance of recruits.

(2) Population studies which indicate local stocks within the range. Object is to determine source of stocks exploited in Chesapeake area.

(3) Distribution of young in rivers to determine importance of estuaries as nursery grounds for miniature croakers.

2. Blue Crab Committee Studies.

Reports from both state laboratories received. Catch fluctuating but generally high during 1951. Soft crab production down. Statistical program, tagging of immature crabs and analysis of tag returns continuing intermittently in both states. New tagging techniques proven successful in practice. Tags remained through three successive moults in Virginia Fisheries Laboratory and survived at least one moult in nature. Studies of ovulation and ovarian development are continuing, to determine rates of ovarian growth and number of times adult female can spawn. Studies of winter dredge fishery indicate second largest catch in 21 years. Work continuing in calculations of yearly indices of abundance.

3. Chesapeake Bay Institute.

Originated by Section, financed jointly by two states, supplemented by navy contracts, this coordinated scientific agency using three research vessels, made 30 cruises, completing 70,000 chemical and physical measurements. Coring operations and bottom snapper samples from Chesapeake Bay bottoms were conducted for Maryland's Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources. 35 foot core samples in soft bottom have been obtained with modern equipment. 399 core samples from the mouth of the York River out to the edge of the continental shelf and 2,400 bottom snapper samples were collected. Less time now being spent on general surveys—more on specific area problems, such as oyster seed beds of James River, Va., and the St. Mary's River, Md. Different circulation characteristics were found and reported. Current investigations involve absorption properties of materials on suspended silt for the Atomic Energy Commission. Other studies involve absorption of phosphates and other nutrients, indices of productivity, the dynamics, physical structure, circulation and mixing in various estuaries including the flushing of contaminants from an estuary and the distribution of larvae forms in an estuary in relation to location of brood stock.

The average layman may not see the value of these studies but the mixing of waters in bays and estuaries and their chemical and physical characteristics are apt to be of great importance in proper management of a fishery, and data with respect to them can be secured only by such coordinated research. That is why the two states in the Section originally sponsored such a jointly financed scientific operation.

4. Shad Investigations.

In cooperation with the two state laboratories, investigators of shad project concentrated on Chesapeake Bay in 1952. Studies included migration into bay, total catch, escapement, survival of young, etc. A special supplementary project in cooperation with Pennsylvania authorities involved experimental stocking of adult shad above dams in the Susquehanna River to determine feasibility of installing fishways over such dams.

5. Proposed Federal-State Striped Bass Program.

Both Maryland and Virginia Laboratories have indicated their desire to cooperate with present staffs and to undertake further work dependent on allotment of Dingell-Johnson funds.

6. Potomac River Concurrent Oyster Laws.

Efforts to reach agreement on this controversial subject have been continuing throughout the year, witness five section meetings devoted primarily to this task. Much progress has been made and more is hoped for. Increasing cooperation between Virginia and Maryland Commissioners and scientific and legal advisors has been notable during past eleven years. The problem is to find solutions that will not be defeated by pressure exerted by special interests upon legislative Committees.

South Atlantic Section

Chairman—Senator J. D. Parler of South Carolina.

Section Meetings—Savannah, March 20, Boston, September 4, Miami Beach, November 17.

1. Shrimp Program.

Program originally developed in 1946 involved legislation in states to change open seasons for inside and outside waters as recommended by Service. Much progress was made by 1951 but further steps are being deferred pending

publication by the Service of report which may result in change in policy.

2. Carrying Shrimp in Refrigerated Seawater.

Recent experiments by Fisheries Laboratory, University of Miami, indicate practibility of such refrigeration and probable economy. Shrimp keep longer and much cargo space is saved. Apparently unnecessary to change seawater. Section following development closely as improved techniques may result in major change in operations.

3. Cooperative Federal-State Research Program.

Research vessel, Theodore N. Gill reconditioned and about ready for service. Georgia and Florida committed to provide some scientific personnel to joint project. North Carolina and South Carolina hopeful but currently lack funds and personnel. Service expected to start program on modest scale in near future with funds appropriated under Public Law 730, 81st Congress. Work will include hydrography, chemistry, plant nutrients, study of fish eggs and larvae and other plankton and distribution and availability of fish stocks such as menhaden, striped bass, pompano, croaker, etc.

4. License Fees and Severance Taxes.

Section is studying current practices in its area with a view to standardization. In process is considering possibility of model fishing statutes and gathering data thereon.

5. Shad Program.

For the next two years work will be concentrated in Southern states. Present program calls for work by two teams of scientists on two rivers each—St. Johns River, Florida; Neuse or Roanoke Rivers, North Carolina; Edisto River, South Carolina and Ogeechee River, Georgia. Work in this section has been hampered by lack of adequate past catch statistics.

6. Catch Statistics.

Florida recently established basic system collecting, tabulating and publishing monthly data by counties. Additional data on gear and value of catch desirable. South Carolina data derived from impost taxes. Service recommends separation from tax collection program. Only Georgia data from shrimp tax stamps. North Carolina has data on oysters from public grounds. State systems must be what states want, but Service strongly advises system separate from tax function.

GENERAL

1. Pollution Project.

Phase I. Fifteen state reports completed, mimeographed and distributed to Commissioners, state health and fishery administrators and officials of U. S. Public Health Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and interstate sanitation agencies. Project found great difficulty in obtaining precise data on effect of industrial wastes on marine fisheries. Many administrators believe industrial wastes harmful, particularly to anadramous species, but adequate proof identifying offenders and appraising effects on particular species would entail long and costly research. Sanitary and industrial wastes so intermingled in marine waters as to make segregation of effects almost impossible. Overall effect of pollution from combined sources summarized in state reports. A few fish kills reported, but general effect was to increase B. coli content of certain waters to point which justified closing them to shellfish production for human consumption.

Economic analysis of losses incurred thereby were summarized in Phase II on basis of study of five New England states. Results did not warrant continuation of this phase over remaining 10 states, so Project staff recommended its discontinuance. At same time Congress failed to appropriate funds for interstate studies in fiscal 1952-53. Project closed down June 30, 1952—liquidation of assets and refund of balance of funds to U. S. Public Health Service about completed.

The Project was worth while. It produced a mass of useful data for both federal and state health and fishery officials. Provisions in Public Law 845 limiting study to industrial pollution hampered this and similar projects, for the pollution harmful to marine fisheries in most coastal areas is of domestic rather than industrial origin.

2. Catch Statistics.

An excellent survey by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service on current state catch statistics and recommendations for improvement by states was considered by the Commission at the 11th Annual meeting, by the several section meetings and currently by individual states. It is hoped such improvements will be adopted by the states concerned for improvement of state catch statistics has been a major item of commission's program since its first meeting.

3. Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

This Commission notes with pleasure action by International Commission to establish for Area 5 (Georges Bank) experimental use of larger size mesh in cod end of haddock trawls. This matter has been on our agenda for years, and before creation of International Commission, our Commission debated possibility of attaining such conservation objectives by cooperative action of coastal states under doctrine of Skiriotes case. It is hoped that the participating governments will put into effect the recommendations that have been approved by the International Commission.

4. Amendment No. 1. Common Fisheries.

To permit two or more states to set up a joint regulatory authority, has not been used as yet nor have any further states adopted it in 1952. Those which have adopted it are Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina. It is still under consideration in Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, where it should prove useful with respect to joint fisheries of Chesapeake Bay, and South Atlantic States.

5. Amendment No. 2—(1952) Inland Waters.

The Committee on Inland water authorized by 10th Annual meeting, worked all year through a subcommittee, studying in turn the decisions in Toomer v Witsel (U. S. Supreme Court); Anglo Norwegian fisheries case (International Court at Hague): proposals by Congressman Yorty, HR 373 which would apply doctrine of Norwegian case in defining U. S. Inland Waters; H. Res. 676 directing committee on Interior and Insular affairs to study and determine proper criteria for fixing seaward boundaries

of U. S. and Alaska, and H. Res. 731 appropriating funds therefor.

Subcommittee reported to full committee at 11th Annual meeting suggesting the following amendment to Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact. Sub-committee however reserved judgment thereon pending further study of all legal problems involved, and conference with U. S. Department of State, which has indicated its interest therein and readiness to discuss whole problem with subcommittee.

Proposed Amendment No. 2 (1952) Inland Waters

"This Amendment shall be known as the Inland Waters Amendment and shall be in effect as between the states ratifying it and shall not affect those states party to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries compact which do not ratify it, nor the obligations under that compact of the states party to this amendment.

"This amendment shall be limited in its effect to the organic marine life in the seas and waters flowing into the seas and shall not be construed to extend to mineral or other resources nor affect the ownership of lands under such waters or any other question affecting inland waters; nor shall its provisions be construed to affect in any way the maritime jurisdiction of the United States.

"The states party to this amendment agree that they recognize as inland waters of other states party to this amendment all waters along the coasts of such states lying within estuaries or bays, the openings of which do not exceed ten nautical miles in width, measuring between enclosing headlands or measuring between headlands and islands lying in the mouths of such bays or estuaries, and in specific waters hereinafter defined in this amendment as inland waters and that their vessels or citizens are hereby prohibited from fishing in such waters except with the consent of the littoral state and in accordance with and subject to its laws, providing that provisions prohibiting or regulating such activities of citizens of other states are specifically embodied in the statutes or regulations of such littoral states.

"Any two or more states party to this amendment may enter into supplementary mutual or reciprocal agreements with respect to such fishing privileges and any such supplementary agreement shall become effective under this amendment as between those states and be binding upon them for the period of time specified in such supplementary agreement provided that nothing in this amendment shall be construed to affect the rights of any two or more states parties to this amendment from entering into agreements or other mutual or reciprocal arrangements with respect to such fishing privileges outside the terms of this amendment.

"Nothing in this amendment shall be construed to affect any claim or right to jurisdiction over seas or waters asserted or exercised by any littoral state nor to limit in any way jurisdiction asserted or exercised by any littoral state or states under Congressional statute, judicial decision, interstate agreement or international arrangement.

"For the purpose of this amendment the following bays and estuaries and all waters tributary thereto are hereby agreed to be inland waters if the States littoral thereto are parties to this amendment. (Here insert definition of any bay so desired by a littoral state.)"

The case for such an amendment was presented by the subcommittee as follows:

1. The states have power to adopt such an amendment.
2. A state's jurisdiction over its fishing vessels is not limited to areas under its jurisdiction—Skiriotes v Florida (313 U. S. 69.)
3. A state can prohibit its citizens from fishing in any area to secure effective conservation management.
4. The device employed by the amendment is analogous to the consent doctrine in interstate commerce.
5. A state under the amendment would not be responsible for any enforcement in the waters of another state.
6. The amendment only prohibits fishing in the waters of another state execpt with the consent of that other state.
7. However, repeated violations of the laws of another state by an out-of-state vessel could be enjoined or otherwise prevented from fishing by the state from which the offender hails.
8. Although certain legal problems are involved, the proposal represents an equitable solution of the problem by the tested process of interstate cooperation.
9. The proposed definition of "inland waters" is a narrow one including only such areas as are characterized by clear state interests where out-of-state fishing might upset the conservation regulation of sedentary or localized species.
10. The proposed amendment does not disturb fishing in the high seas or generally in the territorial belt.
11. It specifically excludes from its provisions mineral or other resources or the ownership of lands under such waters or any other questions affecting in any way the maritime jurisdiction of the United States.
12. If certain littoral states become parties to the Amendment, and so desire, provision is made for defining particular bays and sounds as "inland waters" for the purposes of this Amendment only.

Action was deferred in order to provide ample time for full study of proposal, at section and other meetings during 1953.

6. Fisheries Research.

Biological data obtained by the clam and shad investigations gives promise of great value in future management of these important resources. Technological data from the exploratory fishing projects and that on freezing in the round at sea are also of great promise. General research, authorized by Public Law 730, 81st Congress, is also vitally necessary. Limited research funds preclude wide effort, so such basic work will be concentrated in waters from Cape Hatteras south. It is hoped that this necessary basic scientific work will not be drastically curtailed by budget cuts. Up to 1945 annual federal expenditures per ton of food produced averaged 82 cents for fisheries as against $7.04 for farm products. It is doubtful if that ratio has changed materially in the intervening years. Yet annual production averaged per fisherman 47,000 lbs., per farmer 34,500. (Source: Senate Doc. 51—79th Congress, 1st Session p. 131). So when budget cuts are made fisheries research deserves a break. The coastal states in handling these great resources need Federal help only in the form of continuing scientific

research on migratory species and species having a wide range. It is hoped that the meager help thus far given will not be curtailed.

7. Legislation Needed.

The Commission respectfully suggests that the Governors and Legislators of the compacting states read the recommendations in the accompanying table with care and arrange for the introduction of the suggested measures for each state at the next session of their respective legislatures so that there will be full opportunity for public discussion and hearing upon them. Members of the Commission or its staff are available to explain to legislative committees the reasons which lie behind the recommendations presented to the states.

Acknowledgements

Our thanks are due to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service which under the compact and Congressional consent act is the primary research agency of the Commission. Its service and cooperation are greatly appreciated. Thanks are also due to the U. S. Public Health Service for its helpful cooperation on the Pollution project, to the Council of State Governments, the various state commissions on interstate cooperation, the interstate sanitation and pollution control agencies, members of the various committees of the Commission and to other collaborators.

Representatives of these agencies know that these acknowledgements are not prefunctory but sincere and genuine.

Finances

The Commission's income from member states remains the same. Only past and current thrift have enabled us to carry on during this period of inflated costs. The Commission has declined to ask member states for more funds, so its activities can not be expanded, but it will continue as heretofore to operate prudently within its budget.

Conclusions

Interstate cooperation in the fisheries field is now accepted as a necessity. Except for a few problem areas it is becoming standard practice. Even in those areas cooperation between officials and advisors of contending states is commonplace, although full accord may not have been achieved in legislative action. These things came about because the Commission exists and provides a forum for discussion. The areas of agreement are widening. Those of conflict are lessening. Though some persist. In time they too will yield. The second decade of the Commission's history should see much progress made.

Respectfully submitted for the Commission,

JOHN B. BINDLOSS, Chairman

CHARLES M. LANKFORD, JR., Vice-Chairman

WAYNE D. HEYDECKER, Secretary-Treasurer.

A Comprehensive Cooperative Striped Bass Program

Recommended by the Striped Bass Committee and adopted by the Commission at the Eleventh Annual Meeting

INITIAL PROGRAM

I. Problem: What is the importance of Chesapeake Bay relative to other coastal areas as a spawning area?

Approach:

A. Tagging program:—release 10,000-20,000 tagged fish, using tags furnished by Fish and Wildlife Service.

1. Release tags in Chesapeake Bay and northern nursery areas.

2. Recover tags along entire range of striped bass, and by analysis of recoveries assess the relative contribution of Chesapeake Bay and other areas. Fish and Wildlife Service is to act as clearing house for recoveries.

B. Separation of races.

1. Study of growth zones on scales.

2. Study and analysis of serology of blood samples from fish of various origins.

C. Collection of samples from other areas to determine size of young fish stocks.

1. Hudson River.

2. Connecticut River.

3. Delaware River and Rohoboth Bay.

II. Problem: What is the abundance of each year class of striped bass, and what is the drain on the stock by the sport fishery and by the commercial fishery?

Approach:

A. Collection of statistics of catch and effort.

B. Analysis of catch by year and area, and catch-per-unit-of-effort.

C. Special analysis of tag recoveries from 1-A.

SUPPLEMENTAL LONG-TERM PROGRAM

1. Problem: What are the causes of dominant year classes in the stock?

Approach:

A. Controlled laboratory experiment, raising young under various controlled conditions and measuring survival rate under each.

B. Application of results from laboratory experiment by measurement and analysis of temperature, salinity, etc., of spawning streams and nursery areas, to determine which factors are associated with year class strength.

II. Problem: Does the viability of eggs and the survival of young resulting therefrom decrease with increasing size of the spawning female?

Approach:

A. Survival of eggs at state shad hatcheries.

B. Survival of young. Carry out laboratory experiment combined with experiment in II-A.

Merely as tentative proposals for consideration by the Commission and the States, there are indicated below the projects from the initial program which might be accomplished by various state and Service agencies:

Massachusetts—Division of Marine Fisheries: I-A-2, II-A.
Rhode Island—Narragansett Marine Laboratory: I-A-I.
Rhode Island—Division of Fish and Game: II-A.
Connecticut—Board of Fisheries and Game: I-A-2, I-C-2, II-A.
New York—Bureau of Marine Fisheries: I-A-2, I-C-I, II-A.
New Jersey—Division of Fish and Game: I-A-1.
New Jersey—Rutgers University: I-B-2.

Delaware—Fish and Game Council: I-C-3, II-A.
Maryland—Chesapeake Biological Laboratory*: 1-A-1, II-A.
Virginia—Virginia Fisheries Laboratory*: I-A-1, II-A.
North Carolina—Institute of Fisheries Research: I-A-1, II-A.
South Carolina—Board of Fisheries†: I-A-I, II-A.
Georgia—State Game and Fish Department: II-A.
Fish and Wildlife Service—Middle and South Atlantic Fishing Investigations: I-B-1, II-B, II-C.

* I-A-1 is suggested as a joint project of Virginia Fisheries Laboratory and the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory.

† In addition to the present project on the Santee Reservoir.

STATE LEGISLATION NEEDED IN 1953 *

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NOW LAW IN	ACTION APPEARS NEEDED IN
1. Uniform Lobster Act	Minimum legal size 3⅛" from eye socket to rear of body shell.	Me., N. H., N. Y., Conn. N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Ga. (Mass. 3 3-16" as of 12-1-51 3¼" as of 12/1/52)	R. I. and Va.
2. Uniform Crab Act	Minimum size limits:		
	Hard crabs 5" over spikes.	Va., Md., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Ga., Conn.	Fla., Del. (N. J. believes its 4" limit adequate)
	Soft crabs 3½".	Va., Md., N. Y., N. J. Del., Conn.	R. I., Del., Md. N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.
	Peelers 3".	Va., Md., N. Y., N. J. Del.	Conn., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla
3. Uniform stripped Bass Act	Minimum length 16" from snout to fork of tail (or 18" overall).	Mass., N. H., R. I. Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa. (Maine, N. H., Mass., Conn., N. J. prohibit netting).	Me., S. C., Ga. (now game fish) Md. (now 11" but has management plan) Va., Del., N. C., (now 12")
4. Reciprocal Warden Act	Permits wardens to pursue violators on interstate waters or shores thereof, arrest them and bring them to trial in state where violation occurred.	Me., N. H., Mass., R. I. Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa.	Del., Md., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.
5. Uniform Channel Bass Act	Limits use for human consumption. Limits for sale 14" to 32". Daily limit for anglers 1 fish over 14", no top limit for own possession.	None	Md., Va. and N. C. (major producing states).
6. Uniform Fluke Act	15" minimum size for commercial take and sale only, and changes in net sizes when appropriate.	Conn., N. Y. (N. J. 14" contingent on N. Y. concurrence)	R. I., Md.
7. State Catch Statistics	State appropriations to set up state systems of catch statistics.	Me., Mass., N. Y., N. J., Md., Va., (authorized) S. C. (in part) Fla.	N. H., R. I., Conn., Del., Va. (to implement statute) N. C., S. C., Ga.
8. Delaware River and Bay	Agreement and enactment of revision of concurrent statutes to clear up present chaotic situation.		N. J., Del.
9. Delaware Shad protection measures	Agreement to and enactment of measures to prevent overfishing when shad run again develops after pollution is cleared up.	Pa.	(N. J., Del. now studying alternatives, N. Y. has discretionary power)
10. Hudson River Shad protection measures	Mandatory lift periods.	N. Y., N. J.	
	Uniform seasons.	N. Y., N. J.	
	Limitation on licenses.	N. Y., N. J.	
	Power to limit in emergencies.	N. Y., N. J.	
	Further protective measures to arrest and correct recent startling declines still needed.		N. Y., N. J. when current studies are completed.
11. Piscatqua River & Great Bay	Agreement on and appropriations for correcting pollution in these waters. Both states have adequate sanitary laws and departments.		Me., N. H.
12. Shrimp Program [Awaiting publication of U. S. F. W. S. report which may lead to changes in program]	Creeks and rivers in N. C., S. C., Ga. and Fla. to be closed year round.	S. C., Ga. Fla.	N. C.
	Inside waters in S. C. and Ga. and parts of N. C. and Fla. to be closed Dec. 15—Mar. 14 and July 15—August 31.	Now closed 12 mos. in Ga., S. C.	For time being inside waters in Fla., Ga., S. C., N. C. to be closed year around, except inside waters in N. C. north of Cape Fear River, which should remain closed for differing periods.* Change period in S. C. and Fla. Adopt in Ga. and N. C.
	Outside waters in N. C. (from Frying Pan Shoals south), S. C. and Ga. and Fla. (to 5 miles south of St. Johns River), to be closed Jan. 1—March 14.	Ga.	
13. Shrimp law enforcement	To permit suspension or revocation of licenses by administrator without prior conviction by local court.	N. C., S. C.	Ga. and Fla.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	NOW IN LAW	ACTION APPEARS NEEDED IN
14. Potomac River Oyster Commission	To create joint commission with power to rehabilitate oyster fishery in common waters of Potomac River.		Md. and Va.
15. Amendment No. 1 to compact	To permit two or more states to set up a joint regulatory authority.	Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. J., Pa. N. C.	All other states.

* North Carolina Board of Conservation and Development, Virginia Board of Fisheries, Georgia Game and Fish Commission and Maryland Department of Tidewater Fisheries have authority to adopt regulations.

MORRIS EISENBERG
Certified Public Accountant
1280 Lexington Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.
TRafalgar 6-7440

August 26, 1952

Mr. Wayne D. Heydecker, Secretary-Treasurer,
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission,
22 West First Street,
Mount Vernon, New York.

Dear Mr. Heydecker:

I have examined the books and records of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and that of the separate division known as Project No. 52W-16, Water Pollution Study, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 and as a result of this examination I am submitting the attached Report, consisting of the following Exhibits and supporting Schedules:

EXHIBITS:

"A". State of Reserves as of June 30, 1952

"B". Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952

"C". Comparative Statements of Reserves, as of June 30, 1952, 1951, 1950

"D". Adjusted Comparative Statements of Receipts and Expenditures for Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1952, 1951, 1950

"E"-1 Project 52W-16 Water Pollution Study, Statement of Reserves—Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952

-2 Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952

SCHEDULES:

1. Statement of Contributions Received Year Ended June 30, 1952
2. Statement of Contributions Requested Year Ended June 30, 1953

All cash receipts were deposited and all expenditures made were supported by properly approved vouchers and authorization sheets which were signed by the Chairman and the Secretary-Treasurer.

This report is in agreement with the books and records, which were carefully and properly maintained in excellent order.

In my opinion, based upon my examination, the accompanying Exhibits and Schedules correctly set forth the position of the Commission and the Project at June 30, 1952 and properly reflect their operations for the fiscal period ended June 30, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) MORRIS EISENBERG
Certified Public Accountant

EXHIBIT "A"

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF RESERVES

June 30, 1952

ASSETS

FIXED ASSETS			
Office Furniture and Equipment (At Cost)			$ 2,028.74
CURRENT FUNDS			
Office Fund	$ 25.00		
Chase National Bank	8,322.64		
Revolving Fund-W. D. Heydecker	250.00		
Deposit—Eastern Air Lines	425.00		
Total		$9,022.64	
Less:			
State Travel Funds			
Maryland $225.28			
New Hampshire 190.79			
Delaware 359.67	775.74		
Social Security Payable	81.12	856.86	
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS			8,165.78
TOTAL ASSETS			$10,194.52

RESERVES

Fixed Assets—			
July 1, 1951	$1,792.74		
Plus Additions for Current Year	236.00	$2,028.74	
Current Funds—			
July 1, 1951 ...	$5,666.70		
Plus Increase for Current Year	2,499.08	8,165.78	
TOTAL RESERVES			$10,194.52

EXHIBIT "B"

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952

RECEIPTS			
Contributions From Member States (Schedule 1.)			
For Current Year		$19,700.00	
Arrears		1,000.00	$20,700.00
EXPENDITURES			
SALARIES, TRAVEL AND MEETINGS			
Staff Travel Expense	927.70		
Commissioners and Meeting Expense	1,310.39		
Salaries	12,669.24	14,907.33	
OTHER EXPENSES			
Rent (Shared)	420.00		
Telephone and Telegraph	369.33		
Insurance and Bonding	297.89		
Printing	733.13		
Postage	280.22		
Accounting Fees ...	150.00		
Social Security	116.39		
Blue Cross	98.24		
Supplies and Miscellaneous	592.39	3,057.59	
Additions to Office Equipment		236.00	18,200.92
NET INCREASE IN CURRENT RESERVE			$2,499.08

EXHIBIT "C"

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION
COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF RESERVES

	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950
FIXED ASSETS			
Office Furniture and Equipment	$ 2,028.74	$1,792.74	$1,699.34
CURRENT FUNDS			
Office Fund	25.00	25.00	25.00
Chase National Bank	8,322.64	5,405.40	2,629.47
Due from Project Revolving Fund W. D. H.	250.00	251.17 250.00	250.00
Rent Security			50.00
Eastern Airlines Deposit	425.00	425.00	425.00
	$11,051.38	$8,149.31	$5,078.81
Less:			
State Travel Funds			
Maryland	$ 225.28	$ 225.38	$ 125.38
New Hampshire	190.79	82.65	82.65
Delaware	359.67	228.81	101.86
	$ 775.74	$ 536.84	$ 309.89
Social Security Payable	81.12	153.03	
Total	856.86	689.87	$309.89
TOTAL ASSETS	$10,194.52	7,459.44	$4,768.92
RESERVES			
Fixed Assets	$ 2,028.74	$ 1,792.74	$ 1,699.34
Current Funds	8,165.78	5,666.70	3,069.58
TOTAL RESERVES ...	$10,194.52	$7,459.44	$4,768.92

EXHIBIT "D"

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

ADJUSTED COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED June 30, 1952	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950
RECEIPTS			
Contributions From Member States	$20,700.00	$19,100.00	$18,900.00
EXPENDITURES			
SALARIES, TRAVEL AND MEETINGS			
Staff Travel ..	927.70	1,589.87	2,058.19
Commissioners and Meeting Expense	1,310.39		1,288.04
Salaries	12,669.24	11,659.98	12,066.18
	$14,907.33	$13,249.85	$15,412.41

OTHER EXPENSE			
Rent	$ 420.00	$ 389.00	$ 450.00
Telephone and Telegraph	369.33	547.13	474.90
Insurance and Bonding Fees	297.89	249.15	306.59
Printing	733.13	784.26	542.17
Postage	280.22	348.11	303.77
Accounting Fees	150.00	125.00	125.00
Social Security	116.39	75.60	
Blue Cross	98.24		
Supplies and Miscellaneous	592.39	641.38	599.55
	$ 3,057.59	$ 3,159.63	$ 2,801.98
ADDITIONS TO OFFICE EQUIPMENT	$ 236.00	$ 93.40	307.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$18,200.92	$16,502.88	$18,522.29
NET INCREASE IN CURRENT RESERVES	$ 2,499.08	$ 2,597.12	$ 377.71

SCHEDULE 1

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952

	Arrears	Current Contributions	
FROM MEMBER STATES			
Maine		$ 1,300.00	
New Hampshire		700.00	
Massachusetts		4,400.00	
Rhode Island		700.00	
Connecticut		700.00	
New York		2,000.00	
New Jersey	$ 400.00	1,600.00	
Pennsylvania		700.00	
Delaware		700.00	
Maryland		1,400.00	
Virginia		2,500.00	
North Carolina	200.00	800.00	
South Carolina	400.00	700.00	
Georgia		700.00	
Florida		800.00	
	$1,000.00	$19,700.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$20,700.00

EXHIBIT "E"-1

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

PROJECT 52W-16 WATER POLLUTION STUDY
STATEMENT OF RESERVES
JUNE 30, 1952

ASSETS		
Cash in Chase National Bank	$1,135.71	
Office Furniture and Equipment (at cost)	1,253.96	
1949 Chevrolet (at cost)	1,575.00	
TOTAL ASSETS		$3,964.67
Less: Social Security Payable		62.36
TOTAL RESERVES		$3,902.31

EXHIBIT "E"-2

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952

Current Funds—July 1, 1951	$1,767.81	
Grant-in-aid Pollution Study	9,000.00	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$10,767.81
Less: EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$7,494.26	
Staff Expenses	1,065.73	
Social Security	114.14	
Rent	420.00	
Postage	15.02	
Accounting Fees	100.00	
Insurance	180.64	
Stationery & Supplies	101.98	
Car Repair, Gas & Oil	196.69	
Addition to Office Equipment	6.00	
TOTAL FUNDS EXPENDED		9,694.46
NET RESERVES ON HAND		$ 1,073.35

SCHEDULE 2

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

	Total Requested	Current Contribution	Arrears	Travel Funds
Maine	$ 1,300.00	$ 1,300.00	$	$
New Hampshire	900.00	700.00		200.00
Massachusetts	4,400.00	4,400.00		
Rhode Island	700.00	700.00		
Connecticut	700.00	700.00		
New York	2,000.00	2,000.00		
New Jersey	1,600.00	1,600.00		
Pennsylvania	700.00	700.00		
Delaware	900.00	700.00		200.00
Maryland	1,500.00	1,400.00		100.00
Virginia	2,500.00	2,500.00		
North Carolina	1,000.00	800.00	200.00	
South Carolina	700.00	700.00		
Georgia	700.00	700.00		
Florida	800.00	800.00		
TOTALS	$20,400.00	$19,700.00	$ 200.00	$ 500.00

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SESSION OF 1953

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation was created by Senate Concurrent Resolution, Serial No. 120, Session of 1935, and continued under the provisions of Act No. 35, approved March 24, 1937, P. L. 109, as amended March 10, 1949, Act No. 10, P. L. 25, as a continuing commission "which shall encourage and arrange conferences with officials of other states and of other units of government, carry forth the participation of this State as a member of the Council of State Governments both regionally and nationally, and formulate proposals for cooperation between this State and other states."

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Rooms 245-246, Capitol Building

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

affiliated with

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

CENTRAL OFFICE

1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois
FRANK BANE, Executive Director

WASHINGTON OFFICE

1737 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
T. G. DRISCOLL, Assistant Director

EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York
BREVARD E. CRIHFIELD, Regional Representative

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

582 Market Street, San Francisco 4, California
STEWART WILSON, Regional Representative

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Officers

Honorable NORMAN WOOD, Chairman
Honorable CHARLES C. SMITH, Vice Chairman
Honorable EDWARD B. WATSON, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Edward B. Watson	Norman Wood
G. Robert Watkins	Charles C. Smith
John H. Dent	Albert W. Johnson
*John R. Meade	Hiram G. Andrews
†George B. Scarlett	Robert F. Kent
‡Montgomery F. Crowe	*Herbert P. Sorg

Cabinet Members

Charles R. Barber
Weldon B. Heyburn
William S. Livengood
Andrew J. Sordoni
David M. Walker

* Term Expired Dec. 1, 1952.
† Deceased.
‡ Sec.—Treas. to March 13, 1952.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

MEMBERSHIP OF SUB-COMMITTEES

Agriculture

†Hon. George B. Scarlett, Chairman
Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn
Hon. Miles Horst
Hon. David M. Walker
Hon. Norman Wood

Aviation

Hon. G. Robert Watkins, Chairman
Mr. John W. Macfarlane
Hon. Charles C. Smith
Hon. Andrew J. Sordoni

Conservation

Hon. Albert W. Johnson, Chairman
Hon Miles Horst
Hon. Samuel S. Lewis
Hon. Edward B. Watson

Crime

*Hon. John R. Meade, Chairman

† Deceased.
* Term Expired Dec. 1, 1952.

Health and Welfare

Hon William C. Brown, Chairman
Mrs. Eleanor G. Evans
Miss M. Louise Rutherford
*Hon. Herbert P. Sorg
Dr. Russel E. Teague
Hon. G. Robert Watkins

Highway and Motor Vehicles

Hon. Charles C. Smith, Chairman
Hon. Montgomery F. Crowe
Major E. J. Henry
Hon. E. L. Schmidt
Mr. Robert I. Shreffler

Interstate Waters

(a) Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin (Incodel)

Hon. Charles C. Smith Chairman
Mr. Harrington Adams
Hon. Hiram G. Andrews
Miss S. M. R. O'Hara
Col. C. M. Wilhelm
Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn
Mr. Francis A. Pitkin
Hon. Edward B. Watson

(b) Interstate Commission on Ohio River Basin

*Hon. Herbert P. Sorg, Chairman
Hon. John H. Dent
Dean Holbrook
Mr. Howard E. Moses
Dr. Russell E. Teague

(c) Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (Incopot)

Hon. Norman Wood, Chairman
Mr. H. Gard Knox
†Hon. George B. Scarlett

Liquor

Hon. John H. Dent, Chairman
Hon. Charles R. Barber
Hon. David R. Perry

Taxation

Hon. Edward B. Watson, Chairman
Hon. Edward B. Logan
Hon. Otto F. Messner
Hon. John N. O'Neil
*Hon. Herbert P. Sorg

Traffic Safety

Hon. Norman Wood, Chairman
Mr. Paul L. Cressman
Mr. Fred E. Goodhart
Mr. T. Elmer Transeau
Hon. Edward B. Watson
Col. C. M. Wilhelm

Uniform Laws

Hon. Hiram G. Andrews, Chairman
Mr. S. Edward Hannestad
Hon. Albert W. Johnson
Hon. William S. Livengood
Hon Gene D. Smith
Hon. Robert E. Woodside

* Term Expired Dec. 1, 1952.
† Deceased

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency the Governor and the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation submits herewith its Second Biennial Report for the years of 1951 and 1952, in accordance with Act No. 35, P. L 109, approved March 24, 1937.

NORMAN WOOD, Chairman.

Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	2
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS	4
SUB-COMMITTEES	5
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	7
PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES	9
COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS	11
OPERATIONAL CHART OF COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS	12
RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION	15
ACTIVITIES—MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES	17
ACTIVITIES—INTERSTATE COMPACTS AND AGREEMENTS	21

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

By Legislative authority, the purpose and objectives of the Commission are to encourage and depelop the participation of the State as a member of the Council of State Governments, both regionally and nationally, to confer with officials of other states and of the federal government and to promote and assist in the development of interstate and state-federal relations.

Five principal methods are available and each has been employed to strengthen our interstate and state-federal relations. These principle methods are as follows:

1. The interstate compact.
2. Reciprocal or concurrent legislation.
3. Uniform or model legislation.
4. Administrative agreement.
5. Administrative cooperation.

Much of the work of this Commission is performed by committees which include the following:

Agriculture
Aviation
Conservation
Crime
Health and Welfare
Highway and Motor Vehicles
Interstate Waters
  a. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin
  b. Interstate Commission on the Ohio River Basin
  c. Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin
Liquor
Taxation
Traffic Safety
Uniform Laws.

The best government is that which is (1) efficient and effective and (2) controlled by those it governs. To meet the first requisite, the state governments must be cooperative and coordinate their activities among themselves and with the federal government. To meet the second requisite, the government must be responsive to the electorate. In order to achieve these two basic essentials and to establish the proper climate, the Commissions on Interstate Cooperation were created in every state throughout the United States. These Commissions are members of the Council of State Governments which coordinates interstate activities and provides technical assistance and research material when so requested.

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation is affiliated with the Council of State Governments with headquarters in Chicago, an office in Washington which is used to inform the states of the activities of the federal government and regional offices in New York City and San Francisco.

The Council of State Governments is a joint governmental agency established by the states, supported by the states, for service to the states. It acts as a medium for improving legislative, administrative and judicial practices in the states an agency for securing full cooperation among the states in solving interstate problems both regional and national, a means of facilitating and improving state-federal relations. The Council exists to serve governmental progress within the individual states, among the states working together and by the states in their relations with the federal government.

The Council is composed of State Commissions on Interstate Cooperation or similar bodies, established in all forty-eight states as official entities of the state governments and operates through regional continuing committees.

The states themselves govern and control the Council; its policies are determined by a Board of Managers comprising forty-eight delegate members representing the forty-eight states, nineteen ex officio members and ten members at large. Each state selects its own delegate member and national and interstate programs and policies are discussed and recommendations made at the two principal national conferences, the Board of Managers' Meeting and the General Assembly of the States.

The Council of State Governments supplies the states with monthly bulletins and special reports which includes the following: State Government magazine which include such items as state budgets, taxes, legislation, etc.; Tax Administrators News from the Federation of Tax Administrators; Sources of Tax Revenue, 1940-1949; Trends in State Finance 1952; Suggested State Legislation-Program for 1953; Summary of Suggested State Legislation-Program for 1953; the Book of the States, a comprehensive volume that provides basic and essential data regarding all of the states and their legislative activities; Washington Legislative Bulletin; Higher Education in the Forty-eight States-1952; The Mental Health Programs of the Forty-eight States, 1950; Highway Safety-Motor Truck Regulation, 1950; Occupational Licensing Legislation in the States, 1952; The Interstate Compact since 1925, 1951; Reorganizing State Government, 1950; State-local Relations; State Regulation of Lobbying; and State Bill Drafting Manual

RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION

Since one of the primary objectives of the Commission is to promote and to strengthen interstate and state-federal relations, many pieces of legislation were proposed, discussed and in some cases, enacted into law. These include:

Civil Defense—Enacted the model state civil defense compact (Act No. 4—1951 Session); Amended and enacted related civil defence laws (Acts Nos. 5 and 6—1951 Session); ratified civil defense and disaster interstate compact (Act No. 7)—1951 Session).

Elections—Provided adequate soldier-sailor voting law (Act No. 1—1951 Session).

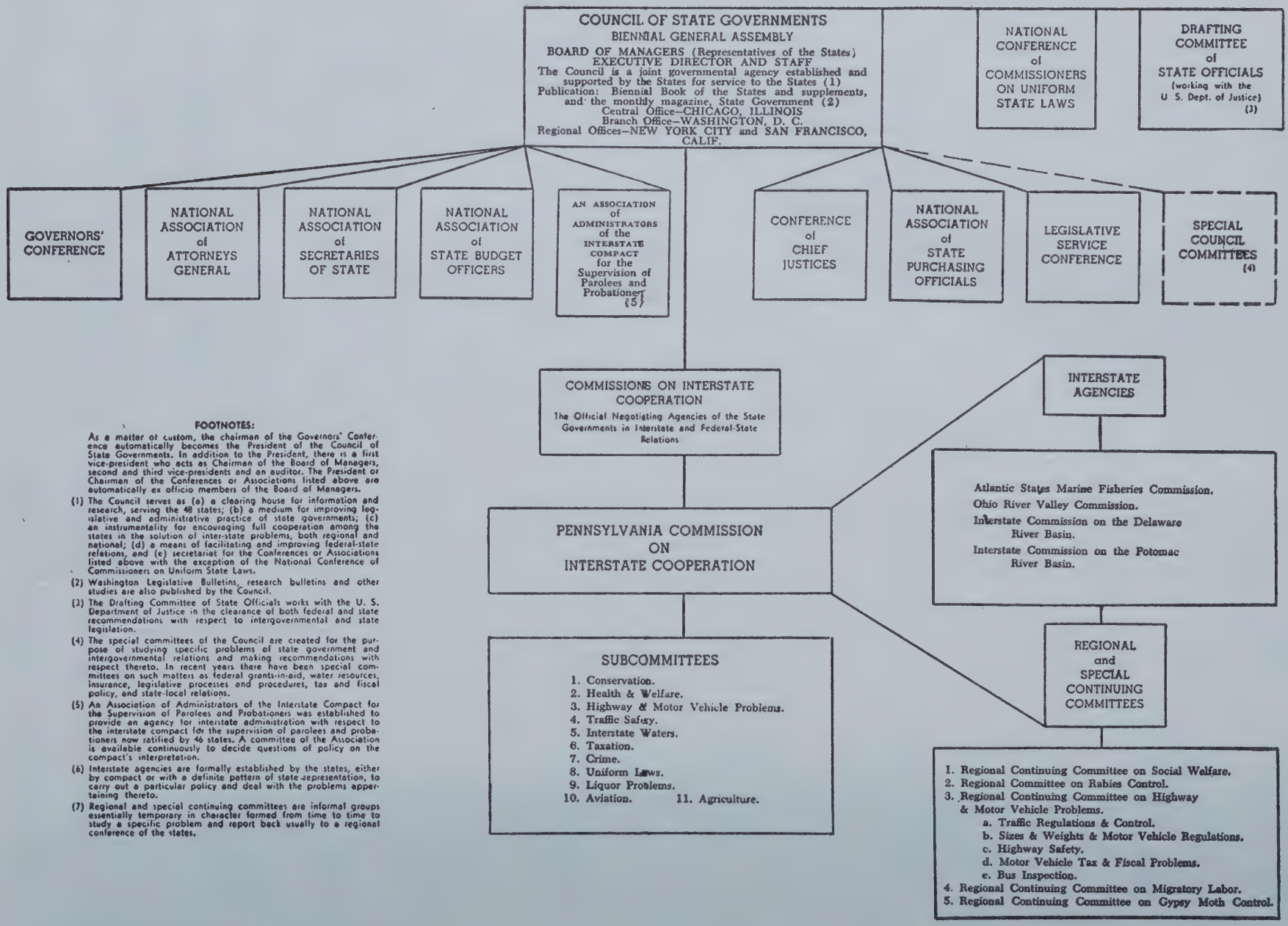
Uniform Law Commissioners Proposals—Amended uniform acknowledgements act (Act No. 3—1951 Session); enacted uniform contribution among Tortfeasors Act (Act No. 248—1951 Session); Enacted uniform photographic records as Evidence Act (Act No. 357—1951 Session); enacted uniform reciprocal enforcement of Support Act (Act No. 50—1951 Session).

Military—Ratified mutual military aid compact with New York and New Jersey (Act No. 330—1951 Session).

Mental Health—Amended, revised and consolidated the laws governing mental illness and commitment to institutions (Act No. 141—1951 Session).

Highways and Motor Vehicles—Enacted model regional measure on transportation of dangerous substances (Act No. 336—1951 Session); discussed highway use tax similar to the one now in use in Pacific coast states.

Crime—Enacted sports bribery act (Act No. 229—1951 Session); enacted new sex offenders law.


COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
BIENNIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY
BOARD OF MANAGERS (Representatives of the States)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF
The Council is a joint governmental agency established and supported by the States for service to the States (1)
Publication: Biennial Book of the States and supplements, and the monthly magazine, State Government (2)
Central Office—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Branch Office—WASHINGTON, D. C.
Regional Offices—NEW YORK CITY and SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
NATIONAL CONFERENCE of COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS
DRAFTING COMMITTEE of STATE OFFICIALS (working with the U. S. Dept. of Justice) (3)
GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of ATTORNEYS GENERAL
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of SECRETARIES OF STATE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of STATE BUDGET OFFICERS
AN ASSOCIATION of ADMINISTRATORS of the INTERSTATE COMPACT for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers (5)
CONFERENCE of CHIEF JUSTICES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of STATE PURCHASING OFFICIALS
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE CONFERENCE
SPECIAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES (4)
COMMISSIONS ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION
The Official Negotiating Agencies of the State Governments in Interstate and Federal-State Relations
INTERSTATE AGENCIES
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.
Ohio River Valley Commission.
Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.
PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION
REGIONAL and SPECIAL CONTINUING COMMITTEES
SUBCOMMITTEES
1. Conservation.
2. Health & Welfare.
3. Highway & Motor Vehicle Problems.
4. Traffic Safety.
5. Interstate Waters.
6. Taxation.
7. Crime.
8. Uniform Laws.
9. Liquor Problems.
10. Aviation.
11. Agriculture.
1. Regional Continuing Committee on Social Welfare.
2. Regional Committee on Rabies Control.
3. Regional Continuing Committee on Highway & Motor Vehicle Problems.
a. Traffic Regulations & Control.
b. Sizes & Weights & Motor Vehicle Regulations.
c. Highway Safety.
d. Motor Vehicle Tax & Fiscal Problems.
e. Bus Inspection.
4. Regional Continuing Committee on Migratory Labor.
5. Regional Continuing Committee on Gypsy Moth Control.

FOOTNOTES:

As a matter of custom, the chairman of the Governors' Conference automatically becomes the President of the Council of State Governments. In addition to the President, there is a first vice-president who acts as Chairman of the Board of Managers, second and third vice-presidents and an auditor. The President or Chairman of the Conferences or Associations listed above are automatically ex officio members of the Board of Managers.

(1) The Council serves as (a) a clearing house for information and research, serving the 48 states; (b) a medium for improving legislative and administrative practice of state governments; (c) an instrumentality for encouraging full cooperation among the states in the solution of inter-state problems, both regional and national; (d) a means of facilitating and improving federal-state relations, and (e) secretariat for the Conferences or Associations listed above with the exception of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

(2) Washington Legislative Bulletins, research bulletins and other studies are also published by the Council.

(3) The Drafting Committee of State Officials works with the U. S. Department of Justice in the clearance of both federal and state recommendations with respect to intergovernmental and state legislation.

(4) The special committees of the Council are created for the purpose of studying specific problems of state government and intergovernmental relations and making recommendations with respect thereto. In recent years there have been special committees on such matters as federal grants-in-aid, water resources, insurance, legislative processes and procedures, tax and fiscal policy, and state-local relations.

(5) An Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers was established to provide an agency for interstate administration with respect to the interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers now ratified by 46 states. A committee of the Association is available continuously to decide questions of policy on the compact's interpretation.

(6) Interstate agencies are formally established by the states, either by compact or with a definite pattern of state representation, to carry out a particular policy and deal with the problems appertaining thereto.

(7) Regional and special continuing committees are informal groups essentially temporary in character formed from time to time to study a specific problem and report back usually to a regional conference of the states.

Liquor—Recommended a better understanding regarding the use of negotiators' permits between New York and Pennsylvania.

Banking—Recommended reciprocal banking legislation that will permit out-of-state banking institutions to transact business between New York and Pennsylvania.

Agriculture—Suggested legislation for the eradication of vesicular exanthema (feeding of untreated garbage to hogs); discussed the labeling of packaged ice cream in order to identify the plant which produced same.

Health and Welfare—Recommended reciprocal state legislation to enforce the support of dependents.

Interstate Compacts—Ratified compact with New Jersey to construct bridge to connect the two states' turnpikes (Act No. 191—1951 Session); amended the upper Delaware River bridge compact with New Jersey and created the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission (Act No. 168—1951 Session); ratified the Philadelphia-Camden port authority and created the Delaware River Joint Commission (Act No. 274—1951 Session); enacted the model trade-mark registration act (Act No. 381—1951 Session); enacted the enabling act to permit coverage of public employes under federal social security (Act No. 491—1951 Session).

ACTIVITIES—MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation as a continuing commission, met for reorganization and election of officers on March 13, 1952 and reelected Representative Norman Wood, Chairman; Representative Charles C. Smith, Vice-Chairman and Senator Edward B. Watson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Various other meetings and conferences held during the period covered by this report (1951 and 1952) and attended by the members of this Commission and its committees are as follows:

1951

Jan. 18 & 19, Washington, D. C., Defense Planning Meeting Special Farm Labor Committee.

Feb. 16, New York City, Regional Coordinating Committee on Gypsy Moth Control.

June 15, New York City, Regional Continuing Committee on Social Welfare.

June 22, New York City, Organizational Meeting on Civil Defense.

Aug. 5 to 8, Seattle, Washington, National Association of Attorneys General.

Aug. 9, New York City, Steering Committee of Annual Highway Conference.

Sept. 5 to 7, New York City, Tenth Annual Meeting Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

Sept. 13 to 15, New York City, Conference of Chief Justices.

Sept. 17 & 18, Lake George, N. Y., New York Annual Executive Conference.

Sept. 20, New York City, Regional Meeting on Bus Inspection.

Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, Gatlinburg, Tenn., Governors Conference.

Oct. 4 to 6, Madison, Wis., Legislative Service Conference.

Oct. 9, Greenfield, Mass., Gypsy Moth Control.

Oct. 15 to 18, New York City, National Association of State Budget Officers.

Oct. 25 & 26, Washington, D. C., Drafting Committee of The Council of State Governments.

Oct. 29 to 31, Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, Annual Meeting of the Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin.

Nov. 15 & 16, New York City, Sixteenth Annual Northeastern Regional Conference on Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle Problems.

Nov. 28 & 29, Washington, D. C., Special Farm Labor Committee.

1952

Jan. 4, New York City, Regional Continuing Committee on Bus Inspection.

Jan. 9, Chicago, Ill., Annual Meeting of Board of Managers of The Council of State Governments.

Jan. 10, Washington, D. C., Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.

Jan. 25, New York City, Regional Continuing Committee on Rabies Control.

Jan. 29 to 31, Old Point Comfort, Va., Regional Continuing Committee on Migratory Farm Labor.

Jan. 31, New York City, Executive Committee Meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

Feb. 19 & 20, Trenton, N. J., Governors Conference and Exhibit on Atmospheric Pollution.

March 13, Harrisburg, Pa., Sponsor and Host to Regional Conference on Forest Fire Protection.

March 13, Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

March 21, Boston, Mass., Study Committee on Bus Inspection.

April 3, Harrisburg, Pa., Penna. Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

April 29, New York City, Regional Continuing Committee on Traffic Regulation and Control.

May 9, New York City, Regional Subcommittee on Federally Aided Welfare Programs.

May 15, New Haven, Conn., Regional Continuing Committee on Gypsy Moth Control.

May 15 & 16, New Haven, Conn., Tenth Eastern States Conservation Conference.

June 11, New York City, Regional Continuing Committee on Social Welfare.

June 12 & 13, New York City, Interstate Conference on Reciprocal Support Legislation.

June 19, New York City, Regional Continuing Committee on Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle Problems.

June 28 to July 2, Houston, Texas, Governors Conference.

July 18, New York City, Study Committee on Bus Inspection.

July 23, New York City, Subcommittee on Crime Legislation of Council of State Governments.

Sept. 3 to 6, Boston, Mass., Eleventh Annual Meeting of Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

Sept. 4, 5 & 6, Sante Fe, N. M., Legislative Service Conference.

Sept. 11 & 12, Washington, D. C., Annual Meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.

Sept. 12 & 13, Westport, N. Y., New York Annual Executive Conference.

Sept. 13 & 14, Laconia, N. H., Eastern Regional Conference of Attorneys General.

Sept. 22, Atlantic City, N. J., Study Committee on Bus Inspection.

Sept 29 & 30, Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

Oct. 14, Washington, D. C., Middle Atlantic Forest Fire Protection Study Committee.

Oct. 16 & 17, Washington, D. C., Drafting Committee of Council of State Governments.

Nov. 6 & 7, Chicago, Ill., Regional Continuing Committee on Taxation.

Nov. 13 & 14, Philadelphia, Pa., Sponsor and Host to Seventeenth Annual Northeastern Regional Conference on Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle Problems.

Nov. 20, New York City, Regional Continuing Committee on Non-Resident Fish and Game Licenses.

Dec. 3, Chicago, Ill., Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

Dec. 4, 5 & 6, Chicago, Ill., Eleventh Biennial General Assembly of States.

Dec. 18, New York City, Regional Continuing Committee on Social Welfare.

Dec. 18 & 19, New York City, New York Annual Executive Conference.

Jan. 7, 1953, Harrisburg, Pa., Annual Meeting for the year 1952. Reports of Committees and Recommended Legislation.

ACTIVITIES—INTERSTATE COMPACTS AND AGREEMENTS

At the end of 1952, there were twenty compacts and reciprocal agreements between Pennsylvania and forty-three units of government as indicated in the following list, the earliest on record being compact between Pennsylvania and New Jersey dated April 26, 1783 and supplemented by the Act of September 25, 1786 which appears in 71 P.S. Sections 1801 to 1817 both inclusive. This compact provides that a certain portion of the Delaware River shall be a common highway over which the two states shall have concurrent jurisdiction. It also provides which states shall have jurisdiction over islands, islets and dry lands within the bed of the River. The areas which may be used by the licensed hunters of the two states and the jurisdiction over game law violations are also regulated by the compact.

Interstate Compacts and Reciprocal Agreements
Between
Pennsylvania
and

Alabama Motor Vehicles

ARIZONA—Civil Defense; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers.

ARKANSAS—Motor Vehicles; Public Assistance.

CALIFORNIA—Civil Defense; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers.

CONNECTICUT—Transfer of Unemployment Compensation Contributions; Civil Defense; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Public Assistance, Marine Life and Regulations.

DELAWARE—Civil Defense; Stream Pollution; Marine Life and Regulations.

FLORIDA—Motor Vehicles; Transfer of Unemployment Compensation Contributions; Civil Defense; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Marine Life and Regulations.

GEORGIA—Motor Vehicles; Public Assistance; Marine Life and Regulations.

IDAHO—Public Assistance.

ILLINOIS—Motor Vehicles; Transfer of Unemployment Compensation Contributions; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Stream Pollution.

INDIANA—Stream Pollution.

KENTUCKY—Motor Vehicles; Stream Pollution.

LOUISIANA—Motor Vehicles.

MAINE—Public Assistance; Marine Life and Regulations.

MARYLAND—Transfer of Unemployment Compensation Contributions; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Stream Pollution; Marine Life and Regulations.

MASSACHUSETTS—Civil Defense; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Marine Life and Regulations.

MICHIGAN—Motor Vehicles; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Public Assistance.

MINNESOTA—Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers.

MISSISSIPPI—Motor Vehicles; Public Assistance.

MISSOURI—Motor Vehicles.

NEBRASKA—Motor Vehicles.

NEVADA—Civil Defense.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Civil Defense; Marine Life and Regulations.

NEW JERSEY—Transfer of Unemployment Compensation Contributions; Civil Defense; Mutual Military Aid; Game Law Violations; Stream Pollution; Delaware River Basin; Marine Life and Regulations; Delaware River Bridge; Bridges North of Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge at Morrisville.

NEW MEXICO—Motor Vehicles.

NEW YORK—Toll Bridges; Civil Defense; Delaware River Basin; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Mutual Military Aid; Stream Pollution; Public Assistance; Marine Life and Regulations.

NORTH CAROLINA—Marine Life and Regulations.

NORTH DAKOTA—Motor Vehicles.

OHIO—Motor Vehicles; Transfer of Unemployment Compensation Contributions; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Pymatuning Lake; Stream Pollution.

OREGON—Civil Defense; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers.

RHODE ISLAND—Motor Vehicles; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Civil Defense; Public Assistance; Marine Life and Regulations.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Public Assistance; Marine Life and Regulations.

TENNESSEE—Motor Vehicles; Public Assistance.

TEXAS—Motor Vehicles; Civil Defense.

VIRGINIA—Motor Vehicles; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Stream Pollution; Marine Life and Regulations.

WASHINGTON—Motor Vehicles; Public Assistance.

WEST VIRGINIA—Motor Vehicles; Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Stream Pollution.

WISCONSIN—Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Public Assistance.

WYOMING—Motor Vehicles.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Licensing of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Stream Pollution.

ALASKA—Public Assistance.

HAWAII—Public Assistance.

U. S. GOVERNMENT—Youghiogheny Reservoir.

ANY STATE—Combining Wages for Unemployment Compensation Purposes; Unemployment Compensation Coverage of Persons Engaged in Maritime Service; Unemployment Compensation Coverage of Persons Engaged in Maritime Service on Great Lakes; Return of Mental Cases to State of Residence; Conservation of Oil and Gas.

ANNUAL REPORT

To The

GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

By The

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

Created by Compact between the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Ratified by Congress.

1952

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Commission Members
Commission Staff
Administrative Officers
Memoriam
Report of Chairman
Introduction

FREE BRIDGES

Description of Bridges
General Maintenance
Bridge Police
Bridge Lighting
Record of River Stages
Services Rendered
Utilities Carried by Bridges
Distribution of Vehicular Traffic
Comparison of Traffic
Violations, Refusals and Special Permits
Expenditures
History of Delaware Bridges:
1. Yardley-Wilburtha
2. Washington Crossing
3. New Hope-Lambertville

TOLL STRUCTURES

Trenton-Morrisville Bridge, Description
Toll Rates, Schedule of Above
Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge, Description
Toll Rates, Schedule of Above
Replacement of Bridges and Construction of the Delaware Water Gap Bridge
Portland-Columbia Bridge, Description
Delaware Water Gap Bridge, Description
Milford-Montague Bridge, Description
Financial Statement—December 31, 1952

MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, CHARTS

Administration Building
Map of Delaware Valley
Photographs of Free Bridges
Graph, Vehicular Traffic
Trenton-Morrisville Bridge, Opening
Trenton-Morrisville Bridge—Photograph Views
Map, Route U. S. 1—New York-Philadelphia
Toll and Traffic Officers
Map, Trenton-Morrisville Bridge and Approaches
Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge and New Approach, Photographic Views
Map, Access Routes, New York-Phillipsburg
Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge, Comparison Traffic Volume
Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge, Graph, Operating, Review and Traffic
Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge, Comparison Monthly Operating Revenue
Construction Details—Highway Between Portland-Columbia Bridge and Delaware Water Gap Bridge
Portland-Columbia Bridge, Photographic Views of Approaches and Construction
Delaware Water Gap Bridge, Photographic Views of Approaches and Construction
Graph, Delaware Water Gap Bridge, Approaches and Highway Connections
Milford-Montague Bridge, Photographic Views of Approaches and Construction
Graph, Milford-Montague Bridge, Photographic Views of Approaches and Construction

---

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission
ALEXANDER R. MILLER, Chairman

MEMBERS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Alexander R. Miller — R. Chapman Carver
Charles R. Barber, State Treasurer — Edward Schmidt, Secretary of Highways
Weldon B. Heyburn, Auditor General

MEMBERS FROM NEW JERSEY

Henry T. Shelley, Vice-Chairman — Russell B. Stone
*Louis T. deValliere — Leslie Brown
Edward R. — Raymond T. Wood
N. Douglass

*Deceased June 13, 1952.

STAFF

J. Lawrence Davis ..... Counsel
Pennsylvania
Herbert W. Backes ..... Counsel
New Jersey
John H. Pursel ..... Counsel
New Jersey
J. E. Greiner Company ..... Consulting Engineers
Baltimore, Maryland
Mitchell & Pershing ..... Bond Counsel
New York, New York

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Doris S. Jones
Secretary

John Elder
Treasurer

Robert A. Haney
Asst. Treasurer and Controller

William H. Wilson
Chief Engineer

Chas. H. Schoeffel
Director of Personnel

The First-Mechanics National Bank of Trenton, Trustee
Trenton, New Jersey

The Pennsylvania Company for Banking & Trusts
Paying Agent
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MEMORIAM

The Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, in regular meeting assembled in the City of Philadelphia, on the 16th day of September, 1952, enacted the following Resolution:

Whereas, Louis T. deValliere was appointed by the Governor of the State of New Jersey a member of this Commission on June 16, 1944; and

Whereas, During the many years of service he was extremely active in the affairs of the Commission, never shirking a responsibility or duty. He participated as a member of the Executive Committee of the Commission from December 7, 1947, until the date of his death, in which capacity his judgment, understanding and decisions were of the greatest benefit to the Commission; and

Whereas, His delightful personality, fine humor, and great friendliness endeared him to his associates and gained the high affection and respect of all those he met in the affairs of the Commission; and

Whereas, Louis deValliere departed this life on June 13, 1952, being 77 years of age; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved, By the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission that there be recorded in the minutes of the meeting this expression of the sorrow of its members on the great loss occasioned by the death of Louis T. deValliere.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION

Morrisville, Pa., March 1, 1953.

To the Honorable, Alfred E. Driscoll, Governor, and the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:

To the Honorable, John S. Fine, Governor, and the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission submits herewith its Annual Report for the year 1952.

During 1952, substantial progress was made by the Commission in its progrtm of modernizing bridge facilities across the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Easton approach to the Bushkill Street Bridge was completed and opened, thereby forging the connecting link between Route 22 in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, now in process of reconstruction by the Highway Departments of the respective States. The new Trenton-Morrisville Bridge, a toll structure, with its approaches, was completed and opened in readiness to receive Route 1 traffic when the approach highways on either side of the river are finished. Work on the three new bridges, at Portland-Columbia, at Delaware Water Gap and at Milford-Montague, proceeded to a point making it possible to predict that these structures would be completed in 1953.

Congress approved the Supplemental Compact of 1951 on March 31, 1952.

Details of the operations of the Commission during 1952 are set forth in the following pages.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER R. MILLER, Chairman.

INTRODUCTION

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission maintains and operates eighteen bridges across the Delaware River, between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends from the New Jersey-New York State line, on the north, to the Philadelphia-Bucks County line, on the south.

Of those eighteen bridges, sixteen, including Milford-Montague, Portland-Columbia, Delaware-Upper Mount Bethel, Belvidere-Riverton, Easton-Philipsburg, Riegelsville, Milford-Upper Black Eddy, Frenchtown-Uhlertown, Point Pleasant-Byram, Lumberville-Raven Rock, Stockton-Centre Bridge, Lambertville-New Hope, Washington Crossing, Yardley-Wilburtha, Calhoun Street, and Lower Trenton, are operated toll-free. All accommodate vehicular and foot traffic, except that bridge between Lumberville, Pennsylvania, and Raven Rock, New Jersey, which is a suspension foot bridge. Acquired by the two States and operated by a joint commission, under a series of reciprocal enactments beginning in 1912, these sixteen bridges were taken over by Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission in 1935 and have been maintained and operated during the past seventeen years through appropriations from the motor funds of the interested States.

The Bushkill Street Bridge, connecting Easton, Pennsylvania, and Philipsburg, New Jersey, the first toll bridge built by the Commission, was opened to traffic on January 17, 1938. The approach through Phillipsburg was constructed in 1944-45 by the New Jersey State Highway Department. In Pennsylvania, the approach through Easton was built by the Commission as a separate project and thrown open to traffic on July 3, 1952. This approach, extending for a distance of four blocks through a most congested part of the City of Easton, will connect with reconstructed Route 22, a project of the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, fast approaching completion. When finished, Route 22 in Pennsylvania will bypass Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton. Major improvements in New Jersey by the Highway Department of that State, now underway, will result in Route 22 becoming a modern

and the most direct artery to Harrisburg and the west from metropolitan New York. The Bushkill Street Bridge was constructed and is being maintained and operated by the Commission through the collection of tolls.

The second toll bridge constructed and owned by the Commission, connecting Trenton, New Jersey, and Morrisville, Pennsylvania, was opened on December 1, 1952. After completion of the highway approaches, now under construction by the Highway Departments of the respective States, vehicles on Route 1 will traverse approximately six miles of modern roadway, free of the congestion existing in down-town Trenton and mushrooming Morrisville.

Three new toll projects are under construction by the commission.

The bridge connecting Milford, Pennsylvania, and Montague, New Jersey, built in 1836, and rebuilt of iron construction in 1889, of a width barely sufficient to permit the passing of two automobiles, is being replaced by a high-level structure with a twenty-four foot roadway and two sidewalks. It is anticipated that this bridge will be opened on or about August 1, 1953. The old bridge will be demolished.

Congested and dangerous conditions in the vicinity of the Delaware Water Gap are being relieved by the construction of one new bridge connecting Portland, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, New Jersey, and another at the Water Gap. These toll bridges will supplant existing structures presently operated by the Commission. The steel structure between Upper Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, New Jersey, originally a railroad bridge, will be demolished. Last of its type across the Delaware, the covered wooden bridge between Portland, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, New Jersey, will be permitted to stand as a monument to the past, but its use restricted to foot traffic, as long as it is deemed safe and not a menace to other bridges of the Commission. A limited access highway will connect the New Jersey termini of the two new bridges, so that both New York City and Philadelphia traffic destined for the Poconos and the north can bypass the dangerous condition existing along the Pennsylvania side of the river between Portland and the Borough of Delaware Water Gap. It is anticipated that the Portland-Columbia Bridge will be opened on or about August 1, 1953, and that the Delaware Water Gap Bridge will be completed on or about November 1, 1953. The former will provide two-lane and the latter four-lane facilities.

The Commission is a body corporate and politic, created by a Compact executed by the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, authorized so to do by reciprocal legislation of the two States, with the approval of the Congress of the United States.

The original Compact was signed by Governor A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, on December 18, 1934, and by Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, on December 19, 1934, approved by Congress on August 30, 1935. Under the terms of this Compact, the Commission was authorized to administer, operate and maintain joint State-owned bridges across the Delaware River between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, located north of the existing stone arch bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Morrisville and Trenton, to investigate the necessity for additional bridge communications over the Delaware River north of said railroad bridge, to locate, construct, administer, operate and maintain such additional bridge communications over the river as the Commission may deem necessary, to issue bonds and other obligations to provide money sufficient for the construction of such bridges, to collect tolls, rentals and charges for the redemption of such bonds and obligations and the payment of interest thereon, to exercise the power of eminent domain, and to exercise all such other powers, not inconsistent with the Constitutions of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and of the United States, which may be reasonably necessary or incidental to the effectuation of its authorized purposes.

Amending and supplemental legislation was enacted, from time to time thereafter, by each of the States.

A Supplemental Compact was signed by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, of New Jersey, on July 3, 1947, and by Governor James H. Duff, of Pennsylvania, on July 8, 1947, approved by Congress August 4, 1947. This Supplemental Compact extended the jurisdiction of the Commission, on the south, to the boundary line between Mercer County and Burlington County, in the State of New Jersey, as extended across the Delaware River to the Pennsylvania shore, empowered the Commission to enter upon, use, construct and improve streets, roads or highways within any municipality for the purpose of building, enlarging or extending any bridge approach, authorized the Commission to replace existing bridges with new bridges, and extended the authority of the Commission with respect to the collection of tolls on any new bridges which the Commission might construct. The Commission also was authorized to unite or group existing bridges and bridges in the future constructed into a single project for financing purposes.

Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, of New Jersey, on July 12, 1951, and Governor John S. Fine, of Pennsylvania, on July 17, 1951, executed a further Supplemental Compact, approved by the Congress March 31, 1952, empowering the Commission to acquire, construct, maintain and operate bridges across the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey at any location north of the boundary line between Bucks County and Philadelphia County, in Pennsylvania, as extended across the river to the New Jersey shore, and authorized the Commission to co-operate with other public bodies and agencies by leasing bridges to such bodies and agencies and operating bridges for them. This Compact further made plain the authority of the Commission to construct approach highways.

The bonds of the Commission have been issued under the terms of a trust indenture, as amended, with the First-Mechanics National Bank of Trenton, New Jersey, acting as Trustee.

BRIDGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSION

There is a total of 18 bridges under the jurisdiction of the Commission, 16 of which are operated as free bridges and two as toll bridges. They are briefly described as follows:

Lower Trenton-Morrisville

This bridge connects Bridge Street in Trenton, New

Jersey, with Bridge Street in the Borough of Morrisville. It was constructed in 1928 and 1929 and was opened to traffic in November of 1929. The structure is built of steel and consists of 5 through truss spans and has a total length end to end of 1,021 feet 7 inches. A center truss separates the eastbound roadway from the westbound roadway, each of which is 21 feet wide curb to curb. Each roadway is paved with sheet asphalt, and accommodates 2 lanes of traffic. The structure is limited to regular passage of vehicles up to 15 tons gross weight.

The superstructure is supported upon 4 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone ashlar masonry, part of which was built in 1803 as part of the original bridge which stood at this site. The present structure replaced an old wrought iron through truss bridge which was purchased from the Trenton-Delaware Bridge Co. by the Commission and freed of tolls on July 12, 1918, at a total cost of $240,000.00

During the calendar year of 1952 this bridge carried a total of 8,316,488 cars and trucks and was the second heaviest traveled bridge on the river.

Trenton-Morrisville Calhoun Street

This bridge lies about a mile north of the Lower Trenton Bridge and connects Calhoun Street in Trenton with Trenton Avenue in the Borough of Morrisville. The present structure was built in the year 1884. It was purchased by the Commission from the Trenton City Bridge Company and freed of tolls on November 14, 1928, at a cost of $250,000.00. Immediately after purchase of the bridge, the floor system was strengthened.

The bridge consists of 7 through truss spans, having a total length end to end of 1,273 feet 3 inches. It carries a roadway 18 feet 4 inches wide from curb to curb, constructed of steel open grating of the most modern design.

The superstructure is supported upon 6 piers and 2 abutments, built of stone masonry in the year 1860.

During the calendar year of 1952 this bridge carried a total of 5,199,892 vehicles and was the third heaviest traveled bridge on the river. Howeevr, the structure is limited to vehicles not over 6 tons gross load.

Yardley-Wilburtha

This bridge is located approximately 4½ miles north of the lower Trenton Bridge and connects with Route 29 in Wilburtha, New Jersey, and with River Road and Afton Avenue in Yardley, Pennsylvania. The present structure, built in 1904, was purchased from Yardleyville Delaware Bridge Co. by the Commission and freed of tolls on December 21, 1922, at a total cost of $67,500.00.

The bridge consists of 6 through truss spans and has a total length end to end of 902 feet 9 inches. It carries a roadway, 16 feet 5 inches in width, curb to curb. This roadway floor, constructed of steel open grating of the most modern design, was installed in the year 1950.

The superstructure is supported upon 5 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, built in the year 1835. A timber and steel sidewalk was added to the structure in 1928.

During the calendar year of 1952 the total volume of traffic crossing this bridge was 1,969,438 vehicles, making it the seventh heaviest traveled bridge on the river. This structure is, however, limited to vehicles not over 6 tons gross load.

Washington Crossing

This bridge connects Washington Crossing in New Jersey with Washington Crossing in Pennsylvania and is located approximately 8¼ miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge. The present structure was built in 1904 and was purchased from Taylorsville Delaware Bridge Co. by the Commission and freed of tolls on April 25, 1922, at a purchase price of $40,000.00.

The bridge consists of 6 through truss spans and has a total length of 874 feet 9 inches, end to end. It carries a very narrow roadway, only 15 feet wide, curb to curb. The roadway floor, constructed of steel open grating of the most modern design, was installed during the year 1951.

The superstructure is supported upon 5 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, built in the year 1831. A timber and steel sidewalk was added to the bridge in 1926.

During the calendar year of 1952 the bridge carried a total of 560,530 vehicles and was the thirteenth heaviest traveled bridge on the river. The structure is, however, limited to vehicles not over 6 tons gross load.

New Hope-Lambertville

This bridge lies on U. S. Route 202 and connects the City of Lambertville with the Borough of New Hope. It is located approximately 15 miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge. The present structure was built in 1904 and was purchased from the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company by the Commission and freed of tolls on December 31, 1919, at a total purchase price of $225,-000.00.

The bridge consists of 6 through truss spans and has a total length of 1,052 feet, end to end. It carries an open grating steel roadway having a clear width of 20 feet 6 inches, curb to curb. This roadway floor, of modern design, was installed during the year 1947.

The superstructure is carried on 5 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, built in 1814.

During the calendar year of 1952 the bridge carried a total of 3,527,342 vehicles, making it the fourth heaviest traveled bridge on the river. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 12 tons gross load.

Stockton-Centre Bridge

This bridge connects the Town of Stockton in New Jersey with Centre Bridge in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. It is located approximately 18½ miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge. The present structure was built in 1926 and replaced an old wooden-covered bridge destroyed by fire. The old piers and abutments were purchased from Centre Bridge Company by the Commission on November 6, 1925, after the old wooden bridge had been destroyed, for a total cost of $10,000.00. The present bridge was completed and opened to traffic in 1927.

The bridge consists of 6 through truss spans over the Delaware River, having a total length of 823 feet, and one girder span over the Pennsylvania Division Canal in Centre Bridge, having a total length of 66 feet 6 inches. The roadway of the bridge is 20 feet wide, curb to curb, constructed of reinforced concrete with a bituminous carpet.

The substructure consists of 5 piers and 4 abutments,

all originally built of stone masonry in 1814 and used as the inner core of the new concrete piers and abutments built in 1926.

During the calendar year of 1952 the bridge carried a total volume of 453,192 vehicles making it the fifteenth heaviest traveled bridge on the river. The structure carries heavy vehicles up to 15 tons gross load.

Lumberville-Raven Rock

This bridge accommodates only foot travel and connects the small community of Raven Rock in New Jersey with the Town of Lumberville, on the Pennsylvania side of the river. It is located approximately 22 miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge.

It replaced an old covered wooden bridge of 5 spans, orginally constructed in 1853, which was purchased from Lumberville Delaware Bridge Company b ythe Commission and freed of tolls on July 21, 1932, at a cost of $25,000.00. It was operated as a free bridge for vehicles up to 2 tons gross load until June, 1945, at which time, for reasons of public safety, it was condemned as unsafe and closed to all traffic.

The present structure was completed in November of 1947, prior to which date the old structure was dismantled and removed.

The present structure is a 4½ span suspension type foot bridge, having a total length of 691 feet 3 inches, end to end of footwalk. The floor on the bridge is of prestressed reinforced concrete and is 8 feet wide in the clear.

The present bridge is supported upon the original 4 piers and 2 abutments, which are constructed of stone masonry, built in 1853.

Vehicles are not permitted to use the bridge.

Point Pleasant-Byram

This bridge connects Byram, on the New Jersey side of the river, with the Town of Point Pleasant on the Pennsylvania side of the river. It is located approximately 24 miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge.

The present bridge consists of 5 through truss spans and has a total length of 895 feet 1 inch, end to end. One span of the bridge was built in 1894 and was the only span that survived the flood of October 10, 1903. The other 4 spans were rebuilt in 1904 and together with the span built in 1894 constitute the present structure.

The bridge was purchased from Point Pleasant Delaware Bridge Co. by the Commission and freed of tolls on January 6, 1919, at a cost of $30,000.00. It carries a wooden roadway floor which has a clear width of 14 feet 6 inches, curb to curb.

The superstructure is carried on 4 piers and 2 abutments, all constructed of stone masonry, built in 1854.

During the calendar year of 1952 the bridge carried a total volume of 50,623 vehicles making it the least traveled bridge on the river. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 5 tons gross load.

Frenchtown-Uhlertown

This bridge connects Frenchtown in New Jersey with Uhlertown in Pennsylvania, and is located approximately 31 miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge. The present structure was bult in 1931 and replaced an old bridge consisting of 4 covered wooden spans built originally in 1843, and 2 steel spans built in 1905. This structure was purchased from Alexandria Delaware Bridge Co. by the Commission and freed of tolls on April 15, 1929, at a cost of $45,000.00.

The present bridge consists of 6 steel through truss spans and has a total length of 953 feet 4 inches, end to end. It carries a roadway floor of open grating steel construction of modern design, 16 feet 6 inches wide between curbs, installed in 1949.

The superstructure is carried on 5 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, built in 1843.

During the calendar year of 1952 this bridge carried a total of 471,158 vehicles, making it the fourteenth heaviest traveled bridge on the river. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 15 tons gross load.

Milford-Upper Black Eddy

This bridge connects Milford in New Jersey with Upper Black Eddy in Pennsylvania and is located approximately 33½ miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge. The present bridge was built in 1933 and replaced an old covered wood bridge built in 1843 and partly renewed in 1903. This bridge was purchased by the Commission from Milford Delaware Bridge Company and freed of tolls on June 28, 1949, at a total cost of $45,000.00.

The present bridge consists of 3 steel through truss spans and has a total length of 666 feet 9 inches, end to end. It carries a concrete-filled steel grid roadway floor having a width of 20 feet between curbs.

The superstructure is carried on 2 piers and 2 abutments, all constructed of stone masonry, built in 1842.

During the calendar year of 1952 this bridge carried a total of 701,316 vehicles, making it the ninth heaviest traveled bridge on the river. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 15 tons gross load.

Riegelsville-Riegelsville

This bridge conects the towns or Riegelsville on both sides of the river, and is located approximately 41½ miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge. The present bridge was built in 1904, and was purchased from Riegelsville Delaware Bridge Company by the Commission and freed of tolls on January 4, 1923, at a total cost of $50,000.00.

The bridge consists of 3 suspension spans and has a total length of 585 feet, end to end. It carries a timber roadway floor having a clear width of 16 feet between curbs, completely renewed in 1949.

The superstructure is carried on 2 piers and 2 abutments, one pier of which was rebuilt of concrete in 1936 to replace a pier damaged by the flood of that year. The other pier and the 2 abutments are constructed of stone masonry, built in 1835.

During the calendar year of 1952 this bridge carried a total of 657,566 vehicles, making it the tenth heaviest traveled bridge on the river. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 10 tons gross load.

Easton-Phillipsburg

This bridge, known as the Northampton Street Bridge, connects Union Square in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, with Northampton Street in Easton, Pennsylvania, and is located approximately 50 miles north of the Lower

Trenton Bridge. The present structure was built in 1895 and was purchased from the President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the Delaware River at the Borough of Easton by the Commission and freed of tolls on August 3, 1921, at a total cost of $300,000.00.

The bridge is of cantilever construction having cantilever and anchor arms of 125 feet length each, and a central suspended span 50 feet long. The total length of the bridge, end to end, is 550 feet. The bridge carries a roadway 32 feet wide, curb to curb, paved with sheet asphalt in 1951.

The superstructure is carried on 2 tower piers and 2 abutments, all constructed of hard limestone-faced masonry, built in 1895.

During the calendar year of 1952 this bridge carried a total of 8,860,874 vehicles and was the most heavily traveled bridge on the river. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 7 tons gross load.

Riverton-Belvidere

This bridge connects the Town of Belvidere in New Jersey with the area known as Riverton, in Pennsylvania, and is located approximately 64 miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge. The present structure was built in 1904, strengthened in 1929 and 1947, and had a sidewalk added to it in 1931. The bridge was purchased from Belvidere Delaware Bridge Company by the Commission and freed of tolls on June 14, 1929, at a cost of $60,000.00.

The structure consists of 4 through steel truss spans and has a total length of 653 feet 9 inches, end to end. It carries a roadway floor of steel open grating construction installed in 1947 and having a width of 16 feet, curb to curb. The superstructure is supported on 3 piers and 1 abutment, all constructed of stone masonry, built in 1836, and one abutment built of concrete in 1922.

During the calendar year of 1952 this bridge carried a total of 593,460 vehicles, making it the eleventh heaviest traveled bridge on the river. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 8 tons gross load.

Delaware-Upper Mount Bethel

This bridge was originally built in 1890 as a railroad structure and was later converted to highway use. It connects Delaware on the New Jersey side of the river with Upper Mount Bethel Township on the Pennsylvania side of the river. It is located approximately 72 miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge and was purchased from Knowlton Turnpike and Bridge Company by the Commission and freed of tolls on February 17, 1932, at a cost of $275,000.00.

It consists of 5 through truss spans and has a total length of 733 feet 6 inches, end to end. It carries an east bound and a westbound roadway each 11 feet wide between curbs and separated by a center truss system.

The superstructure is supported on 4 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, probably built about 1853.

During the calendar year 1952 this bridge carried a total of 2,012,076 vehicles and was the sixth heaviest traveled bridge on the river. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 15 tons gross load.

Portland-Columbia

This bridge connects the Town of Columbia on the New Jersey side of the river with the Borough of Portland on the Pennsylvania side and is located approximately 74 miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge. The present structure was purchased from Columbia Delaware Bridge Company by the Commission and freed of tolls on May 2, 1927, at a cost of $50,250.00.

The bridge consists of 4 covered wood spans and has a total length of 775 feet, end to end.

Constructed in 1869 it is now the last remaining covered wood bridge over the Delaware River. It carries a roadway 16 feet 4 inches clear width, between the bowstrings.

The superstructure is supported by 3 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, built in 1839.

During the calendar year of 1952 this bridge carried a total of 1,023,943 vehicles, making it the eighth heaviest traveled bridge over the river. The structure is limited to the passage of vehicles not over 3 tons gross load.

Milford-Montague

This bridge connects the Town of Milford, in Pike County, Pennsylvania, with Montague Township, in Sussex County, New Jersey, and is located approximately 113 miles north of the Lower Trenton Bridge, and about 8 miles south of Port Jervis, New York.

The bridge was purchased from President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the Delaware River near Milford, Pa., by the Commission and freed of tolls on April 25, 1922, at a cost of $31,500.00. The bridge consists of 3 steel through truss spans and has a total length of 533 feet. It carries a narrow timber roadway which has a width of only 13 feet 11 inches, curb to curb.

The present superstructure was built in 1889. It is supported on 2 piers and 2 abutments, all of stone masonry construction, built around the year 1840.

During the calendar year of 1952 this bridge carried a total of 586,597 vehicles, which made it the twelfth heaviest traveled bridge on the river.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Considerable maintenance work is necessary to maintain the bridges which are under the control of the Commission. Due to the age of the structures and the ever-increasing motor vehicle traffic utilizing these facilities, the maintenance problem has increased accordingly.

Modern motor vehicle transportation is greater in length and width than the motor vehicles manufactured at the time the bridges were built. Several of the bridges are dangerously narrow for the passage of two vehicles and on some bridges it is impossible for two trucks to pass each other. Nervous or careless drivers are prone to damage the structures necessitating prompt and adequate repair work. This condition is not an occasional affair, but happens quite frequently throughout the year.

The bridge approaches, at several points, are not constructed to accommodate modern motor vehicles, particularly passenger cars of long wheel base, large trucks or tractor and trailer combinations, consequently, accidents occur requiring considerable minor repair work and occasionally major repair work at these points.

The Commission has been able to acquire property at some bridge locations to greatly improve and adjust approaches; however, in some cases, it cannot make neces-

sary changes without realignment of existing highways and changes at great expense which it feels is not justifiable.

The maintenance force is divided into two separate groups. The Northern Division maintains an office, work shop and storage yard at Easton, Pennsylvania. The Southern Division maintains an office, work shop and storage yard at New Hope, Pennsylvania.

The Northern Division is comprised of all free bridges from Frenchtown, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, to Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania. The Southern Division is comprised of all free bridges from Point Pleasant, Bucks County, Pennsylvania to the Lower Trenton Bridge, Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey.

The maintenance problems are of an identical nature for both divisions. Bridges must be kept painted, railings and other parts of the bridge structures subject to damage as a result of accidents must be repaired or replaced, roadway and footwalk planks kept tight and replaced when necessary. Roadway traffic lines and directional and speed control signs must be properly posted and maintained.

The masonry of the bridge piers and abutments must be repointed as required and stone rip-rap around the bases of all piers must be kept in excellent condition.

There is a problem of maintaining roadway surfaces on the bridge approaches and of keeping in good repair and operating effectively all water gauges, traffic counting equipment, bridge lighting systems and other equipment of this nature.

Considerable work is involved in maintaining grass, shubbery and trees on Commission property at bridge heads. It is essential each year that bridges are thoroughly cleaned of dirt deposits and other foreign matter by the use of compressed air equipment; that all roller nests under bridge trusses are repacked with grease for efficient operation.

Bridge houses, bridge shelters, storage bins and storage yards must be maintained for appearance and high efficiency.

This force also has the problem of maintaining equipment used for snow and ice removal. Considerable time is spent each year in the winter keeping free from ice and snow not only bridge approaches and bridge roadways, but the sidewalks of the bridges. This necessitates the use of cinders and other material which must be cleaned off after each thaw.

Each division is under the direct supervision of the Supervisors of Bridges and Structures within the division.

During the year, the maintenance force built several new shelters and moved several shelters to warrant more effective operations by members of the police force.

During the year, the maintenance force at New Hope made up and distributed large signs to several towns adjacent to the New Hope-Lambertville Bridge warning trucks that the bridge had been closed to vehicles over eight (8) tons and directing that trucks were to detour over adjacent bridges. Work of this nature is carried on as necessity requires and comes under the general heading of maintenance.

BRIDGE POLICE

All bridges have police coverage for the protection of the bridges and bridge approaches, as well as to render service to the motoring public and pedestrians who use these facilities.

Bridge police are uniformed and have all of the powers of a peace officer, which they may exercise while in uniform and on Commission property.

It is anticipated that prior to February 1, 1953, a forty-hour work week will have been adopted. The men work eight hours daily on rotating shifts.

The primary duties of the police are to direct and regulate traffic; prevent over-loaded trucks from using the bridges; protect pedestrians; keep vehicles within the posted speed limit; prevent disorders and destruction of property; to serve the needs of the traveling public when requested; to give information and directions concerning main traveled routes and to answer the many questions of motorists concerning historical facts and sites. Many thousands of motorists, as well as citizens of the two States, visit the bridges and adjacent historical sites, particularly in the Washington Crossing area, and it is essential that the men be informed so that they can properly and intelligently answer questions.

The Commission has received many communications commending the police for their courtesies and helpfulness, which has created a friendly attitude on the part of the traveling public, as well as our citizens, and this has assisted materially in maintaining good public relations for the Commission.

Early in the year the Commission created the office of Director of Personnel. Part of the duties of the Director was an immediate reorganization of the police service. There has now been established a carefully thought out plan of personnel screening and selection of applicants. Examination for the bridge police service now includes a mental test of two hundred questions to determine the applicant's reasoning ability, judgment ability, language ability, attention to detail and general knowledge. Applicants successfully completing the mental test are given an oral examination to determine, as far as possible, whether they are temperamentally suited for the service. Medical examination and character investigation follows the first two phases before an applicant can be qualified for appointment. There has also been established a pre-service and in-service training course for the police service. At the present time the pre-service training has been given to all applicants accepted into the service.

During the year, a reclassification was made of bridges under the control and supervision of the Commission. Bridges carrying heavy traffic loads, which require well-trained personnel for adequte and efficient handling of traffic, were classified as Class A bridges. Bridges where the traffic flow requires little regulation, with policing problems of a minor nature, are classified as Class B bridges.

There has also been a change of uniform for the men assigned to Class A bridges, similar to the new uniform adopted for the Easton Toll Bridge and Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge.

All bridges over the Delaware River are well lighted for the protection of both the motorist and the pedestrian. In some instances, the lighting could be improved and steps have been taken to accomplish this.

In general, the lighting is furnished by the lighting

companies under agreements with the Commission, whereby the companies furnish all power and are responsible for replacements where necessary. Contracts are usually written for either a 5-year or a 9-year period under which the Commission pays a rental charge per lamp and retains the right to increase or decrease the amount of illumination. In most cases the lighting companies own the plant, in some cases the plant (cables, fixtures, etc.) is owned by the Commission. During the year 1950 arrangements were made by the Commission to have the lighting increased on the Lower Trenton Bridge, the Calhoun Street Bridge, the Yardley Bridge, the New Hope Bridge and the Stockton Bridge. Shortage of cable and fixtures prevented this work from being completed until this year.

Relations with the lighting companies have always been of a very high order and service has been excellent.

The following tabulation lists the companies which furnish the lighting on the various bridges, and the cost of lighting the bridges.

Bridge	Lighted By	Annual Charges For Lighting
Lower Trenton-Morrisville	Philadelphia Electric Co.	$1,344.00
	and	
	Public Service Electric Co.	873.92
Calhoun Street	Philadelphia Electric Co.	609.60
	and	
	Public Service Electric Co.	547.20
Yardley-Wilburtha	Philadelphia Electric Co.	123.72
	and	
	Public Service Electric Co.	157.86
Washington-Crossing	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	172.44
New Hope-Lambertville	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	266.04
Centre Bridge-Stockton	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	268.14
Lumberville-Raven Rock	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	172.80
Point Pleasant-Byram	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	97.80
Uhlertown-Frenchtown	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	214.56
Upper Black Eddy-Milford	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	262.08
Riegelsville	Metropolitan Edison Company	114.36
Easton-Phillipsburg	Metropolitan Edison Company	749.64
Belvidere-Riverton	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	160.56
Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware	New Jersey Power & Light Co.	422.04
Portland-Columbia	Metropolitan Edison Company	144.12
Milford-Montague	Pike County Light & Power Co.	288.96
	Total	$6,989.84

RECORD OF RIVER STAGES

Each bridge under the jurisdiction of the Commission is equipped with a gauge for the purpose of reading the stage of the water in the Delaware River. Readings are taken at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. each day by the bridge officer, except in time of flood stage,when the readings are taken at hourly intervals until the flood subsides. Flood stage is considered to be five feet higher than the normal stage. Records of all readings are kept on file at the Division offices at New Hope, Pa., and at Easton, Pa. Duplicate copies are filed at the main office at Morrisville, Pa., and are in the custody of the Chief Engineer. Copies are also furnished to the office of the District Engineer of the United States Geological Survey at Trenton, N. J.

This information has been of great importance to contractors doing work along the river, as they are able to protect and regulate their procedure of work by contacting the Chief Engineer's Office as to the time and elevation of high water that is expected at various points along the river. This information can be obtained from the gauge readings and various charts on hand and placed at their disposal.

This also applies to manufacturers along the river whose land and buildings are below the flood stages. From information supplied by calling the Chief Engineer of the Commission, they know whether to move equipment and supplies to higher ground or other floors and hence are able to protect their property.

At the same time, close contact is immediately established with Army Engineers at Philadelphia, newspapers and other interestated agencies.

OTHER SERVICES RENDERED BY THE COMMISSION

Assistance is furnished by the Commission in the form of traffic records, weekly, to the Planning Division of the State Highway Department of New Jersey and other interested agencies.

Records of traffic crossing the Delaware River bridges are furnished to the Department of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Vehicles violating the regulations of the Department of Weights and Measures of the State of New Jersey are stopped by the Commission's bridge police when requested by that Department.

Records are kept by the bridge police of all carriers of gasoline using the bridges over the river, and are forwarded to the Motor Fuels Division, Department of the Treasury of the State of New Jersey.

Space on the Calhoun Street Bridge has been provided for the installation of a sampling device for

determining the amount of silt in the water of the Delaware River. This was done at the request of the United States Geological Department. Daily samples of river water are taken by the Government at this point.

River gauge readings are given to the Weather Bureau, industries and property owners during flood periods.

Many vehicles have been stopped at the bridges, at the request of the State Police of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania in order to return items left at hotels, tourist homes and courts.

Through the alertness of Commission employees, persons attempting suicide have been thwarted, and missing bodies have been detected in the river. Wherever possible, the Commission employees give aid.

The bridge police are ever on the alert for stolen cars crossing the bridges and have been responsible for recoveries.

Missing persons have on occasions been picked up and returned over to local authorities.

In inclement weather, the Commission advises motorists as to the condition of highways in other parts of the States in the general area of its bridges.

Road maps and mileage to various locations are available at the various bridges.

During the year, at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, all vehicles used in the transportation of any livestock, regardless of species, entering the State of Pennsylvania over our bridges, were stopped to determine whether they held proper certificate showing that the livestock was properly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of a State or Federal veterinarian prior to the time of loading. The purpose of this inspection was to prevent livestock having Vesicular Exanthema from entering the State.

UTILITIES CARRIED BY THE BRIDGES

With the exception of a few bridges, all carry utility lines for which annual rentals are charged by the Commission. The utilities are listed as follows:

Lower Trenton-Morrisville Bridge		
4 Ducts and 3 Cables of the Bell Telephone Companies of Pa. and N. J.	Rental	$300.00
Calhoun Street Bridge		
2 A. T. & T. Co. Cables on Piers	Rental	300.00
45 Western Union Co. Open Wires	Rental	225.00
Yardley-Wilburtha Bridge		
1 Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. Cable	Rental	50.00
1 N. J. Bell Telephone Co. Cable	Rental	50.00
1 Western Union Cable	Rental	150.00
Washington Crossing Bridge		
No Utilities.		
New Hope-Lambertville Bridge		
1 Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. Cable	Rental	100.00
1 N. J. Bell Telephone Co. Cable	Rental	100.00
42 Western Union Co. Open Wires	Rental	252.00
Centre Bridge-Stockton Bridge		
No Utilities.		
Lumberville-Raven Rock Bridge		
No Utilities.		
Point Pleasant-Byram Bridge		
No Utilities.		
Frenchtown-Uhlertown Bridge		
19 Pairs of United Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Open Wires	Rental	95.00
Upper Black Eddy-Milford		
No Utilities.		
Riegelsville		
2" Water Main of Riegelsville Water Co.	No Rental	
3 R. F. D. and R. Burglar Alarm Wires	No Rental	
Easton-Phillipsburg		
1 Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. Cable	Rental	50.00
1 N. J. Bell Telephone Co. Cable	Rental	50.00
14 A. T. & T. Co. Ducts (6 filled)	Rental	2,400.00
1 4" Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co. Gas Main 1 8" Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co. Gas Main	Rental	50.00
1 4" City Gas Co. of Phillipsburg, N. J. Gas Main 1 8" City Gas Co. of Phillipsburg, N. J. Gas Main	Rental	50.00
Belvidere-Riverton		
1 New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. Cable	Rental	75.00
1 Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. Cable	Rental	75.00
Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware		
No Utilities.		
Portland-Columbia		
4 Blue Mountain Tel. & Teleg. Co. Wires	Rental	8.00
Milford-Montague		
12 Delaware Valley Telephone Corp. Wires	Rental	60.00

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC OVER DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGES—1952

No.	Class		Volume of Traffic	Per Cent of Total
1.	AA	Easton-Phillipsburg (Free)	8,860,874	23.094
2.	AA	Lower Trenton-Morrisville	8,316,488	21.678
3.	AA	Calhoun Street, Trenton-Morrisville	5,199,892	13.553
4.	A	New Hope-Lambertville	3,527,342	9.193
5.	A	Easton-Phillipsburg (Toll)	3,315,762	8.642
6.	A	Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware	2,012,076	5.244
7.	A	Yardley-Wilburtha	1,969,438	5.133
8.	A	Portland-Columbia	1,023,943	2.669
9.	B	Upper Black Eddy-Milford	701,316	1.828
10.	B	Riegelsville	657,566	1.714
11.	B	Riverton-Belvidere	593,460	1.547
12.	B	Milford-Montague	586,597	1.528
13.	B	Washington Crossing	560,530	1.461
14.	C	Uhlertown-Frenchtown	471,158	1.227
15.	C	Centre Bridge-Stockton	453,192	1.181
16.	*	Trenton-Morrisville (Toll)	67,752	0.176
17.	C	Point Pleasant-Byram	50,623	0.132
		Total—All Bridges	38,368,009	100.000%
		3 Trenton Bridges Combined	13,584,132	35.405%
		2 Easton Bridges Combined	12,176,636	31.736%
		Above 5 Bridges Combined	25,760,768	67.141%

Class AA Over 5,000,000 vehicles
Class A 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 vehicles
Class B 500,000 to 1,000,000 vehicles
Class C Under 500,000 vehicles

* Note: Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge operated for only 30 days in December, 1952. Bridge opened to traffic on December 1, 1952, 12:00 P. M.

COMPARISON OF 1951 AND 1952 TRAFFIC OVER THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGES

Bridge	Volume of Traffic 1951	1952	Per Cent Change
Trenton-Morrisville (Toll)	.....	*67,752	....
Lower Trenton (Free)	8,255,675	8,316,488	+ 0.74
Calhoun Street, Trenton-Morrisville	5,096,740	5,199,892	+ 2.02
Yardley-Wilburtha	†1,812,146	1,969,438	+ 8.68
Washington Crossing	†439,663	560,530	+27.49
New Hope-Lambertville	†3,539,553	‡3,527,342	— 0.34
Centre Bridge-Stockton	443,570	453,192	+ 2.17
Lumberville-Raven Rock	Pedestrian Bridge		
Point Pleasant-Byram	44,964	50,623	+12.59
Uhlertown-Frenchtown	469,490	471,158	+ 0.36
Upper Black Eddy-Milford	646,995	701,316	+ 8.40
Riegelsville	619,906	657,566	+ 6.08
Easton-Philipsburg (Free)	8,479,082	8,860,874	+ 4.50
Easton-Phillipsburg (Toll)	3,228,947	3,315,762	+ 2.69
Riverton-Belvidere	512,577	593,460	+15.78
Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware	1,929,436	2,012,076	+ 4.28
Portland-Columbia	851,853	1,023,943	+20.20
Milford-Montague	567,026	586,597	+ 3.45
	36,937,623	38,368,009	+ 3.87

† Washington Crossing bridge was closed for 7 weeks during 1951 for the installation of a new roadway floor. During this period most of the traffic normally using this bridge was diverted either to the New Hope-Lambertville Bridge or to the Yardley Bridge.

* The new Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge was opened to traffic on December 1, 1952. The collection of toll began at midnight of December 1, 1952. The traffic figure shown above covers only 30 full days.

‡ Due to a broken truss member, the New Hope-Lambertville Bridge was restricted to vehicles not over 8 tons gross weight for a period of 4 weeks during March and April of 1952. During this period, heavy vehicles were diverted to the Stockton Bridge.

VIOLATIONS, REFUSALS AND SPECIAL PERMITS

Considering a total volume of 38,368,009 vehicles crossing all of the bridges during the year 1952, the total number of violations was small, amounting to only 707. Warnings were issued to 699 others and 2,231 vehicles were refused pasage. Only 19 arrests were made. There were 406 special permits issued and 1,092 trucks were weighed.

Bridge	Trucks Weighted	Violations	Warned	Refused	Arrests	Special Permit Issued
Lower Trenton-Morrisville	366	5	5	30	5	307
Calhoun Street, Trenton-Morrisville	0	2	2	0	2	1
Yardley-Wilburtha	1	15	12	18	2	2
Washington Crossing	1	565	565	54	2	1
New Hope-Lambertville	6	35	35	10	3	10
Centre Bridge-Stockton	0	0	0	0	0	11
Lumberville-Raven Rock		Pedestrian Bridge				
Point Pleasant-Byram	0	0	0	1	0	0
Uhlertown-Frenchtown	10	1	1	0	1	6
Upper Black Eddy-Milford	4	0	0	3	0	57
Riegelsville	91	0	0	27	0	0
Easton-Phillipsburg (Free)	85	2	1	1,896	0	0
Riverton-Belvidere	10	2	0	50	2	8
Upper Mt. Bethel-Delaware	496	76	76	114	0	4
Portland-Columbia	10	4	2	7	2	0
Milford-Montague	12	0	0	21	0	0
Totals	1,092	707	699	2,231	19	406

FREE BRIDGES

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952

Salaries	$252,004.94
Materials and Supplies:	
Clothing	4,000.00
Heat, Light, Power, Water, Gas and Electricity	10,218.96
Farm, Stable and Grounds	310.69
Household and Organization	21.10
Drugs, Medical, Surgical and Chemical	166.00
Motor Vehicular Transportation	1,791.83
Stationery and Office	1,178.93
Printing, Binding, Photography and Blueprinting	82.81
Engineering and Drafting	28.70
Books and Pamphlets	23.95
Replacement: Office Equipment	350.00
Services Other than Personal:	
Traveling Expense	1,247.43
Telephone and Telegraph	2,145.08
Rents	2,242.00
Insurance—Fire	4,774.67
Insurance—Other than Fire	2,248.90
Freight, Express and Cartage	8.57
Household or Office	66.00
Advertising	335.88
Subscriptions and Membership Dues	25.00
Postage	300.00
Weighing Trucks	.50
Miscellaneous Expenses	12.49
Expenses of New Jersey Commission	109.40

Current Repairs and Maintenance:	
Buildings and Grounds	18,795.54
Painting of Bridges	9,740.00
Repave Roadway and Sidewalk on Pennsylvania Approach to Bridge, Washington's Crossing	148.00
Replacement of Roadway—Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge	18,441.22
Improvements to Island at Pennsylvania Approach at Centre Bridge-Stockton Bridge	1,999.40
Lumber for New Roadway, Floor and Installation of Roadway Floor at Point Pleasant-Byram Bridge	14,510.32
Other Equipment	6,381.80
Additions and Improvements:	
Heavy Duty Planer	621.00
New Officers' Shelter and Centre Bridge-Stockton Bridge	2,828.07
Grand Total	$357,159.18

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey share this cost equally.

HISTORY OF THE BRIDGES OVER THE DELAWARE RIVER AT:

YARDLEY, PENNSYLVANIA-WILBURTHA, NEW JERSEY

WASHINGTON CROSSING, PENNSYLVANIA-WASHINGTON CROSSING, NEW JERSEY

NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA-LAMBERTON, NEW JERSEY

HISTORY OF YARDLEY, PENNSYLVANIA-WILBURTHA, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The first bridge to cross the Delaware River at Yardley, Pennsylvania and Wilburtha, New Jersey, was constructed by the Yardleyville Delaware Bridge Company, incorporated by an act of the New Jersey Legislature on March 2, 1835, and by a concurrent act on the part of the Pennsylvania Legislature on April 15, 1835.

The original bridge was erected about 1835 and consisted of four timber spans on masonry piers and abutments. According to certain records this bridge was washed away by the flood of October 10, 1903. An old history of Pennsylvania states however that all of the bridges over the Delaware River between Easton, Pennsylvania, and Trenton, New Jersey, were carried away or seriously damaged by the great flood of January 8, 1841, and that the Yardleyville Bridge suffered with the rest. If this is true, the structure which replaced the one destroyed in 1841 remained in service until the flood of October 10, 1903, when the timber superstructure was carried away and the masonry damaged.

Section 1 of the acts passed by both States provided for a capital stock of $20,000 with the right to increase the amount to $30,000; the par value of each share was $50. (At the time the present bridge was purchased by the two States the outstanding capital stock was $30,000, divided into 600 shares of $50 each.)

After the flood of October 10, 1903, a new steel structure was constructed in 1904 on the old masonry piers and abutments. This structure consisted of six spans, five spans over the Delaware River and one span over the Trenton Water Power Canal. The roadway was, and still is, only 16 feet wide and there was no footwalk.

This structure was purchased by the Joint Commission for Elimination of Toll Bridges, the forerunner of the present Commission, on December 21, 1922, for $67,500 and freed of tolls on the same day. Subsequent to purchase in 1924, the Commission overhauled the entire structure, installing a new timber roadway floor, overhead cross frames, new steel roadway stringers and some new floorbeams. New paving was installed on the approaches.

In 1928, some further remodeling was done on the structure, at which time a footwalk was added along the upstream side of the bridge. The bridge was refloored again in 1934.

In 1947, the old bridge house located at the Pennsylvania end of the bridge, which formerly served as the old tollhouse, was sold and moved by its purchaser, to a point about 300 feet further away, on Afton Avenue. The removal of the old bridge house, which was a hazard to traffic, gave the Commission a chance to improve the appearance of the entire approach. At this time, a new modern type officers' shelter was constructed for the convenience of the officers on duty. The entire Pennsylvania approach roadways were widened, resulting in better traffic conditions.

In 1950, the timber roadway floor was removed and replaced with a modern type steel open grating floor.

The present Yardley Bridge is about 50 years old, has a narrow roadway and according to present-day standards is obsolete. It is capable of carrying only six-ton trucks. The volume of traffic using the bridge is very high. During the year 1952 the bridge carried a total volume of traffic of 1,969,438 vehicles.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON CROSSING, PENNSYLVANIA-WASHINGTON CROSSING, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The first bridge constructed at this location, connected Washington Crossing on the New Jersey side of the river with the Town of Taylorsville, now also called Washington Crossing, on the Pennsylvania side. On February 14, 1831, an act was passed by the New Jersey Legislature and concurred in by Legislature of Pennsylvania creating the Taylorsville Delaware Bridge Company. By the provisions of this act, the bridge was to be located at Talor's Ferry, formerly known as McKonkey's Ferry.

Section 1 of the original charter provided for a capital stock of $20,000 divided into 400 shares of $50 each and that when 300 shares of the stock had been subscribed to, the company could organize and proceed to do business. This act also provided that no stockholder could vote more than 20 shares at any election; that a sinking fund should be provided to take care of the decay of the bridge, and, in addition, the company was prohibited from engaging in banking operations.

The first bridge was biult of timber and remained in service until it was swept away by the freshet of January 8, 1841. At this time, the company appears to have issued promissory notes in the form of script for the purpose of obtaining sufficient funds to repair the loss occasioned by the flood. Records show that all script issued was redeemed by January 19, 1842.

The bridge as rebuilt remained in service until the superstructure was carried away by the flood of October 10, 1903, at which time the masonry was also damaged.

In 1904 the name of the company was changed to the "Taylorsville Delaware Bridge and Washington's Crossing Delaware Bridge Company." The authorized capital stock of the new company was $50,000. Of this total $27,750 worth of stock was issued, which covered the cost of replacing portions of the bridge washed away by the flood, amounting to $26,776.25.

In 1904, the company built a six-span steel superstructure which still stands and is in service today. This bridge was purchased by the Joint Commission for Elimination of Toll Bridges, the forerunner of the present Commission, on April 25, 1922, for $40,000 and freed of tolls on the same day.

The Commission immediately after purchase, remodeled the structure in 1922-1923, installing a new timber roadway floor, adding new roadway stringers, railings, etc. In 1926, a new footwalk was added along the downstream side of the bridge for the safe passage of pedestrians.

Back in 1947 the New Jersey Approach was redesigned and repaved in an attempt to provide a better entrance to the bridge. At the same time, a new modern type officers' shelter was constructed for the convenience of the bridge officers.

In 1951, the Commission replaced the old wood roadway floor with a modern steel open grating floor, at which time the roadway was increased in width to 15 feet. At the same time the roadway floor was installed, the footwalk was relaid with new timber. The railings along the roadway were redesigned, cut down in height and moved back from the curbs in order to give traveling cars more side clearance.

The bridge is almost 50 years old and according to modern day standards is obsolete. It is limited to the passage of vehicles not over six tons gross weight. The narrow roadway of only 15 feet requires one-way passage while trucks are crossing the structure. At such times traffic is controlled by means of traffic lights at each end of the bridge, operated manually by the bridge officer. State Parks located near each end of the bridge attract many thousands of tourists each year, many of whom cross the structure. During the calendar year of 1952 the total volume of vehicles using the bridge amounted to 560,530.

HISTORY OF NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA-LAMBERTVILLE, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The present New Hope-Lambertville Bridge is the third bridge to span the Delaware River at this point. The original company was incorporated by a special act of the New Jersey Legislature on January 20, 1812, and by a concurring act on the part of the Pennsylvania Legislature on December 12, 1812. The original act provided for an authorized capital stock of $50,000 divided into 1,000 shares of $50 each, with the provision that this amount could be increased to such a sum as might be deemed advisable, providing the amount specified should not be found sufficient to complete the bridge. This act authorized the company to operate under the title of "The President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company," and at the same time permitted the company to engage in banking operations.

The act contained the provision, common to all of the charters of the earlier bridges across the river, that three years after the completion of the bridge, the company should lay its accounts before the Legislatures, and if it should appear that the net earnings were insufficient to produce a return of 6% upon the invested capital, then the tolls could be increased to such amounts as would produce this rate of return upon the invested capital. In addition the act provided that, at the end of ten years, the company should again render an account, and if it should appear that the net income on the invested capital would produce a dividend of more than 15%, the tolls should be reduced to such an extent that this amount would not be exceeded.

The company seems to have fallen into disrepute through its banking methods and bad fortune from floods. It appears that in 1848, the company refused to redeem script which it had issued, and the Legislature of New Jersey appointed a committee to investigate its affairs.

Judging from the report of the investigating committee, the company's embarrassment at this time seems to have been partly due to loss sustained by the destruction of the greater portion of its bridge by the freshet of January 8, 1841, although faulty financial methods appear to have contributed. At all events, the legislative investigation resulted in the passage of an act under date of February 16, 1848, prohibiting the bridge company from continuing a banking business and issuing notes or other evidences of debt to be circulated as money.

On December 28, 1848, a mortgage was executed in favor of John Holcombe in the sum of $28,000 secured by the property of the bridge company. This mortgage was probably foreclosed, as the company appears to have become bankrupt and the ownership of the bridge seems to have remained in private hands for a long time.

On May 7, 1887, a new company was organized with a paid-up capital of $30,000, this amount being increased to $70,000 on September 15, 1898.

According to Theodore Cooper in his "American Railroad Bridges," the original structure was constructed in 1814 by Louis Wernwag, and consisted of six arch spans each 175 feet in length, the rise of each arch being 13 feet. Each span consisted of three arch ribs formed of four sticks of 6" x 15", dressed to the curve and confined by iron clamps and bolts. Wernwag's practice was to saw all his timbers through the heart to detect unsound wood and permit good seasoning of the timbers. He seems to have used no timbers of greater thickness than 6" and separated all the sticks of his arches by cast washers, to allow free circulation of air.

The records of the company state that the cost of constructing the original bridge was $67,936.37. The original bridge appears to have remained in service until the freshot of January 8, 1841, when it was carried away and damaged to the extent of $40,000. The bridge which replaced it was a wooden structure, which in turn was carried away by the flood of October 10, 1903, at which time the masonry substructure was also seriously damaged.

The present bridge, consisting of six through truss steel spans, was constructed in 1904 to replace the one

carried away during the preceding year, and according to the records of the company, this bridge cost $63,818.81.

The present bridge was purchased by the Joint Commission for the Elimination of Toll Bridges, the forerunner of the present Commission, on December 31, 1919, for $225,000 and freed of tolls on the same day. Nothing was done to the bridge until 1923, at which time the bridge was generally remodelled, with a new wooden roadway floor being laid.

Along the northerly side of the roadway, the Trenton, New Hope and Lambertville Street Railway Company operated a trolley line. During the repairs of 1923, this railway line was removed.

In 1947, the condition of the wooden roadway floor became so bad that the Commission had to replace it with a new modern type open grating steel roadway floor. At the same time, the truss members were strengthened to increase the capacity of the bridge to 12-ton loading, and a new concrete floor was laid on the footwalk.

In 1949, the entire approach to the bridge in New Hope was repaved, at which time a concrete wall with guard rail was constructed to remove a dangerous traffic condition.

In 1950, a new officers' shelter was constructed at the New Hope end of the bridge for the convenience of the bridge officers.

The New Hope-Lambertville Bridge lies on U. S. Route 202, a very important and heavily traveled route to the West. Increased travel on U. S. Route 202 has subjected this bridge structure to loads greater than those for which the bridge was originally designed.

As a result of this increased heavy loading, it was found necessary to tighten several truss members during 1950 and to repair a broken truss member during 1952.

During the calendar year of 1952 the bridge carried a total volume of 3,527,342 vehicles.

TOLL STRUCTURES

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY-MORRISVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA TOLL BRIDGE

The Trenton-Morrisville Bridge, the second toll bridge to be constructed by the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, was opened to traffic on December 1, 1952.

The new facility provides a crossing over the Delaware River between Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and Trenton, New Jersey, connected directly to a four-lane Freeway through the City of Trenton, which is being constructed by the New Jersey State Highway Department and a new four-lane limited access highway through Morrisville, being constructed by the Pennsylvania Highway Department. The Trenton Freeway, the Commission's facility, and the Pennsylvania Highway, as a unit is the relocation of Route U. S. 1 through Trenton, New Jersey and Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

The central unit of this three-part expressway facility consisting of the new bridge across the Delaware River together with approaches was constructed by the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission as a toll facility financed by revenue bonds. The Commission's project extends from Conover's Alley in Trenton in a westerly direction across the river to an interchange structure at Pennsylvania Avenue in Morrisville, Pa., a distance of over one mile.

The New Jersey Highway Department is completing the Trenton Freeway from Conover's Alley to the Brunswick Circle and the Pennsylvania Highway Department is completing the highway section from the Pennsylvania Avenue Interchange to Snipe's Corner. It is expected that construction of the Trenton Freeway and the limited access highway through Morrisville will progress to the extent so that the entire project will be available for service during the summer of 1953, thereby, ending a major traffic problem of the Trenton metropolitan area.

A review of the entire facility would be in keeping with the opening of the structure. The Commission in 1948 directed its Consulting Engineers, the J. E. Griener Company of Baltimore, Md., to prepare an engineering report setting forth the preliminary estimates of costs, preliminary plans and estimates of the cost of operation and maintenance. The Commission directed the Traffic Engineers, DeLeuw, Cather and Company of Chicago, to prepare the necessary traffic reports setting forth the estimates of traffic and revenue. As a result of these estimates, the engineering and economic feasibility of the project was established.

The Commission proceeded to issue revenue bonds paid solely from toll revenues to be derived from the operation of the facility. The revenue bonds were sold early in 1951. The Commission, thereafter, authorized the Consulting Engineers to proceed with the preparation of final plans for the river crossing, approaches, administration building and other work incidental to the completion of the project.

Concurrently with the preparation of the plans it became necessary to co-ordinate the work with the two State Highway Departments, the City of Trenton and the Borough of Morrisville. The relocation and reconstruction of all utilities within the limits of the project had to be worked out. Further, the relocation of streets, alterations to railroad facilities and procurement of the necessary permits for the construction of the bridge required lenthy negotiations.

Negotiations for the purchase of the right-of-way carried on by the Commission were complicated and had to be concluded prior to the demolition of the buildings in the path of the proposed construction.

Between July, 1950, and January, 1951, all major contracts were awarded as follows:

Delaware River Bridge—
Contractor: Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trenton Approach—
Contractor: Geo. M. Brewster & Sons, Inc., Bogota, N. J.

Morrisville Approach—
Contractor: Union Building & Construction Corp., Passaic, N. J.

Administration Building and Toll Facilities—
Contractor: Golder Construction Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.

Administration Building, Heating and Air Conditioning—
Contractor: Williard Sales and Service Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.

Administration Building, Electrical Work and Toll Registering Equipment—

Contractor: Peifer Electric Co., Trenton, N. J., Taller and Cooper, New York City, N. Y.

Roadway Lighting, Entire Project—

Contractor: W. V. Pangborne and Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

The project has now been completed at a cost of approximately $9,440,000 made up of the following major components as follows:

Delaware River Bridge	$2,380,000.00
Trenton Approach	1,740,000.00
Morrisville Approach (including Administration Building)	2,750,000.00
Right-of-way, Trenton	1,500,000.00
Right-of-way, Morrisville	600,000.00
Miscellaneous Costs	470,000.00
Total Approximate Cost	$9,440,000.00

The principal items of construction material employed in the project consisted of 48,000 cubic yards of concrete, 33,400 square yards of reinforced concrete paving 8,000 square yards of bituminous paving, 3,500 tons of structural steel, 1,400 tons of reinforcing steel. During the course of construction some 470,000 cubic yards of earth and rock were moved.

No particular difficulties were encountered during the construction of the project, except for the time lost due to the inability to obtain steel and other construction materials as scheduled, and due to jurisdictional labor disputes which resulted in strikes, and delayed the completion dates. Had it not been for these delays which were entirely beyond the control of the Commission, its Engineers, or its Contractors, the project would have been opened to traffic months earlier than the actual date of December 1, 1952.

The Contractor for the river crossing, the Dravo Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, employed a somewhat novel method of getting materials and equipment to the river pier locations. Forced to alter their original construction plans because of high water and ice, they elected to construct an earth filled construction road parallel to the line of the bridge from the Pennsylvania shore some 450 feet out into the river. Beyond this point to within 100 feet of the New Jersey shore they constructed a floating roadway by anchoring barges end to end. Once having constructed this roadway, it was possible to deliver all construction materials directly to the pier locations without the use of water transportation facilities and the resultant costly loading and unloading of all materials.

Throughout the progress of the work all the Contractor's construction schedules had to be co-ordinated one with the other to assure maximum progress being made and especially because of the previously mentioned delays caused by inability to have the necessary critical construction materials delivered as originally required. In the face of these difficulties it is a tribute to the several contractors that the project was completed as early as it was. Had it not been for this unity of purpose and close co-operation, the opening of this facility to traffic could still be several months in the future.

As it is, the metropolitan area of Trenton now has a fine new crossing of the Delaware River designed to carry 25,000 vehicles a day over four 12-foot wide smooth lanes of reinforced concrete highway and bridge structure without hazard or delay. When the entire facility is completed in the summer of 1953, all through traffic will be able to pass through metropolitan Trenton without, in any way, interfering with the flow of traffic on the city streets. By the elimination of through traffic the cities of Morrisville and Trenton will be relieved of the considerable expense and inconvenience caused by the present heavy concentrations of through traffic.

The report of this structure would not be complete without knowledge of certain characteristics of the project which are here set down as a matter of general information.

The over-all length of the Commission's project is 5,610 feet.

The roadway comprise four 12-foot lanes of reinforced concrete pavement with a 4-foot concrete medial strip in the center and a 3-foot safety curb and walk on each side.

The Toll Plaza comprise eight lanes of reinforced concrete pavement.

Seven of the lanes are 10 feet wide, and the eighth lane 14 feet 2 inches wide.

The Plaza has been so designed that five of the lanes can be operated in one direction and three in the other.

The entire project is lighted with a modern mercury vapor street lighting system.

The capacity of the structure is 25,000 cars per day.

The minimum clearance at the Center Street and Broad Street underpass is 14 feet 6 inches.

The river crossing from abutment to abutment is 1,322 feet long and the over-all width 60 feet.

The bridge is a deck plate girder structure with a concreted deck and parapets, and metal handrail.

Eleven of the spans are 112 feet long and one 92 feet long.

The abutments are of reinforced concrete.

The piers are of concrete faced with granite.

The Morrisville abutment and the adjacent pier was built on steel bearing piles; the remaining piers and abutments were built on rock.

The minimum clearance above mean sea level is 31 feet and the minimum clearance above the maximum flood of record in the Delaware River (1903) is 2 feet.

SCHEDULE OF TOLL RATES

Adopted December 17, 1951
(Subject to Revision)

TRENTON-MORRISVILLE BRIDGE

Passenger cars, two-axle trucks up to 2½ tons; motorcycles with or without sidecares, ambulances, hearses, etc.	$0.15
Passenger cars traveling on commutation tickets at the rate of $0.10 per ticket, sold in books of: 10 tickets—$1.00 Commutation rate of $0.10 per ticket.	
Buses	0.30
Trucks, two-axle, over 2½ tons and up to 4½ tons gross rated capacity	0.20

Trucks, two-axle, over 4½ tons and up to 7½ tons gross rated capacity	0.25
Trucks, two-axle, over 7½ tons gross rated capacity	0.30
Trucks, three-axle or more, over 7½ tons gross rated capacity	0.40

Tickets for trucks and buses in books of twenty-five tickets to a book are available and may be purchased by addressing the Commission, Administration Building, Morrisville, Pennsylvania, after July 1, 1952. The price of tickets as per above schedule.

Unusual vehicles—To cover such special traffic as:

Power Shovels

Contractors equipment

Machinery

Tractors and semi-trailers or trucks and full trailers carrying unusually heavy loads

Toll to be based on total tonnage, plus a fee of $1.00 for inspection before toll determination.

All traffic movements requiring highway department permits for operation on the highways of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Charge to be based on $0.10 per ton up to and including 20 tons, and $0.20 per ton for each ton over 20 tons, gross weight.

Truck tolls are figured on gross rated capacity, which means weight of vehicle plus weight of payload for which the truck is registered. No charge for excess load above rated capacity, except in the case of unusual types of vehicles.

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA-PHILIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY

THE BUSHKILL STREET BRIDGE

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA-PHILIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY TOLL BRIDGE

(Bushkill Street Bridge)

The construction of this bridge, the first of two toll structures across the Delaware River constructed and operated by the Commission, was started in August, 1936, and completed in January, 1938. It was opened to traffic on January 17, 1938. The cost of the structure and the approaches thereto including the right-of-way involved an expenditure by the Commission of approximately $2,500,000.00. The project connects U. S. Highway 22 in New Jersey with U. S. Highway 22 in Pennsylvania. It was financed by revenue bonds payable solely from toll revenues derived from the operation of the facility.

The growth in volume of traffic between the two States resulted in heavy traffic congestion in the City of Easton and led to the construction of a new four-lane approach highway in the City of Easton extending from the Delaware River to the Bushkill Creek, parallel to Bushkill Street and 2,300 feet in length.

The design and construction of the new approach highway provides for an interchange at the Pennsylvania end of the main span in Easton to afford traffic a means of travel to the hotels and business section of the city. The interchange provides a direct connection to U. S. 611, the north and south route between Philadelphia and the Pocono Mountains region. It also provides a direct connection to Lafayette College and the Wilkes-Barre and Pocono Mountains region via Pennsylvania Highway Routes 90, 115 and 12.

At the westerly end of the approach, provisions were made for the construction of a westbound on-ramp and an eastbound off-ramp to and from the semi-access four-lane highway now in the process of construction by the Pennsylvania Highway Department. The new highway which is a relocation of U. S. 22 extends from Easton, Pennsylvania, to the westerly outskirts of Allentown, Pennsylvania. It by-passes Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown, thereby removing through east-west traffic from the streets of the three cities. When completed, the new highway will enable motorists routed east or west to travel between Easton and Allentown in approximately 15 minutes, whereas, the time consumed to travel the same distance over the present U. S. 22 or alternate U. S. 22 extends anywhere from 45 minutes to over an hour. The new Easton-Bethlehem-Allentown Highway provides another section of a superhighway between Easton and Harrisburg. When this section of highway is completed, U. S. 22 will offer the most direct route and the shortest traveling time between New York City and Harrisburg. The Easton approach and the relocation of U. S. 22 will be a decided factor on the economic life of the Lehigh Valley.

Should the delivery of materials be made according to schedule and the Contractors able to maintain their construction program, the new highways between Easton and Allentown should be opened to travel by the end of 1953.

The New Jersey Highway Department has about completed a new four-lane section of highway from a point just east of West Portal, N. J., to Clinton, N. J. The highway is another section of U. S. 22 being relocated, and reconstructed between the Holland Tunnel and the Commission's Easton-Phillipsburg Toll Bridge. A year, hence, motorists should be able to travel over a four-lane highway from the Holland Tunnel to a point west of Allentown with the exception of a five-mile stretch of highway east and west of the Town of Bloomsbury, N. J. It is only a matter of a short time before this stretch will become a dual high-speed highway.

Acquisition of the right-of-way for the new approach was carried out by the Commission's organization and presented a serious problem due to the housing conditions in the City of Easton and vicinity. Properties on the north side of Bushkill Street, some extending to the Bushkill Creek, others to the south side of Snyder Street, were within the construction area. Private homes, apartment buildings, rooming houses, restaurants, gas stations, industrial buildings, and warehouses were purchased, including part of the plant of the Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Company. The problem of relocating approximately 500 people was by no means a minor one.

There were no unusual construction features encountered in the construction of the new Easton approach, except the removal of part of the Pennsylvania abutment of the main span and the construction of the Front Street overpass, now a part of U. S. 611 Route. The inability to secure materials on schedule and jurisdictional labor disputes delayed the work for a full year. The construction of the approach was started in the latter part of May, 1950, and completed and opened to traffic on

July 3, 1952. The approach was completed at a cost to the Commission of approximately $1,245,000.00.

The Union Building and Construction Company, of Passaic, N. J., held the contract for the entire approach plans. Items of construction materials of the approach included: 7,000 cubic yards of concrete, 18,000 square yards of concrete roadway paving, 3,000 square yards of bituminous paving, 424,000 lbs. of structural steel and 615,000 lbs. of reinforcing steel. The completed job involved moving 78,500 cubic yards of earth.

The Metropolitan Edison Company of Easton, extended the street lighting system which was installed on the Commission's property in 1938, to cover the entire new approach project. The new street lighting system provides a well-lighted main highway, ramps, interchange, and underpasses. The entire system is a modern incandescent installation.

Landscaping of the entire project was highly developed by Howe Nurseries of Pennington, N. J., and within a year or so the entire approach will become one of the garden spots of the City of Easton.

The completion of the approach has resulted in the City of Easton again taking over Bushkill Street for purely local use, and has solved some of the traffic problems in the city. It has definitely corrected one of the worst bottlenecks which existed on U. S. 22.

SCHEDULE OF TOLL RATES

Adopted December 20, 1937 (Revised June 21, 1940)
(Subject to Revision)

EASTON-PHILLIPSBURG BRIDGE

Bushkill Street

Passenger cars, two-axle trucks up to 2½ tons; motorcycles with or without sidecars, ambulances, hearses, etc.	$0.10
Passenger cars traveling on commutation tickets at the rate of $0.05 per ticket, sold in books of:	
20 tickets—$1.00	
40 tickets— 2.00	
60 tickets— 3.00	
Commutation rate of $0.05 per ticket.	
Buses	.50
Trucks, two-axle, over 2½ tons and up to 4½ tons gross rated capacity	.15
Trucks, two-axle, over 4½ tons and up to 7½ tons gross rated capacity	.25
Trucks, two-axle, over 7½ tons gross rated capacity	1.00
Trucks, three-axle or more, over 7½ tons gross rated capacity	1.00

Tickets for trucks and buses in books of twenty-five tickets to a book are available and may be purchased by addressing the Commission, Administration Building, Phillipsburg, New Jersey. The price of tickets as per above schedule.

Unusual vehicles—To cover such special traffic as:

Power Shovels
Contractors' equipment
Machinery
Tractors and semi-trailers or trucks and full trailers carrying unusually heavy loads

Toll to be based on total tonnage, plus a fee of $1.00 for inspection before toll determination.

All traffic movements requiring highway department permits for operation on the highways of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Charge to be based on $0.10 per ton up to and including 20 tons, and $0.20 per ton for each ton over 20 tons, gross weight.

Truck tolls are figured on gross rated capacity, which means weight of vehicle plus weight of payload for which the truck is registered. No charge for excess load above rated capacity, except in the case of unusual types of vehicles.

CONSTRUCTION—NEW TRAFFIC FACILITIES

Between

Milford, Pennsylvania-Montague, New Jersey

Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania-Pahaquarry Township (Dunnfield, New Jersey)

Portland, Pennsylvania-Columbia, New Jersey

REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGES

Upper Mt. Bethel, Pennsylvania-Delaware, New Jersey Bridge, Milford, Pennsylvania-Montague, New Jersey Bridge and Construction of the Delaware Water Gap Bridge

The Commission in its Annual Report to the Governor and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey for the year 1951 commented on the authority of the Commission to finance and construct the three aforesaid facilities. It would not be amiss to review briefly the subject in this report.

The replacement of the Portland-Columbia Bridge, Milford-Montague Bridge and construction of the Delaware Water Gap Bridge are in the form of a mandate for the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission to provide modern and adequate means for travel across the Delaware River by the construction of new facilities or the replacement of existing facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission at the same or new locations. This so termed mandate is established by compacts entered into by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey and approved by the Congress of the United States.

There was no question in the minds of anyone that the traffic facilities over the Delaware River north of Easton, Pennsylvania, and south of Port Jervis, New York, were inadequate, poorly located and not conducive to moving present-day traffic between the two States.

The Commission directed its Consulting Engineers, the J. E. Greiner Company of Baltimore, Maryland, to prepare an engineering report on three aforesaid bridges. Concurrently the Traffic Engineers, DeLeuw, Cather & Company, Chicago, Illinois, were directed to conduct traffic surveys and report thereon.

The traffic report was presented to the Commission on July 1, 1951, and the engineering report was presented on August 15, 1951. Thereafter the Commission issued $15,000,000 in Revenue Bonds, Series B, to Bear, Stearns & Company of New York City. The bonds carried a coupon rate of 2.35% per annum.

The first contract for the three structures was awarded on September 24, 1951, to Johnson, Drake & Piper, Inc., of New York City, for the construction of the substructure of the three bridges at a base bid of $3,141,335. At the same time agreements were entered into with the Bethle-

hem Steel Company for furnishing and erecting the steel superstructures at a base bid of $3,144,845.

Steel bearing piles and reinforcing steel for the three projects were purchased directly by the Commission and made available to the various contractors at the site of the work or at a designated location.

Starting time of the work on the three projects was set by the Commission on October 9, 1951. Actual construction work was started by Johnson, Drake & Piper on October 15, 1951. The completion of the substructure of the Portland-Columbia Bridge is scheduled for January 11, 1953; the completion of the Milford-Montague Bridge was also scheduled for completion on January 11, 1953; and the completion of the substructure of the Delaware Water Gap Bridge was scheduled for May 16, 1953. The foregoing is a brief review of the three projects as contained in the Annual Report of the Commission for 1951. Since the 1951 Annual Report was prepared, the Consulting Engineers, the J. E. Greiner Company, prepared plans and specifications for the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Approaches to the three structures.

During the past year, 1952, the Commission received bids and awarded contracts for the construction of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Approaches to the three bridges. The contracts included the construction of the toll plaza, located on the Pennsylvania Approach of each of the three new facilities. On May 9, 1952, bids were received for the construction of the Pennsylvania Approach to the Portland-Columbia Bridge, the Pennsylvania Approach to the Delaware Water Gap Bridge and the Pennsylvania Approach to the Milford-Montague Bridge. On May 21, 1952, the Commission awarded a contract to S. J. Groves & Sons Company, of Uwchland, Pa., for constructing the Portland Approach at their bid price of $449,475.65. A contract for the construction of the Delaware Water Gap Approach was awarded to George M. Brewster & Son Company, of Bogota, New Jersey, at their bid price of $289,187.70 and the contract for the construction of the Milofrd, Pa., Approach was awarded to A. L. Rake & Son associated with G. L. Litts and Charles Frank, of East Stroudsburg, Pa., at their bid price of $135,371.

On September 3, 1952, bids were received for the construction of the Columbia, N. J., Approach to the Portland-Columbia Bridge, the Dunnfield, Pahaquarry Township, Warren County, N. J., Approach to the Delaware Water Gap Bridge and the Montague, N. J., Approach to the Milford-Montague Bridge. On September 16, 1952, the Commission awarded the contract for the construction of the Columbia, N. J., Approach to S. J. Groves & Sons Company, of Uwchland, Pa., at their bid price of $1,099,-699.60 and the Dunnfield, Pahaquarry Township Approach to the Delaware Water Gap Bridge to the same company at their bid price of $498,732.35. The contract for the construction of the Montague Approach was awarded to A. L. Rake & Son associated with G. H. Litts and Charles Frank, of East Stroudsburg, Pa., at their bid price of $150,077.50.

The Commission has arranged to enter into a contract with the Metropolitan Edison Company, of Easton, Pa., and the New Jersey Power and Light Company, of Dover, New Jersey, and the Rockland Light and Power Company, of Middletown, New York, to install and maintain a modern mercury vapor street lighting system on the approaches and bridges at the three locations. The entire system has been designed to afford the greatest safety to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic using the Commission's facilities.

The Commission had independent appraisals made of all properties within the limits of the right-of-way established and deemed necessary for the construction of the three bridges, approaches, approach highways and structures incidental to the operation and maintenance of the facilities. Acquisition of the properties for the construction of the bridges and the approaches thereto got under way in March, 1952. Negotiations for the purchase of the properties have been carried on by the Commission's Pennsylvania and New Jersey attorneys. Practically all of the right-of-way has been acquired and cleared of buildings erected thereon. No serious problems were involved in the relocation of the tenants living in the buildings and on the land acquired mainly because the number of people who had to be relocated was small and the areas under construction were for a large part in rural locations.

Plans and specifications have been prepared for the three maintenance and operating buildings to be constructed adjacent to the toll plaza at Milford, Pa., Delaware Water Gap and Portland, Pa. It is anticipated that contracts for the three buildings will be awarded the early part of February, 1953, and actual construction of the buildings will commence on or about April 1.

Plans and specifications are being prepared by the J. E. Greiner Company for the concrete roadway decking, parapets and sidewalks of the three structures. It is anticipated that contracts for this work will be awarded in March, 1953, which will enable the successful contractor to start work on or about April 1, 1953.

The Bethlehem Steel Company started erection of the superstructure of the Portland-Columbia Bridge on December 20, 1952, and have scheduled the completion of the erection of the structure on or about March 1, 1953.

Erection of the superstructure of the Delaware Water Gap Bridge by the Bethlehem Steel Company is scheduled to get under way in February, 1953, and to be completed on or before June 15, 1953.

The erection of the superstructure of the Milford-Montague Bridge will be started on or about the 19th of January, 1953, and completed on or about May 15, 1953.

The Commission is negotiating a contract for furnishing and erecting the toll booths at Portland, Water Gap and Milford, Pa., and for the manufacture and installation of the toll collecting system in the toll booths and the operating buildings at the three above-mentioned locations.

Remaining contracts covering the painting of the structures, landscaping the approach and fencing the right-of-way will be awarded during the present year of 1953.

The Pennsylvania Highway Department is constructing a four-lane limited-access highway from the northerly limits of the Water Gap Approach being constructed by the Commission extending in a general northerly direction for a distance of 1.1 miles to a junction with the present highway (U. S. 611) between Delaware Water Gap and Stroudsburg, Pa. The new State highway bypasses the residential and business district of the Borough of Delaware Water Gap and its use will eliminate the bottlenecks and traffic congestion which have existed in the borough for many years. The new highway will provide connections to the business district and hotels in the borough and to Pennsylvania Route 402 and U. S. Route

209 leading to the Eastern Poconos, Bushkill, Porter's Lake and Honesdale areas.

The New Jersey Highway Department is constructing a four-lane Freeway between Columbia, New Jersey, and the southerly limits of the Commission's approach to the new Delaware Water Gap Bridge, at Dunnfield, Pahaquarry Township, New Jersey. The Freeway is in excess of four miles in length.

The projects under construction by the New Jersey Highway Department, the Pennsylvania Highway Department and the Commission will enable motorists to travel over a four-lane highspeed highway for the distance of approximately seven and one-half (7½) miles without traffic lights or street intersections. The work undertaken jointly by the three bodies will have solved the traffic problem through the Borough of Portland and through the Delaware Water Gap.

While it is impossible to set the time of completion for the three structures due to economic and weather conditions it is anticipated that the construction of the Milford-Montague Bridge and the Portland-Columbia Bridge will be far enough advanced on August 1, 1953, to permit them to be opened to the public. The opening of the Delaware Water Gap Bridge to the public is not anticipated until about November 1, 1953.

Confronted with ever-increasing traffic between the two States as will be noted elsewhere in this report, the Commission and its engineers are doing everything within their power to insure the opening of the three structures at the earliest possible date thereby relieving the public of being obligated to use the present horse and buggy facilities over the Delaware River at Delaware, N. J., Portland and Milford, Pa.

PORTLAND, PENNSYLVANIA-COLUMBIA, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

Discounting unforeseen developments the new Portland-Columbia Bridge and its approaches should be opened to the public August 1, 1953.

Three stages of a means of crossing the Delaware River at this point will have been completed, namely the old ferries, a flat bottom affair moved by poling or guided by a cable across the river; the wooden-covered bridge common in the 1800-1900 period to the Delaware River and the new modern steel-concrete structure.

The present wooden-covered bridge, the last remaining structure of its kind across the Delaware River will be closed to vehicular traffic on the day the new steel and concrete structure is opened for public use. The wooden bridge will be maintained as a pedestrian crossing so long as it is deemed safe for its intended purpose and so long as it does not present a hazard to other facilities of the Commission.

Since the river crossing at Portland is the subject it will be of interest to note that the original ferry between Pennsylvania and New Jersey was known as Dill's Ferry and prior to the incorporation of Portland into a borough, October 21, 1876, the location was known as the Village of Dill's Ferry. The ferry was located north of the present covered bridge and it is believed south of the present Lehigh and New England Railroad Bridge. While Mr. Dill appears to have captured the name of the ferry, it is of record that a Mr. Smith actually owned the ferry and that Mr. Dill was the ferryman, the year around 1780. It is also of record thtt the ferry in so far as the people of New Jersey were concerned was known as the Goodwin's Ferry. It is also of interest to note that Columbia was originally known as Kirkbrides. The present settlement of Columbia was laid out in the year 1813. The ferry ceased to operate when the present wooden bridge was opened to the public in 1869. Other ferries existing in the vicinity will be reviewed in the Delaware Water Gap Bridge report.

People in the vicinity of Portland and Columbia apparently were confronted with traffic problems back in the 1800's. It is found in the records that a corporation was formed in what was known as the Columbia Glass Manufactory designated as The President, Manager and Company. The corporation was set up in business for the purpose of building a bridge by an act of the New Jersey Legislature on February 5, 1816, and by similar authority on the part of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on March 16, 1816. Economic conditions interfered with the ambitions of the corporation.

Subsequent charters extended the time for the construction of a bridge. The construction of a bridge failed to materialize for one reason or another. A new company was later formed known as the Columbia-Delaware Bridge Company chartered in New Jersey on March 7, 1839, and in Pennsylvania on June 24, 1839. The present bridge piers and abutments were built in 1839 and success of building a bridge across the Delaware seemed assured; however, work was suspended, unaccounted for according to the Commission's records, and not resumed until 1868. The work of building the bridge was then completed and the structure opened to traffic in 1869. The crossing was operated as a toll crossing until June 13, 1927, on which day the Commission paid the Columbia-Delaware Bridge Company $50,000 for its structure and land and the collection of tolls ceased.

Johnson, Drake & Piper, Inc., New York City, contractors for the superstructure of the new bridge started operations in October, 1951, and have completed the major part of the work under their contract.

The superstructure consists of two abutments and nine piers. Four of the piers are in the river; two are located at approximately the shore line of the river and the remainder are located between the Pennsylvania shore line and Pennsylvania abutment. The abutments and piers are built of reinforced concrete. Piers subject to damage by floods and ice in the river have been faced with granite. Minimum clearance between the top of the piers and the crest of the flood of 1903, highest of record, is 16'.

There were no unusual problems involved in the construction of the abutments and piers and excepting for delays on account of floods in the river, the work progressed according to schedule.

The superstructure is a plate girder structure 1,306 feet long, composed of eight spans, 147'6" long and two spans 63'4" long. The superstructure will carry a roadway 25' in width and one sidewalk 5' in width. The substructure and superstructure have been designed to provide for the construction of a companion structure immediately north of the structure being constructed. When the volume of traffic warrants the construction of the companion structure, the two structures will act as a unit, separated by a medial strip between the two roadways, thus becoming a

structure similar to the one now being constructed at the Delaware Water Gap.

The Bethlehem Steel Company fabricated the steel for the superstructure and started erection of the steel at the Pennsylvania abutment on December 20, 1952. The company's schedule of operations calls for the completion of their work on or about March 1, 1953.

S. J. Groves and Sons Company, contractors for the Portland Approach started operations on June 30, 1952. Their schedule calls for completion of the approach work including the toll plaza and toll booth foundations on or about May 9, 1953. The approach area has been cleared and approximately seventy per cent of the grading has been completed. A major part of the drainage system has been installed. Paving operations will get underway in early spring.

The completed approach will enable through traffic to by-pass part of the Borough of Portland and eliminate a dangerous section of highway in the borough. Through traffic between Pennsylvania and New Jersey will no longer use the borough streets. The Pennsylvania Approach and toll plaza have been so designed as to fit in with the proposed construction of a companion structure across the river.

The New Jersey Approach through Columbia is being constructed by S. J. Groves and Sons Company. Operations were started on October 6, 1952, and will be completed under present progress schedules on or about July 1, 1953.

The New Jersey Approach, because of its connections to the existing New Jersey State Highways, is spread out over a much larger area than the Pennsylvania Approach. The approach has been designed to remove all through north and south-bound traffic from the streets of Columbia. The approach design provided for the construction of two overpasses affording a complete separation of north and south-bound traffic from east and west-bound traffic. The existing bridge over Paulins Kill will be widened to provide a four-lane highway connection to New Jersey Route No. 8 south of Columbia.

The Commission's main approach highway extends from a point 900′ south of the Paulins Kill Bridge to the southerly right-of-way line of the Lehigh and New England Railroad, a distance of 4,000′. The approach and approach highway under construction as a unit is made up of three principal components, the two overpasses mentioned above with connecting ramps and the through north and south highway with connecting ramps.

The approach contractor has completed a major part of the earth work and drainage system. The two overpasses are under construction and the foundations for abutments and piers involved in Paulins Kill Bridge are being placed. In all, twenty-seven per cent of the contract has been completed since operations started.

The New Jersey State Highway Department is constructing a Freeway between Columbia and the Delaware Water Gap providing through traffic with a continuous four-lane highway from the southerly limits of the Commission's approach in Columbia to the new Delaware Water Gap Bridge.

It is expected that the Commission's project will have advanced to a point by August 1, 1953, that traffic can be routed over the new structure, the third stage in transportation facilities over the Delaware River between Portland and Columbia.

DELAWARE WATER GAP BRIDGE

The Delaware Water Gap Bridge is the largest and the longest of the three Delaware River bridges presently being constructed by the Commission. It is the first highway structure ever to span the river in the Water Gap or in the immediate vicinity of the Water Gap. However, we do find of record that a number of ferries were operated between New Jersey and Pennsylvania north and south of the location of the new bridge and are here recorded for the historical value they play in transportation across the Delaware River.

At Slateford, Pa., a small community south of the Water Gap, a George Decker was granted a charter by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on February 12, 1856, to operate a ferry between Slateford, Pa., and Knowlton Township, Warren County, New Jersey. The records indicate that in addition to local traffic, Decker used his ferry as a means of moving slate from New Jersey to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company siding at Slateford. Records of the activities of this ferry are meager and apparently the ferry did not play a major role in vehicular or pedestrian transportation between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In the immediate vicinity of the New Jersey Approach to the new Water Gap Bridge we find that a ferry was operated by Jacob Decker and his son. The ferry was operated between what is still known as Dunnfield, Pahaquarry Township, Warren County, New Jersey, to Smithfield Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. It was operated for a time by a John Zimmerman. The ferry was operated before there was a road through the Gap on the Pennsylvania side of the river. It was not until 1798 that Anthony Dutot, the founder of the Delaware Water Gap, originally called Dutotsberg, built a trail through the Gap which was later widened and functioned as a toll road. This in 1800. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company laid their tracks through the Water Gap on or about 1853, and the original road built by Dutot was changed to the location of the present highway. The records indicate this ferry was abandoned about 1888.

North of the Gap and above the old New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Bridge the records list a private ferry started about 1882 by one Adam Transue. The ferry at one time was operated by the Karamac Hotel Company.

The Shawnee Ferry was started around 1760 and known as Old Shoemaker's Ferry, also known for some time as the Brotzman Ferry. For years it was owned and operated by Charles Walker and known as Walker's Ferry. In 1903 it was taken over by Mr. Charles Worthington and operated between the two States as a private ferry. There is no record of any ferry operating at the present time in the vicinity of the Delaware Water Gap.

Johnson, Drake & Piper, Inc., of New York City, are building the substructure of the new river crossing. Operations were started in October, 1951. The scheduled completion date in accordance with the contract time is May 16, 1953. It is anticipated that the contractor will complete the work ahead of schedule.

The bridge is divided into two independent structures

referred to as the east bridge and the west bridge. The substructure contract included the construction of the Pennsylvania abutment, a combined structure common to both the east and west bridges, the construction of 15 intermediate piers for the east bridge and the construction of 16 intermediate piers for the west bridge. The New Jersey abutments are separate structures one for the east bridge and one for the west bridge. The abutments are connected by a retaining wall along the center line of the two structures.

The abutments are constructed on spread footings of reinforced concrete. The piers between the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shore lines are constructed of reinforced concrete faced with granite as a protection against damage by floods and ice conditions in the river. A number of the piers are constructed on spreal footings; others are supported on steel H piles. During the course of constructing the piers, subsurface conditions developed in the field which necessitated substituting steel bearing piles for the spread footings and also necessitated in a number of cases increasing to a considerable extent the length of the H piles above the original design.

The substructure is composed of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey abutments and 31 piers, 26 of which are between the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shore lines. Two of the remaining piers are between the New Jersey shore line and the New Jersey abutments and three piers are between the tracks of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania abutment.

A comparison of the width of the river and the distance between the Pennsylvania and New Jersey abutments of the three structures being constructed at Portland-Columbia, Milford-Montague and Delaware Water Gap is offered to illustrate the size of the Water Gap Bridge in relation to the size of the other two bridges.

The normal width of the Delaware River between Portland and Columbia at the site of the existing wooden bridge is 600′ and the distance between the Pennsylvania and New Jersey abutment is 773′. The width of the Delaware River at the site of the present Milford-Montague Bridge is 350′ and the distance between the Pennsylvania and New Jersey abutments is 530′. The width of the Delaware River at the Delaware Water Gap from shore to shore including the island between the river channels measured along the center line of the new bridge is 1,800′, and the average distance between the east and west abutments in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is 2,431′.

The superstructure of the bridge is a deck plate girder structure. The west bridge is composed of 17 spans and the east bridge is composed of 16 spans. Continuous girders will be carried over the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The twelve river spans of both the east and west bridge are 147′6″ long, the two New Jersey shore spans are 146′6″ long and the Pennsylvania shore spans vary in length from 63′4″ to 190′. The superstructure is being fabricated and erected by the Bethlehem Steel Company. Erection of the steel is scheduled to begin in February, 1953 and to be completed on or about June 25, 1953. The roadway decking of the structure together with parapets and sidewalks will follow the steel erection, the completion of which will offer a vehicular crossing of the river at this location for the first time in history.

The Pennsylvania Approach, including the toll plaza and toll booth foundations, is being constructed by George M. Brewster & Son Company. Operations were started on September 15, 1952, and the entire job was scheduled for completion under the terms of the contract on or about October 19, 1953. Favorable weather conditions have enabled the contractor to carry on operations without delays to such an extent that the scheduled time for completion of the work has been set for July 1, 1953.

Since operations were started the contractor has completed a major part of the earth work and part of the drainage system. If weather conditions continue through the early part of 1953 as existed during the latter part of 1952 the paving of the approach and the toll plaza will get underway the latter part of April, 1953. Progress charts show that forty per cent of the entire contract was completed between September 15 and December 31, 1952.

The Pennsylvania Approach to the bridge is 722′ long. The northerly end of the approach for a distance of 330′ provides for eight lanes of traffic, including seven toll booths. South of the toll booths the approach tapers from eight lanes to four lanes at the Pennsylvania abutment.

The New Jersey Approach is being constructed by S. J. Groves & Sons Company. Operations were started on November 11, 1952. Clearing of the site is about completed and grading of the approach has been carried on continuously since the beginning of operations. As in the case of the Pennsylvania Approach, favorable weather conditions have enabled the contractor to complete part of the work ahead of scheduled time. Although the contract period of completing the construction of the approach runs until November 23, 1953, the contractor has scheduled completion of the work on or about September 1, 1953, and with favorable weather conditions there is no question but what the date of completion can be advanced. Between the beginning of operations and the end of the year eleven per cent of the contract was completed.

The approach is approximately 2,000′ long, composed of the main highway extending from the New Jersey Freeway to the New Jersey abutment of the Commission's new Water Gap Bridge. Provisions have been made for the construction of on and off ramps to the main highway for local traffic and the construction of a service road parallel to the river to serve local as well as through traffic between points north of the Water Gap Bridge and an interchange being constructed south of Dunnfield Creek as part of the New Jersey Freeway.

MILFORD, PENNSYLVANIA-MONTAGUE, NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

The Milford, Pa.-Montague, N. J. Bridge, the smallest of the three projects being constructed by the Commission, by no stretch of the imagination has become a stepchild. The bridge connecting two U. S. Highways, 209 in Pennsylvania and 206 in New Jersey, is a vital link between the two States and the economic backbone of the Milford-Montague traffic shed. From the standpoint of providing a modern means of crossing the Delaware River, it ranks in the same class as the Commission's other operations at Portland-Columbia and the Delaware

Water Gap. Replacing a bridge having a roadway width of but thirteen feet eleven inches (13'11"), the new steel and concrete structure with a roadway twenty-four feet (24'0") wide, will provide piece of mind and security against car damage to the thousands who travel between the two States.

Like many communities along the Delaware River, Milford and Montague had its ferry as the first stage of transportation across the Delaware River. The original ferry at this location was founded and operated by the three Wells brothers, and the community was known as Wells' Ferry. The roadway leading to the ferry on the New Jersey side still exists and runs parallel to the present New Jersey Approach terminating at a point several hundred feet north of the present highway bridge. Records indicate the ferry was established prior to or during the Revolutionary War. The ferry was discontinued in 1836 because of the opening of a bridge over the river erected at the same location as the existing bridge. Operation of the ferry was again restored in 1841, the bridge having been destroyed by a flood. The ferry was again operated from 1846 to 1869 and again was operated for a period in 1888 to 1889.

As seemed to be the case in most instances along the river the ferries did not provide the service demanded by the traveling public and again we find the old wooden covered bridge replacing the ferry. In this particular instance a company was formed known as the President, Manager and Company for Erecting a Bridge over the Delaware River near Milford, Pa. The company was incorporated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on March 12, 1804. It is apparent from the records that building the bridge across the river in 1804 possessed some of the problems which exist today as the bridge was never built under the grant of the original charter. A second charter was granted to the company by the State of New Jersey in January, 1814, and by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in March of the same year. The company did not exercise their rights and again a bridge was not constructed. Finally, in 1836, the river was spanned by a wooden structure 531' long, the length of the bridge being the same as the length of the present bridge. The structure was damaged by a flood in 1846. It was rebuilt in 1869 and again was washed away by a flood in 1888. Iron bridges began to take the place of wooden structures and in 1889 the present iron bridge was erected and has carried traffic between the two States for the past 63 years.

The Commission purchased the structure on April 25, 1922, at a price of $31,500 and the collection of tolls ceased on the same day. The present structure will be closed to all traffic on the day the new bridge is opened, and thereafter, will be demolished, the end of the second stage of transportation across the Delaware River and the beginning of the third at this location.

Johnson, Drake & Piper, Inc., of New York City, were awarded a contract by the Commission on September 24, 1951, to build the piers and abutments for the new bridge. There were no unusual construction problems involved in this work and the contractor has completed the two abutments and three piers for the new bridge. One of the three piers is in the river; the other two are located at the shore lines. All three piers are built of reinforced concrete and faced with granite as a protection against damage by boods and severe ice flows in the river. Two abutments are constructed of reinforced concrete. The substructure was designed to carry a high-level structure. The elevation of the bridge seats of the piers is 76' above normal low-water mark.

The Bethlehem Steel Company is under contract to furnish and erect the steel superstructure. The Company is scheduled to start erection of the steel on or about January 19, 1953, and to complete the erection on or about May 15, 1953. Upon the completion of the steel erection a separate contractor will place the concrete deck and sidewalks on the superstructure, thereby, affording passage between the two States.

The steel superstructure is a continuous truss design dictated by river conditions and the topography of the country at and adjacent to the location of the facility.

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Approaches are being constructed by A. L. Rake and Son associated with H. Litts and Charles Frank, of East Stroudsburg, Pa. Construction of the Pennsylvania Approach was started August 12, 1952, and as of the first of the year the contractors have completed clearing the right-of-way, the major part of the grading and the drainage system. Scheduled completion of the entire approach including the toll plaza and toll booth islands is set for June 16, 1953. As of December 31, the contractors had completed thirty-one per cent of their contract.

The New Jersey Approach did not get started until October 20, 1952. The right-of-way has been cleared, a considerable amount of grading has been completed and part of the drainage system has been installed. Open weather has enabled the contractor to carry on part of the work which had been originally scheduled to be done in the spring of 1953. Progress reports show that seventeen per cent of this approach has been completed.

The contractors, the consulting engineers and the engineers of the Commission are making every effort to open the entire project not later than August 1, 1953, in order to provide much needed relief for the motorist traveling between metropolitan New York and the Milford-Port Jervis recreation centers

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1952

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
Certified Public Accountants
Philadelphia Office

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission,
Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

We have examined the balance sheet of the

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission—
Toll Bridges

as of December 31, 1952, and the related statements of income and surplus for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet, statements of income and surplus and supporting schedules,

when read in conjunction with the notes to financial statements, present fairly the financial position of the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission in respect to its toll bridges in operation and other toll bridge projects proposed or under construction at December 31, 1952, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

Philadelphia, Penna.,
February 25, 1953.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION TOLL BRIDGES

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1952

ASSETS	Cash	Investment Securities	Totals
Current:			
Cash on hand and deposits in bank and investment securities:			
Construction Funds:			
For improvements to the Easton Approach of the Easton-Phillipsburg Toll Bridge and construction of the Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge:			
Cash on hand and deposits in bank	$224,368.48		
United States Treasury Savings Notes at redemption value		$1,233,950.00	$1,458,318.48
For construction of toll bridges at Delaware Water Gap, Portland-Columbia and Milford-Montague:			
Cash on deposit in bank	274,443.41		
United States Treasury Savings Notes at redemption value and Treasury Notes at cost and accrued interest thereon		9,664,385.62	9,938,829.03
	$498,811.89	$10,898,335.62	$11,397,147.51
Sinking Fund:			
Bond Service Account, cash on deposit in bank	127,076.33		127,076.33
Interest Reserve Account:			
Cash on deposit in bank	31,074.33		
United States Treasury Savings Notes at redemption value, and United States Treasury Notes at cost and accrued interest thereon		1,327,510.67	1,358,585.00
Bond Redemption Account, cash on deposit in bank	80,568.71		80,568.71
	$238,719.37	$1,327,510.67	$1,566,230.04
Revenue Funds:			
Operating accounts, cash on hand and deposits in bank	154,813.28		154,813.28
Reserve Maintenance Fund:			
Cash on deposit in bank	196,572.73		
United States Treasury Savings Notes at redemption value		51,210.00	247,782.73
	$351,386.01	$51,210.00	$402,596.01
Total cash and investments	$1,088,917.27	$12,277,056.29	$13,365,973.56
Accounts receivable for tolls			1,436.40
Reserve Maintenance Fund—prepaid and deferred charges			39,121.26
Total current assets			$13,406,531.22
Bridge property at cost:			
Easton-Phillipsburg Toll Bridge:			
Land, bridge structure, approaches and buildings		2,708,966.24	
Improvements to the Easton Approach		3,318,845.65	
		6,027,811.89	
Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge		9,687,193.53	
		15,715,005.42	
Toll bridges under construction:			
Delaware Water Gap Bridge	$3,278,433.72		
Portland-Columbia Bridge	1,671,585.92		
Milford-Montague Bridge	981,469.13		
		5,931,498.77	
			21,646,504.19
			$35,053,035.41

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DELAWARE RIVER JOINT TOLL BRIDGE COMMISSION TOLL BRIDGES—Continued.

LIABILITIES

Current:		
Accounts payable, vendors and others:		
For bridge construction work	$1,202,950.70	
For operating expenses (including $175 applicable to Reserve Maintenance Fund)	16,735.19	$1,219,685.89
Accrued accounts:		
Interest on bonds	113,215.42	
Other expenses	375.44	113,590.86
Unredeemed toll tickets		21,134.65
Total current liabilities		1,354,411.40
Reserve for extraordinary repairs and maintenance and other contingencies		286,728.99
Bridge revenue bonds:		
2.30% bridge revenue bonds, Series A, dated November 1, 1949, due November 1, 1984, redeemable in whole not earlier than November 1, 1953, at a premium of 4% to November 1, 1958, and at lesser rates to November 1, 1973, or redeemable in part not earlier than November 1, 1953, at a premium of 3% to November 1, 1958, and at lesser rates to November 1, 1973	14,500,000.00	
Less purchased and retired	215,000.00	
	$14,285,000.00	
2.35% bridge revenue bonds, Series B, dated May 1, 1951, due November 1, 1984, redeemable in whole not earlier than November 1, 1954, at a premium of 4% to November 1, 1958, and at lesser rates to November 1, 1973, or redeemable in part not earlier than November 1, 1954, at a premium of 3% to November 1, 1958, and at lesser rates to November 1, 1973	15,000,000.00	
Less purchased and retired	75,000.00	
	$14,925,000.00	
		29,210,000.00
Surplus, as annexed		4,201,895.02
		$35,053,035.41

See accompanying notes to financial statements

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1952

Balance, January 1, 1952			$3,685,167.09
Proceeds from sales of equipment			1,625.50
Adjustment of bridge property costs, as follows:			
Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge:			
Toll collection and other equipment previously written off or charged to income, restored to surplus	$63,303.39		
Discount on issuance of 4.50% term bonds in 1936, previously written off, restored to surplus	117,500.00	$180,803.39	
Trenton-Morrisville Bridge:			
Equipment charged to income in prior year, restored to surplus		1,174.25	
		181,977.64	
Deduct:			
Improvements to Easton Approach:			
Income received or receivable to January 1, 1952, on investment of related construction funds, credited to cost of construction		17,940.84	164,036.80
			3,850,829.39
Adjustment of reserve for extraordinary repairs, etc., for amount of unexpended appropriations from Revenue Fund, since January 1, 1950, to bring account into agreement with net balances in Reserve Maintenance Fund			200,155.74
			3,650,673.65
Income, as annexed, for the three-month periods ended:			
March 31, 1952		123,311.20	
June 30, 1952		154,532.12	
September 30, 1952		155,543.19	
December 31, 1952		117,834.86	551,221.37
Balance, December 31, 1952			$4,201,895.02

STATEMENT OF INCOME

EASTON-PHILLIPSBURG TOLL BRIDGE AND TRENTON-MORRISVILLE TOL BRIDGE *

	Year Ended December 31, 1952	December 31,* 1952	Three Months Ended September 30, 1952	June 30, 1952	March 31 1952
Operating revenue	$917,335.04	$253,342.35	$241,018.80	$225,035.70	$197,938.19
Operating and maintenance expenses	175,576.15	64,949.10	45,106.96	33,111.89	32,408.20
Administrative expenses	102,303.73	31,173.90	24,278.82	22,128.27	24,722.74
Gross income	$277,879.88	$96,123.00	$69,385.78	$55,240.16	$57,130.94
Income from investments, rentals and other miscellaneous income	639,455.16	157,219.35	171,633.02	169,795.54	140,807.25
Income available to the sinking and reserve maintenance funds	24,670.70	2,891.49	7,206.88	7,265.08	7,307.25
Interest on bonds payable from sinking fund and premium and expenses on bonds retired, exclusive of interest payable from construction funds on $10,500,000 of funded indebtedness allocated to the construction of the Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge to December 1, 1952, and $14,925,000 of funded debt allocated to other toll bridge projects	664,125.86	160,110.84	178,839.90	177,060.62	148,114.50
Balance of income transferred to surplus, available to the sinking and reserve maintenance funds	112,904.49	42,275.98	23,296.71	22,528.50	24,803.30
	$551,221.37	$117,834.86	$155,543.19	$154,532.12	$123,311.20

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

* Includes operating revenue and expense of the Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge which was officially opened for traffic on December 1, 1952.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

No provision has been made in the accompanying statements for depreciation of the Easton-Phillipsburg or the Trenton-Morrisville Bridge structures and buildings (the two toll facilities in operation at December 31, 1952). However, under the requirements of the Trust Indenture, deposits have been made to the Reserve Maintenance Fund in accordance with the recommendation of the Consulting Engineers.

Counsel has advised that the income resulting from the operations of the two toll bridges is not subject to Federal or State taxes on income.

The interest on bonds payable from the sinking fund as shown on the annexed statement of income is exclusive of interest payable from construction funds on $10,500,000 of funded debt, Series A bonds allocated to the construction of the Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge to December 1, 1952 (the official date of opening of that bridge), and on $15,000,000 funded debt, Series B bonds (net of $75,000 bonds purchased and retired from surplus income), allocated to the construction of toll bridges at Delaware Water Gap, Portland-Columbia and Milford-Montague.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC AND REVENUE FROM REVENUE-PRODUCING VEHICLES USING THE EASTON-PHILLIPSBURG TOLL BRIDGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1952, AND THE TRENTON-MORRISVILLE TOLL BRIDGE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1952

Classification	Toll Rates		Easton		Trenton	
	Easton	Trenton	Number of Vehicles	Revenue	Number of Vehicles	Revenue
1. Passenger cars, 2½-ton trucks or less, etc.	$.10	$.15	1,866,267	$186,626.70	51,047	$7,657.05
2. Passenger cars, commutation tickets	.05	.10	575,225	28,761.25	15,151	1,515.10
3. Buses	.50	.30	38,214	19,107.00	30	9.00
4. Two-axle trucks, 2½ to 4½ tons	.15	.20	16,024	2,403.60	352	70.40
5. Two-axle trucks, over 4½ tons to 7½ tons	.25	.25	49,953	12,488.25	154	38.50
6. Buses under a guaranteed number of crossings at a fixed annual rate	....	....	128,278	11,895.84	.....	.....
7. Two-axle trucks over 7½ tons	1.00	.30	56,446	56,446.00	264	79.20
8. Three-axle trucks over 7½ tons	1.00	.40	420,512	420,512.00	526	210.40
9. Four-axle trucks over 7½ tons	1.00	.40	163,778	163,778.00	162	64.80
9A. Unusual vehicles, tolls based on tonnage, plus $1.00 inspection fee; trucks and trailers carrying unusually heavy loads, and vehicles with more than four axles, 10 cents per ton up to and including 20 tons, and 20 cents per ton for each ton in excess of 20 tons gross weight	....	....	1,065	4,307.00	63	271.30
			3,315,762	906,325.64	67,749	9,915.75
Portion of liability for unredeemed toll tickets at December 31, 1952, taken into income, and other adjustments during the current year				605.40		488.25
Revenue for the periods				$906,931.04		$10,404.00
Combined					$917,335.04	

REVENUE FUND

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENT

For the Year Ended December 31, 1952

January 1, 1952, balance		$127,892.50
RECEIPTS		
Toll revenue	$923,935.25	
Rentals	150.00	
Interest on savings account	627.50	
Miscellaneous (including $1,625.50 from sales of equipment credited to surplus)	1,671.38	
		926,384.13
		1,054,276.63
DISBURSEMENTS		
Sundry operating, maintenance, and administrative expenses of the Easton-Phillipsburg and Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge		266,837.74
		787,438.89
Transfers to other funds:		
Reserve Maintenance Fund	178,000.00	
Sinking Fund:		
Bond Service Account- (for bond interest) $127,226.90		
Interest Reserve Account 133,068.41		
Bond Redemption Account 194,330.30		
	454,625.61	
		632,625.61
Balance, December 31, 1952:		
First-Mechanics National Bank of Trenton, Trustee	96,903.80	
Local depository banks	52,867.81	
Trenton facility account	1,853.20	
Revolving Fund—cash on deposit in bank	2,298.47	
Office cash fund	890.00	
		$154,813.28

RESERVE MAINTENANCE FUND

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1952

January 1, 1952, balance		$121,161.65
RECEIPTS		
Transfers from Revenue Fund		178,000.00
		299,161.65
DISBURSEMENTS		
Principal and accrued interest on investment securities purchased	$51,210.00	
Real estate purchase, grading and improvements	13,329.31	
Improvements to Phillipsburg Administration Building	2,087.00	
Equipment, repairs to equipment and other expenditures properly chargeable to fund	35,962.61	
		102,588.92
Balance, December 31, 1952, on deposit with trustee		$196,572.73

CONSTRUCTION FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EASTON APPROACH OF THE EASTON-PHILLIPSBURG TOLL BRIDGE

Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements to December 31, 1952

RECEIPTS

Unexpended balance of proceeds of bonds issued 1936-40 for the construction of the Easton-Phillipsburg Toll Bridge			$5,740.18
Proceeds of 1¾% bond anticipation notes dated November 1, 1949, redeemed October 6, 1950, allocated for improvements to the Easton Approach, redeemed October 6, 1950, from proceeds of 2.30% bridge revenue bonds, Series A, issued September 20, 1950			3,300,000.00
			3,305,740.18

DISBURSEMENTS

Expenditures for construction work and costs of properties purchased for the approach, including engineering, legal and other miscellaneous costs		*$3,119,593.14	
Premium paid on bond anticipation notes redeemed	$33,000.00		
Less premium received on $3,300,000—2.30% bridge revenue bonds, Series A, issued September 20, 1950, to redeem the foregoing notes	5,940.00	27,060.00	
		3,146,653.14	
Interest received on $1,100,000 principal amount of United States Treasury Savings Notes, Series D, redeemed	19,490.00		
Less repayment to Revenue Fund for accrued interest advanced therefrom at date of purchase	929.16	18,560.84	
		3,128,092.30	
Due from other construction funds for construction expenditures during month of December, 1952		2,175.70	
		3,130,268.00	
Funds temporarily invested in $100,000 United States Treasury Savings Notes, Series D, 1953		100,000.00	3,230,268.00
Balance, December 31, 1952, on deposit with Trustee			$75,472.18

* Excludes preliminary costs paid from revenue funds.

TRENTON-MORRISVILLE TOLL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION FUND

Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements to December 31, 1952

RECEIPTS

Proceeds of 1¾% bond anticipation notes March 1, 1950, redeemed October 6, 1950			$2,000,000.00
Principal amount of 2.30% bridge revenue, Series A Bonds sold September 20, 1950, allocated to the construction of the Trenton-Morrisville Toll Bridge		$10,500,000.00	
Less principal of bond anticipation notes retired		2,000,000.00	8,500,000.00
			10,500,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Expenditures for construction, including cost of properties for bridge approaches,engineering and legal expenses, and other miscellaneous costs		*8,841,121.59	
Interest and premium on funded debt—notes and bonds to October 31, 1952		522,312.49	
		9,363,434.08	
Less interest received on $10,900,000 principal amount of United States Treasury, Series A and D, Savings Notes redeemed, net of accrued interest paid on purchase of $4,000,000 in United States Treasury savings Notes due May 15, 1954		110,527.72	
		9,252,906.36	
Deduct amount due Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge Construction Fund— Easton Approach improvements, for expenditures during month of December, 1952, included in the foregoing construction costs		1,802.66	
		9,251,103.70	
Funds temporarily invested in $1,100,000 United States Treasury Savings Notes, Series A, 1954		1,100,000.00	10,351,103.70
Balance, December 31, 1952, on deposit with Trustee			$148,896.30

* Excludes preliminary cost paid from revenue funds.

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR TOLL BRIDGES UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT DELAWARE WATER GAP, PORTLAND-COLUMBIA AND MILFORD-MONTAGUE

CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS TO DECEMBER 31, 1952

RECEIPTS		
Principal amount of 2.35% bridge revenue bonds, Series B, dated May 1, 1951, due November 1, 1984, sold October 10, 1951, to provide funds for the construction of toll bridge at Delaware Water Gap, Portland-Columbia and Milford-Montague		$15,000,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Expenditures for construction, including preliminary costs for surveys, etc., and engineering fees and expenses, and financing expenses	$5,008,791.17	
Interest on funded debt paid from proceeds of bonds issued for period from October 10, 1951, the date of sale to October 31, 1952, net of $78,750 premium received on bonds sold	293,984.49	
	5,302,775.66	
Less interest received on investments in United States Treasury securities	66,846.03	
	5,235,929.63	
Deduct amount due Easton-Phillipsburg Bridge Approach Construction Fund for expenditures therefrom for the month of December, 1952, included in the foregoing construction costs	373.04	
	$5,235,556.59	
Funds temporarily invested in United States Treasury securities:		
$690,000 2⅛% Notes, Series A	690,000.00	
8,800,000 Savings Notes, Series A	8,800,000.00	
	$9,490,000.00	
		14,725,556.59
Balance, December 31, 1952, on deposit with Trustee		$274,443.41

SINKING FUND—BOND SERVICE ACCOUNT

Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Year Ended December 31, 1952

January 1, 1952, balance		$191,000.00
RECEIPTS		
Transfers from other funds for interest requirements on funded debt:		
Revenue Fund	$127,226.90	
Construction Fund—Trenton-Morrisville Bridge	201,250.00	
Construction Fund—Delaware Water Gap, Portland-Columbia and Milford Montague Bridges	292,442.83	
		620,919.73
		811,919.73
DISBURSEMENTS		
For interest paid on:		
$14,285,000 Series A 2.30% bridge revenue bonds, one year	331,916.25	
14,925,000 Series B 2.35% bridge revenue bonds, one year	351,192.82	
(Both inclusive of payments to date of purchase on bonds purchased for retirement)		
	683,109.07	
Transfer to Sinking Fund:		
Bond Redemption Account	1,734.33	
		684,843.40
Balance, December 31, 1952, on deposit with Trustee		$127,076.33

SINKING FUND—INTEREST RESERVE ACCOUNT

SUMMARY OR CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1952

January 1, 1952, balance		$2,929.09
RECEIPTS		
Principal and accrued interest on investment securities sold	$51,210.00	
Interest received on investment securities	6,618.04	
Transferred from Revenue Fund	133,068.41	
		190,896.45
		193,825.54
DISBURSEMENTS		
Principal and accrued interest on investment securities purchased	150,672.17	
Transferred to Sinking Fund:		
Bond Redemption Account	12,079.04	
		162,751.21
Balance, December 31, 1952, on deposit with Trustee		$31,074.33

SINKING FUND—BOND REDEMPTION ACCOUNT

Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Year Ended December 31, 1952

January 1, 1952, balance			$24,445.46
RECEIPTS			
Principal and accrued interest on investment securities sold		$141,167.00	
Transferred from other funds:			
Revenue Fund	$194,330.30		
Sinking Fund—Bond Service Account	1,734.33		
Sinking Fund—Interest Reserve Account	12,079.04		
		208,143.67	
			349,310.67
			373,756.13
DISBURSEMENT			
Purchase of outstanding bridge revenue bonds for retirement:			
$215,000 principal amount of Series A bonds		217,124.92	
75,000 principal amount of Series B bonds		76,062.50	
			293,187.42
Balance, December 31, 1952, on deposit with Trustee			$80,568.71

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

HEALTH SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT—AUGUST 1951 TO AUGUST 1952

Total number of treatments to State Employees	5063
Total number of treatments to State Senators and State Representatives	139
Total number of treatments to Non-State Patients	145
Total	5347

133—Patients referred to Private Physicians.

55—Accidents reported to State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

ESTHER D. FEISER
Esther D. Feiser, R.N.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

HEALTH SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT—AUGUST 1951 TO AUGUST 1952

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
Blood Pressure Checked	32	50	34	21	26	55	36	51	50	52	40	47	494
Burns	2	4	7	2	3	4	5	3	8	5	17	2	62
Colds & Sorethroats	77	100	126	115	124	190	261	120	112	78	63	42	1408
Dermatitis	6	2	9	3	3	4	4	3	5	16	11	13	79
Dysmenorrhea	11	7	10	12	4	21	14	10	19	9	24	8	149
Earaches	8			2			3	3	4	8	5	4	37
Epistaxis					3		1		5			1	10
Eyes													
(Foreign Body)	15	13	16	11	3	18	14	15	17	13	12	8	155
(Conjunctivitis)	25	20	28	13	6	22	20	24	20	31	35	21	265
Fractures			1			1	1						3
Gastro-Intestinal disturbance	47	46	47	39	38	60	36	43	42	43	51	49	541
Headaches	27	34	21	24	21	27	24	21	25	23	47	28	322
Herpes	3	7	14	10	4	8	5	6	7	2	8	8	82
Infection (Skin)	10	14	9	10		16	8	8	9	12	12	11	119
Injections & Inoculations (Hay fever)	6							5	14	14	13	12	64
Physicians ordered													
(Liver Extract)	5	5	4	5	4	5	6	6	4	4	4	4	56
(Special Rx.)	13	13	3	1	5	18	14	7	4	8	7		93
Insect-bites	6										4	8	18
Nervousness	14	11	12	9	24	16	6	20	9	21	11	18	171
Pains (Rheumatoid-Etc.)	10	11	26	7	8	8	14	10	14	11	22	18	159
Redressings	64	50	62	27	22	43	48	34	48	50	61	57	566
Splinters-removed	7	4	10	7	6	3	6	4	5	8	8	5	73
Sprains	7	9	10	12	11	9	3	5	9	8	12	6	101
Wounds (All Types)	43	37	29	23	25	25	19	25	22	17	38	17	320
Monthly — Total	438	437	478	353	340	553	548	423	452	433	505	387	5347

GENERAL REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
1951-1953

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
Room 450, Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January 1953

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

There is submitted herewith the General Report of the Joint State Government Commission.

The General Report presents a brief summary of the Commission's work for the 1953 Session, and is designed to serve as a reference guide for the members of the General Assembly. It is divided into five parts. Parts I to III deal with findings in connection with studies undertaken at the direction of the General Assembly. Where findings of fact eventuated in Commission recommendations, the proposed policies are outlined. Part IV deals with the truck weight study, suggested by the Governor, and initiated by the Commission under authority granted by the Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084. Because lack of time since the adjournment of the last session on December 22, 1951, and the extensive use of Commission facilities in the truck inquiry, not all of the projects listed in House Concurrent Resolution No. 77 (December 18, 1951) have been intensively studied. Part V presents a listing of the membership of Joint State Government Commission and the subcommittees created by the Commission in accordance with the Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, and the administrative and technical staff of the Commission.

Specific Commission recommendations are embodied in bills drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau. These drafts will be submitted for the review, consideration, and action of the General Assembly.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittees and the Legislative Reference Bureau is gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission stands ready to render such service as the General Assembly and its standing committees may direct.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January, 1953

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I Studies Directed by Concurrent Resolution
Available Information Relating to Underground Water Supply
Feasibility of Establishing a School of Veterinary Medicine at Pennsylvania State College
Needs and Problems of the Aged and Aging
Public School Pupil Transportation Costs
State License Fees
State and Local Support of Public Education
Proposed Uniform Commercial Code

Part II. Study Directed by Act of the General Assembly
Fishways

Part III. Proposed Constitutional Amendments
Allegheny County Court
Commonwealth-Owned Forests and Reforestation

Part IV Study Directed by Joint State Government Commission
Truck Weights and Highway Costs

Part V. The Joint State Government Commission
Executive Committee
Subcommittees
Administrative and Technical Staff

Part I

STUDIES DIRECTED BY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Seven of the studies undertaken by the Commission were directed by House Concurrent Resolution No. 77, August 20, 1951, adopted and agreed to December 18, 1951. Of these, six are factual studies and analyses, and the seventh, the Proposed Uniform Commercial Code, deals with a comprehensive codification of the statutory law relating to commercial transactions.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION RELATING TO UNDERGROUND WATER SUPPLY

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate available information relating to underground water supply.

Investigation:

Contacted the three agencies concerned with the study and investigation of underground water supply in the Commonwealth.

Collection of Available Data:

In accordance with the legislative mandate, the Commission contacted the following three agencies concerned with the study and investigation of underground water supply in Pennsylvania: Department of Internal Affairs, Department of Forests and Waters, and United States Department of the Interior.

The United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey and the Pennsylvania Department of the Internal Affairs have furnished the following list of publications, memoranda, and unpublished reports relating to the problem.

PUBLISHED REPORTS

Adamson, J. H., Jr., Graham, J. B., and Klein, N. H. 1949, Ground-water resources of the valley-fill deposits of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W8, 181 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1944, Industrial ground-water supplies; in Pennsylvania's mineral heritage: Pennsylvania Dept. Internal Affairs, pp. 112-115.

Graham, J. B., Mangan, J. W., and White, W. F., Jr., 1951, Water resources of southeastern Bucks County, Pennsylvania: U. S. Geol. Survey Circ. 104, 21 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1952, Ground-water use in the United States: Water Well Journal, vol. 6, no. 3, 6 pp.

Hall, G. M., 1934, Ground water in southeastern Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W2, 255 pp.

Klein, N. H., and Van Tuyl, D. W., 1951, Ground-water resources of Beaver County, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Topog, and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W9, 84 pp.

Leggette, R. M., 1936, Ground water in northwestern Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W3, 215 pp.

Lohman, S. W., 1937, Ground water in northeastern Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W4, 312 pp.

Lohman, S. W., 1938, Ground water in south-central Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W5, 315 pp.

Lohman, S. W., 1939, Ground water in north-central Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W6, 219 pp.

Lohman, S. W., 1941, Ground-water resources of Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W7, 32 pp.

Mangan, J. W., Van Tuyl, D. W., and White, W. F., Jr., 1952, Water resources of the Lake Erie Shore Region in Pennsylvania: U. S. Geol. Survey Circ. 174 36 pp.

Pennsylvania Water Resources Council, 1952, Index of water resources records in the Delaware River basin to Sept. 30, 1951; U. S. Geol. Survey Circ. 190, 19 pp.

Piper, A. M., 1933, Ground water in southwestern Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W1, 406 pp.

United States Geological Survey, 1935, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 777, pp. 161-169.

United States Geological Survey, 1936, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 817, pp. 260-301.

United States Geological Survey, 1937, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 840, pp. 347-364.

United States Geological Survey, 1938, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United

States: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 845, pp. 414-432.
United States Geological Survey, 1939, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 886, pp. 624-637.
United States Geological Survey, 1940, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 906, pp. 212-226.
United States Geological Survey, 1941, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 936, pp. 238-251.
United States Geological Survey, 1942, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 944, pp. 229-242.
United States Geological Survey, 1943, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 986, pp. 276-290.
United States Geological Survey, 1944, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1016, pp. 320-338.
United States Geological Survey, 1945, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1023, pp. 336-359.
United States Geological Survey, 1946, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1071, pp. 412-444.
United States Geological Survey, 1947, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1096, pp. 416-446.
United States Geological Survey, 1948, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1126, pp. 373-404.
United States Geological Survey, 1949, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1156, pp. 372-407.
Van Tuyl, D. W., 1951, Ground water for air conditioning at Pittsburgh, Pa.: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, 4th ser., Bull. W10, 34 pp.

ARTICLES

Adamson, J. H., Jr., 1947, Ground-water problem in Allegheny County: Pennsylvania Dept. Internal Affairs Monthly Bull., vol. 15, no. 9, pp. 16-19.
Adamson, J. H., Jr., 1949, Ground water and its economic significance in the Pittsburgh industrial area: Pennsylvania Dept. Internal Affairs Monthly Bull., vol. 17, no. 10, pp. 26-32.
Ashely, G. H., and Graham, J. B., 1945, Ground-water investigations in Pennsylvania: Am. Water Works Assoc. Jour., vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 161-164.
Graham, J. B., 1945, Ground-water report for Philadelphia area: Pennsylvania Dept. Internal Affairs Monthly Bull., vol. 13, no. 11, pp. 15-17.
Graham, J. B., 1945, Occurrence of ground water in the Triassic area of Pennsylvania as influenced by geology: Pennsylvania Water Works Op. Assoc. Jour., vol. 17, pp. 86-98.
Graham, J. B., 1946, Ground-water resources in the Philadelphia area, Pennsylvania: Report of Board of Consulting Engineers, Appendix "B," South Philadelphia Well Supply, 12 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1946, Ground water for industrial use in the United States: Paper Trade Jour., vol. 123, no. 5, pp. 35-41.
Graham, J. B., 1947, Discussion of trends in the re-use of Water: Soc. Western Pennsylvania Proc., 4 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1947, Water under Penn's woods an industrial asset: Pennsylvania Dept. Internal Affairs Monthly Bull., pt. 1, vol. 15, no. 7, pp. 3-8; pt. 2, vol. 15, no. 8, pp. 23-30.
Graham, J. B., 1949, Pennsylvania ground-water program: Pennsylvania Dept. Internal Affairs Monthly Bull., vol. 17, no. 5, pp. 21-22.
Graham, J. B., 1949, How the rocks of Pennsylvania were formed and their influence on the quality of the public water supply: Pennsylvania Water Works Op. Assoc. Jour., vol. 21, 16 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1950, Ground-water problems in the Philadelphia area: Econ. Geology, vol. 45, no. 3, pp. 210-221.
Graham, J. B., 1950, Pennsylvania's water resources and water uses: Acad. Sci. Pennsylvania Proc., vol. 24, pp. 220-229.
Van Tuyl, D. W., 1950, Ground-water resources of the valley-fill deposits in the Pittsburgh area: Acad. Sci. Pennsylvania Proc., vol. 24, pp. 155-160.
Van Tuyl, D. W., 1952, The availability of water: Pennsylvania Dept. Internal Affairs Monthly Bull., vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 25-29.

MEMORANDA

Barksdale, H. C., 1942, Water supply for Lancaster Resident Center, National Youth Administration: Mem. rept., 4 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1944, Preliminary report on ground-water problems at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.: Mem. prepared for Navy Dept., 7 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1944, Investigation of ground-water resources of Philadelphia: Mem. prepared for Interstate Comm. Delaware River Basin, 7 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1944, Ground-water conditions at the McCreary Tire and Rubber Co., Indiana, Pa.: Letter, 2 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1944, Ground-water conditions in the borough of Somerset, Pennsylvania: Rept., 16 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1944, Ground-water supply for the borough of New Holland: Letter-mem., 3 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1944, Ground-water resources of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.: Albright & Friel rept., Exhibit 32, mem. rept., 16 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1945, Memorandum on ground-water supply of the coke plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.: 9 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1945, Ground-water study in the Potomac River basin in Pennsylvania: Mem., 4 pp.
Graham, J. B., 1946, Present ground-water use at Grove City: Mem., 4 pp.

Graham, J. B., and Stephenson, R. C., 1946, Possibility of seepage losses from a proposed reservoir on the Raystown Branch, Juniata River, near Huntingdon, Pa.: Mem. rept., 5 pp.

Graham, J. B., and Kammerer, J. C., 1948, Subsurface geology of southeast Philadelphia: Letters and memoranda to Knappen Tippetts Abbett Engineering Co.

Graham, J. B., 1949, Memorandum on "Flood Control Program, Delaware River watershed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service," 5 pp.

Kammerer, J. C., 1948, Geology and ground-water resources of coastal plain sediments of Aramingo area, northeast Philadelphia: Letter-mem. to City Planning Commission, 18 pp.

Van Tuyl, D. W., 1950, Units of time in the nonequilibrium formula: Mem., 2 pp.

UNPUBLISHED REPORTS

Adamson, J. H., Jr., ————, Methods of collection and development of ground water: Am. Water Works Assoc. meeting, oral presentation, 15 pp.

Barksdale, H. C., Brashears, M. L., and Graham, J. B., 1944, The need for additional ground-water investigations in the Delaware River basin and for legislative control of ground-water diversion: Interstate Comm. Delaware River Basin, rept., 21 pp.

Barksdale, H. C., and Graham, J. B., 1948, Predicted drawdown of ground-water level at the Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pa., to result from proposed ground-water withdrawal at Eagle Point, N. J.: Mimeog. rept., 7 pp.

Barksdale, H. C., and Graham, J. B., 1952, Progress of the investigation of the ground-water resources of the lower Delaware River basin: Interstate Comm. Delaware River Basin, ann. meeting, oral presentation, 19 pp.

Fiedler, A. G., 1949, Delaware River ground-water investigations: Interstate Comm. Delaware River Basin, ann. meeting, oral presentation, 9 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1945, Ground-water levels in Pennsylvania for the last week in January 1945: War Production Board, spec. rept., 2 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1945, Ground-water resources in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia: Am. Water Works Assoc. meeting, 18 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1947, Geology as related to civil engineering in the Philadelphia region: Phila. Sec., Am. Assoc. Civil Eng., oral presentation, 5 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1948, Where are our ground waters going? Interstate Comm. Delaware River Basin, Delaware River Basin Cons. Conf., oral presentation, 9 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1949, Ground-water investigations in Pennsylvania: Geol. Soc. Franklin and Marshall Coll., oral presentation, 21 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1949, Ground water for supplemental irrigation in the northeastern states: Am. Soc. Agr. Eng., oral presentation, 42 pp.

Graham, J. B. and Stephenson, R. C., 1949, Ground-water supply at the Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: Memo. rept., 14 pp.

Graham, J. B., and Rasmussen, W. C., 1950, Discussion of Delaware ground-water program: Delaware Chamber of Commerce, oral presentation, 3 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1950, Ground-water resources of Bucks County: Geol. of Bucks County, Pa. Geol. Survey Bull. C9 (in press).

Graham, J. B., and Kammerer, J. C., 1951, Ground-water resources of the United States Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pa.: Mimeog. rept., 137 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1951, Ground-water problems of Pennsylvania: Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., ann. meeting, oral presentation, 13 pp.

Graham, J. B., 1951, The geological story of a river: Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., ann. meeting, oral presentation, 14 pp.

Keighton, W. B., 1951, A study of the quality of the Delaware River water and related ground water in the Greater Philadelphia-South Jersey Region: 53 pp.

United States Geological Survey, 1950, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper (in press).

United States Geological Survey, 1951, Water levels and artesian pressure in observation wells in the United States, Part 1, Northeastern states: U. S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper, manuscript prepared.

FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the feasibility of establishing a school of veterinary medicine at Pennsylvania State College.

Investigation:

Reviewed the nature and extent of existing training facilities for veterinarians in Pennsylvania and the costs and methods of financing of these facilities; investigated probable costs and methods of financing for proposed new facilities. Investigated the relationships between: value of livestock and doctors of veterinary medicine; availability of veterinary service and farm-animal mortality; number of veterinarians trained in Pennsylvania and the Commonwealth's need for veterinary service. Investigated likelihood of increase in number of veterinary practioners in Pennsylvania consequent upon establishment of a veterinary school at The Pennsylvania State College.

Strategic Facts:

1. The University of Pennsylvania has operated a school of veterinary medicine since 1883. Between 1889 and 1909, the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania received Commonwealth appropriations totaling $405,000 to aid in the establishment of plant. Since 1945, the Commonwealth has made available biennial subsidies for general maintenance, research, and the purchase of apparatus and equipment for the university's School of Veterinary Medicine. By reason of this subsidy, the University of Pennsylvania charges residents of the Commonwealth only $70 per academic year to attend the School of Veterinary Medicine and a fee of $10 for use of the library, whereas nonresidents are subject to a charge of $670 per academic year plus the $10 library fee. For the biennium 1949-51, the Commonwealth appropriation for general maintenance, research, and the purchase of apparatus and equipment was $448,000, or $1,813.77 per year per Pennsylvania resident in attendance at the veterinary school.

2. The Pennsylvania State College has advised that the establishment at the college of a school of veterinary medicine with a capacity of 200 students would require (on the basis of 1951 prices) a Commonwealth-financed capital outlay of $6,000,000 for buildings and equipment, plus a biennial appropriation of $700,000, and that a Pennsylvania resident enrolled in the proposed school would be subject to a charge of $256 per academic year. Commonwealth support per biennium would amount to $700,000 for operating expenses plus $480,000 for interest and depreciation, which, assuming an enrollment of 200 Pennsylvanians, amounts to $2,950 per Pennsylvania resident student per year.

3. Of the graduates of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania from 1887 to 1951, inclusive, 1,068 were practicing as of January, 1952; of this total, 579, or 54.2 percent, were located in other states. Over the same period, 206 graduates of veterinary schools located outside Pennsylvania elected to practice in Pennsylvania. Consequently, over the period under review, the Commonwealth showed a "net export" of 373 veterinarians trained at the University of Pennsylvania. The graduates who left Pennsylvania to practice in other states had resided in both rural and urban Pennsylvania at the time of maltriculation.

4. As of January, 1952, the value of livestock plus poultry per veterinarian in the United States, Pennsylvania, and comparable neighboring states was as follows:

United States	$1,220,800
Pennsylvania	602,300
New York	507,000
Ohio	619,700

5. As of January, 1952, of a total of 713 veterinarians located in Pennsylvania, 424, or 59.5 percent, were in general and large-animal practice; 71, or 10 percent, were in small-animal practice; 38, or 5.3 percent, were in teaching and research; 26, or 3.6 percent, were with commercial firms; 124, or 17.4 percent, were in government service; and 30, or 4.2 percent, were not classifiable.

6. In 1950, the average net professional income of doctors of veterinary medicine located in Pennsylvania who were engaged predominantly in private small and large-animal practice was as follows:

Small-animal practice	$6,949
Large-animal practice	5,685

Finding:

At this time, the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine at The Pennsylvania State College, financed out of the Commonwealth funds, is not feasible.

Recommendation:

That the General Assembly direct the Secretary of Agriculture to develop, in collaboration with The Pennsylvania State College and the University of Pennsylvania, a coordinated program calculated to expand clinical and diagnostic facilities at The Pennsylvania State College in accordance with the requirements of Pennsylvania agriculture and to supplement the work of The Pennsylvania State College facilities with research in veterinary science at the college.

[See Separate Report: Veterinary Medicine in Pennsylvania: Training Facilities and Practice]

NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE AGED AND AGING

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the needs and problems of the aged and aging.

Investigation:

Ascertained changes in the age distribution of the population. Investigated the physical, sociological, and economic characteristics of the aged and aging, and established, whenever appropriate, the relationships between these characteristics and the policies of various social institutions, e.g., government, management, and organized labor.

Strategic Facts:

1. Between 1940 and 1950, the number of Pennsylvania residents aged 65 and over increased 31 percent, whereas the number of residents under 65 years of age increased but 4 percent; as of 1950, 886,825, or 8.4 percent of all Pennsylvania residents were 65 years of age and over.

2. The mortality rate is higher among persons aged 65 and over than among persons in the younger age groups. In 1949, there were 6,510 death of Pennsylvania residents aged 65 and over for every 100,000 persons in that age group. Comparable figures for other age groups were: 206 in the age group 15 to 44 and 1,447 in the age group 45 to 64. Similarly, physical or mental inability to work occurs more frequently in connection with persons aged 65 and over than in connection with younger age groups. In Pennsylvania in April, 1950, of every 100,000 persons aged 65 and over, 25,178 were physically or mentally unable to work; the comparable rates for age groups 14 to 44 and 45 to 64 were 833 and 3,653, respectively.

3. Though in Pennsylvania in July, 1952, nine county housing authorities were operating 63 housing projects composed of 11,331 dwelling units and fourteen Pennsylvania municipalities were operating 54 public housing projects composed of 21,087 dwelling units, only an estimated 2.6 percent of the residents of these projects were 65 years of age and older.

There are 62 county homes in Pennsylvania; nine counties have no county home, and four counties have two. In 1951-52, the total county home population was 12,625. In county homes in the 26 counties which responded to a Commission request for information, 64 percent of the residents were aged 65 or over.

In Pennsylvania, in 1952, there were 198 nonprofit homes for the aged and 77 licensed commercial boarding homes for the aged, with a combined capacity of 12,671 persons. In addition, there were 218 convalescent homes with 2,957 patients, of whom an estimated 86 percent were 65 or older, and 103 nursing homes with 1,711 patients, of whom an estimated 85 percent were 65 and older.

The remainder of the 65-and-older population group, excepting those hospitalized or incarcerated, lived in privately owned or rented facilities.

4. In July, 1952, there were at least 132 recreation clubs for older people operating in twenty-three counties of Pennsylvania; 118 of these clubs had a total of 6,618 participants.

5. Of the 65-and-older age group in Pennsylvania: an estimated 7.7 percent, or 68,123 persons, were in receipt of old-age assistance and an additional estimated 1.3 per-

cent, or 11,291 persons, were in receipt of other forms of public assistance in October, 1952; 3.2 percent, or 28,000 persons, were in receipt of railroad retirement benefits in December, 1950; and 1.1 percent, or 9,788 persons, were recipients of Federal Civil Service retirement allowances in January, 1951. About 307,000 Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefit payments were received by this group in December, 1951.

6. Generally speaking, the economic position of persons aged 65 and over is lower than that of any other adult age group in the community. Among the many institutional factors responsible for this condition are: relatively inadequate education, circumscribed employment opportunities, the severe cyclical unemployment of the thirties, and the rapid depreciation of the dollar.

In Pennsylvania, as of April, 1950, 73 percent of the population aged 65 and over had formal education of eight years or less, as compared with but 33 percent of the populationf aged 25 to 44.

The employment opportunities of the aged are relatively restricted because of the preference of management for a specified chronological retirement age (perhaps due in part to the difficulty of lowering wage rates to correspond with decreasing productivity), and to the opposition of organized labor to so-called "down-grading" (possibly caused by lack of agreement as to the accuracy of the measures of productivity used).

Again, the group aged 65 and over was subjected to the severe cyclical unemployment of the thirties at a time in their lives when they normally would have been in a position to accumulate assets of one sort or another. But regardless of asset accumulation, the depreciation of the dollar at an average rate of but 5.2 percent per year betwen 1940 and 1952 has placed them at a distinct disadvantage compared with other adult groups in the community.

Recommendations:

That the law be amended in such a manner as to make it mandatory upon the Department of Welfare to pay to county institution districts an amount adequate to cover costs whenever the department removes a patient from a state mental institution to a county home.

That the law be amended to make old age assistance payments available to residents of county homes.

[Separate Report to Be Issued]

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate public school pupil transportation costs.

Investigation:

Ascertained statutory provisions regarding district authority to furnish, as well as Commonwealth reimbursement on account of, pupil transportation. Ascertained trends in total cost of reimbursable pupil, transportation, amount of Commonwealth subsidies on account of pupil transportation, and number of pupils transported. Examined factors responsible for variations in cost of pupil transportation. Examined Commonwealth reimbursement in connection with district-owned and contract vehicles.

Strategic Facts:

1. Statutory authority of school directors to transport pupils is virtually unlimited. However, Commonwealth reimbursement on this account is available only in a number of legislative defined situations. Generally speaking, such reimbursement is paid if the pupil lives either one and one half to two miles from the school which he attends, depending upon the characteristics of the district and the pupil.

2. Over the period 1937-38 to 1949-50. total costs of reimbursable pupil transportation, amount of Commonwealth subsidies on account of transportation, and number of pupils transported have increased. Total cost of reimbursable transportation has increased from $3,154,000 to $11,022,000; Commonwealth subsidies have increased from $1,923,000 to $8,453,000; and the number of pupils transported has increased from 161,300 to 346,916. Over the same period, Commonwealth subsidies as percentages of total cost of reimbursable transportation have increased from 61 percent to 76.7 percent. For the biennium 1951-53, Commonwealth appropriations amounted to $20,500,000.

3. On the basis of past trends, it s estimated that for the biennium 1959-61 reimbursable transportation will cost approximately $42,000,000, and the Commonwealth's share will amount to approximately $36,000,000.

4. All transportation reimbursements are calculated by use of the standard reimbursement fraction. (For computation of this fraction, see this report, State and Local Support of Public Education, item 1.) In the case of a district which enters into a contract with a carrier to purchase transportation for a given number of pupils at a specified price, the contract must be approved by the Department of Public Instruction, and reimbursement to the district is calculated by simply multiplying the approved contract price by the district's standard reimbursement fraction. In the case of a district which owns and operates its own vehicle, reimbursement is calculated by adding the costs of driver's wages, gasoline, and oil, and multiplying the sum so obtained by the district's standard reimbursement fraction. To this amount is added 10 percent annually on the certified purchase price of the vehicle.

At present, about 14 percent of the school buses in Pennsylvania are district owned, and these buses transport about 27 percent of the total number of pupils transported.

The reimbursement system employed on account of pupil transportation tends to discriminate against districts owning and operating their own vehicles because, in these cases, some costs (such as repairs, antifreeze, tires, and storage) are not reimbursable. A contemplated remedy for this situation was contained in H. B. No. 1238, Session of 1951, which provided in part: "Approved costs in the case of a district owning and operating its own vehicles shall include the same items of expense for operation and maintenance as those allowed for vehicles under contract." The bill passed the House and the Senate but was vetoed by the Governor with the following comment: "This bill would necessitate an expenditure of at last $400,000 in excess of the amount set forth in the budget to the Department of Public Instruction. Moreover, the purpose of this bill which in essence is an

appropriation item was not included in the budget and the State revenues will not permit its approval at this time." (Veto No. 14, August 17, 1951.)

[Separate Report to Be Issued]

STATE LICENSE FEES

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate "State License Fees, Except Those Fixed by the Motor Vehicle Code."

Investigation:

Ascertained legal precepts governing the imposition and magnitude of license fees. Investigated departmental practices with respect to the imposition and administration of license fees and the enforcement of licensing regulations. Investigated the relationship between Commonwealth costs incurred in connection with the issuance, administration, and enforcement of licenses and Commonwealth receipts from license fees for the fifteen professional licensing boards in the Department of Public Instruction and for the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

Strategic Facts:

1. The courts of the Commonwealth have held that the license fee payable by a "lawful" business or occupation must not be "grossly disproportionate" to the cast of the "due regulation of the business." In the case of a business which may be deemed "harmful to public health or morals," there is no such restriction, and the Commonwealth may impose fees in excess of administrative and enforcement costs for the privilege of engaging in a business of this type.

2. Receipts to the General Fund of the Commonwealth from licenses and fees amounted to $5,963,572.72 for the fiscal year ended in 1951. Receipts to the special operating funds from licenses and fees amounted to $7,948,786.48 for the same period.

3. With the exception of the Liquor Control Board, which utilizes the accrual system, Commonwealth agencies maintain their accounting on a cash basis. Since a cash system of accounting fails to recognize charges and records expenditures only, it is impossible to establish the exact relationship between receipts and costs in connection with specific license fees.

4. The fourteen active licensing boards in the Department of Public Instruction issued 236,444 new and renewal licenses during the calendar year 1950; the Law Enforcement Division of the Bureau of Professional Licensing, upon which the boards depend for inspection and investigatory service in connection with these licensees, employs a staff of eighteen investigators, and from time to time calls upon the Department of Justice and the Pennsylvania State Police for assistance.

5. Receipts (exclusive of fines) of the licensing boards in the Department of Public Instruction totaled $1,208,132.45 for the biennium 1949-51; costs, in terms of the accounting conventions used by the boards, amounted to $768,043.32. The difference of $440,089.13 does not reflect a net profit because the accounting system used fails to take account of charges. If $67,805 of imputed charges are set against the difference, the excess shown is reduced to $372,284.13. In addition to the fees, the boards collected on behalf of the Commonwealth $4,007.50 in fines.

6. The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board issued 54,287 new, renewal, and transfer licenses during the calendar year 1951; the Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement, upon which the board depends for investigatory and enforcement services, employed a staff of approximately 160 agents.

7. Some license fees collected by the Liquor Control Board are retained by the board, and others are returned to the municipalities in which the licensee operate. As regards the group of accounts reflecting fees retained by the board, receipts for the calendar year 1951 exceeded costs by $1,207,711.63. As regards retail liquor and retail malt beverage license fee accounts (from which actual license fee receipts are returned to the municipalities), costs exceeded receipts for the calendar year 1951 by $1,220,360.51. Considering jointly the retail license accounts and other licensing accounts, costs exceeded fees collected by $12,648.88 for the biennium. If fines, compromise penalties, and forfeitures in the amount of $117,501.65 are added to the receipts from license fees, receipts exceeded costs by $104,852.77.

[Separate Report to be issued]

STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate state and local support of political education.

Investigation:

Reviewed Commonwealth subsidies to local school districts and the system under which reimbursement is calculated. Investigated local capacity to support public education, local tax effort on behalf of public education, and the relationship between local costs for pubic education and amount of Commonwealth reimbursement. Studied effects of Commonwealth reimbursement upon enlargement of public school attendance areas, and made a special survey of so-called "distressed" school districts. Estimated cost to Commonwealth of Act No. 472, Session of 1951, when fully effective.

Strategic Facts:

1. The school subsidy system of the Commonwealth provides for both equalization and flat grants to local school districts. It is the purpose of equalization grants to compensate for differences in local capacity to support public education, and it is the purpose of flat grants to compensate for differences in the costs of various programs. Equalization grants are computed by reference to a standard reimbursement fraction, which is computed by subtracting from a legislatively stipulated amount or "equalization level" ($3,850 for 1950-51) an amount determined by multiplying the district's market valuation of taxable real property per teaching unit by four mills and dividing the difference so obtained by the equalization level.

Total Commonwealth appropriations to local school districts increased from $138,825,800 in 1945-47 to $312,415,000 in 1951-53.

2. The principal local tax base for the support of public education is real estate. As per certification of the State Tax Equalization Board, the market value of taxable real estate in the Commonwealth's school districts was $23,630,282,684 in 1950 (certified June, 1951), or $15,700 per

pupil in average daily membership. However, local capacity to support education as measured in terms of the market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit varies greatly from district to district and among classes of districts. For the school year 1949-50, the market value per teaching unit in the average fourth class district was $252,000; in the average third class district, $384,000; and in the average second class district, $549,000. In the first class districts—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—the market values were $645,000 and $704,000 per teaching unit, respectively.

3. As in the case of local capacity to support education, local tax effort varies from district to district and among classes of districts. In 1949-50, total current tax collections were the equivalent of 8.2 mills upon the market value of real estate in the average fourth class district. The comparable millage for the average third class district was 9.8, and for the average second class district, 8.4. In the first class districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the comparable millages were 8.5 and 8.1, respectively.

4. Like capacity and local effort, current expense costs show marked variations among districts and classes of districts. In 1949-50, the current expense cost per teaching unit in the average fourth class district was $4,300. The comparable costs for the average third and second class district were $5,100 and $6,000, respectively. In the first class districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, average current expense costs per teaching unit were $5,900 and $6,300, respectively.

In some few school districts, current expense costs per teaching unit were less than Commonwealth subsidies per teaching unit. Similarly, the possibility of excess payments exists in the case of Commonwealth payments in connection with school plant construction.

5. One observable effect of the present reimbursement system is the success of the incentive for enlarging attendance areas by means of jointure. It is estimated that between 1950-51 and 1952-53, the number of pupils in average daily membership in jointures increased from 163,000 to 331,000. The relative proportion of pupils enrolled in jointures varies widely from county to county. When based upon enrollments in third and fourth class districts, the percentage of pupils in jointure ranges from less than one percent in Mercer County to 100 percent in Forest County.

6. So-called "distressed" school districts—that is, districts which received discretionary Commonwealth grants from the Superintendent of Public Instruction—showed an average deficit (temporary loans plus accounts payable minus cash balance and minus special aid grants at close of school year) of $19,700 for the school year 1949-50. In 1949-50, the average "distressed" or financially handicapped district had a market value per teaching unit of from $90,000 to $99,000. Some of these districts, however, had valuations ranging from $40,000 to $50,000 per teaching unit, and some had valuations in excess of $360,000 per teaching unit. The effort of distressed school districts for the year 1949-50, measured in terms of all tax collections divided by total market value of taxable real estate, ranged from 4 mills to 21 mills.

7. It is estimated that Commonwealth costs on account of school subsidies will increase from $312,000,000 for the biennium 1951-53 to approximately $600,000,000 for the biennium 1959-61.

[Separate Report to be issued]

PROPOSED UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the Proposed Uniform Commercial Code.

Investigation:

Conferred with representatives of The American Law Institute, the National and Pennsylvania Conferences on Uniform State Laws, the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bar Associations, the Attorney General, and the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau; reviewed the text of the Proposed Uniform Commercial Code, together with the Comments of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and The American Law Institute. Reviewed the text and comments of the final "Official Draft" issued September, 1952, and reviewed Pennsylvania annotations to the proposed code. The Pennsylvania annotations were printed, and in September, 1952, furnished to members of the General Assembly and made available to the bench, the bar, the press, and the public.

Strategic Facts:

1. The Joint State Government Commission recommended to the 1951 Session of the General Assembly:

> That the study of the proposed Uniform Commercial Code be continued in order that the Commission may make recommendations concerning it to the 1953 Session of the General Assembly.
>
> (See General Report of the Joint State Government Commission, 1949-1951, p. 24.)

2. The proposed Uniform Commercial Code is a comprehensive codification of the statutory law relating to commercial transactions, including the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law, Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, Uniform Stock Transfer Act, Uniform Sales Act, Uniform Bills of Lading Act, Uniform Trust Receipts Act, Uniform Conditional Sales Act, and other laws governing commercial transactions.

3. The drafting of the text of the proposed code and the related comments has been the joint enterprise of The American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

4. The work on the code was begun in January 1945, and completed in 1952.

5. The cost of preparation approximates $350,000, of which $250,000 was granted by The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh The remaining funds were contributed by the Beaumont Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio, and by ninety-eight business and financial concerns and law firms.

6. The code is presented as representing a "very important achievement in American law," and as set up to bear upon "the business transatcions of today's commerce, not that of 150 years ago."

7. The text of the code was approved by The American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at a joint meeting in New York City on September 15, 1951.

8. The House of Delegates of the American Bar Association approved the text of the code at its meeting in New York City on September 20, 1951.

9. Editorial changes in the code and comments, and changes in Article 4 were approved by the Institute in May 1952, and the commissioners gave the amended sections their approval at their meeting in September, 1952.

10. The Pennsylvania Bar Association has had a committee of its members actively engaged for three years studying and criticizing the code and offering suggestions to the Editorial Board.

11. Pennsylvania annotations to the proposed code were prepared under the auspices of a committee of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and were furnished to the Commission by Honorable Robert E. Woodside, Attorney General, as requested by the subcommittee.

12. Honorable William A. Schnader, former Attorney General, who is chairman of the Commercial Code Committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, advised the subcommittee that the code was regarded as a highly satisfactory piece of legislation and urged its endorsement by the Commission.

13. Honorable Robert E. Woodside advised the chairman of the Joint State Government Commission that

"The code is one of the most momentous legal tasks of modern times. . . .

"Together with the other Commissioners on Uniform State Laws for Pennsylvania, I am very hopeful that the legislature will enact the code at the earliest possible date. . . ."

Recommendation:

That the proposed Uniform Commercial Code be enacted.

[See Separate Report: Pennsylvania Annotations to the Proposed Uniform Commercial Code, September, 1952.]

Part II

STUDY DIRECTED BY ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FISHWAYS

(Act No. 68, 1951, May 16, P. L. 316).

Legislative Mandate:

To cooperate with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission in its study of the migratory habits of fish, particularly shad, including the stocking and tagging of shad below and above the Safe Harbor Dam, the Holtwood Dam, and the Conowingo Dam.

Investigation:

Cooperated with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission; conferred with its representatives and the representatives of the United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, regarding recent fishway design development and arrangements for obtaining, tagging, and transporting shad to be stocked in the Susquehanna River above and below the Conowingo Dam and above the Safe Harbor Dam, for the purpose of determining: (1) whether shad can be successfully transported by tank trucks, (2) whether adult shad will spawn successfully above the dams, and (3) what mortality will be suffered by adult and juvenile shad as they pass over the dams on their return to the ocean.

Strategic Facts:

1. The Joint State Government Commission recommended to the 1951 Session of the General Assembly:

(a) That an appropriation be provided to finance in part the experiment of trucking shad from the waters below the Conowingo Dam on the Susquehanna River to the waters above each of the three power dams on the river during the migratory season of 1951.

(b) That the United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service be invited to participate in this project.

(c) That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to continue the study of fish in the Commonwealth so that a report may be made to the General Assembly of 1953 concerning the progress in the development of fishways, the result of trucking migratory fish from waters below the power dams to Pennsylvania waters above, and other matters of interest to Pennsylvania sportsmen.

(See General Report of the Joint State Government Commission, 1949-1951, pp. 6 and 7.)

2. Action of the General Assembly thereon:

The General Assembly enacted Act No. 68, above cited, which provides as follows:

"Section 1. The Pennsylvania Fish Commission, hereinafter termed 'Commission,' is hereby authorized and directed to make a comprehensive study of the migratory habits of fish, particularly shad, including the stocking and tagging of shad below and above the Safe Harbor Dam, the Holtwood Dam and the Conowingo Dam.

"Section 2. The Commission is hereby authorized to invite and accept from the Federal government cooperation and financial aid in connection with the study authorized and directed in Section 1; and to cooperate with the Joint State Government Commission in connection therewith.

"Section 3. The Commission is directed to report the results of the study hereby authorized and directed to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

"Section 4. Effective Date.—This act shall become effective immediately upon its final enactment."

Part III

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Two proposals for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania were presented to the 1951 Session of the General Assembly by the Joint State Government Commission, as a result of studies assigned to the Commission by the 1949 Session. (See General Report of the Joint State Government Commission, 1949-1951, pp. 2 and 4; and separate Commission report, Commonwealth-Owned Forests and Reforestation, Session of 1951.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the criminal jurisdiction of the Allegheny County Court.

Strategic Facts:

1. The Joint State Government Commission recommended to the 1951 Session of the General Assembly:

That Article V, Section 8, of the Pennsylvania Constitution be amended to permit the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County to designate judges of the County Court, as well as Common Pleas judges, to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Allegheny County.

2. Action of the General Assembly thereon:

The General Assembly passed for the first time Joint Resolution No. 6 (1951 Session) which provides as follows:

"The following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

"That section eight, article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 8 The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, respectively, shall, from time to time, in turn detail one or more of their judges and in the case of the courts of Allegheny County may also detail one of more of the judges of the County Court to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law."

Recommendation:

That legislation be introduced for required consideration by the 1953 Session.

COMMONWEALTH-OWNED FORESTS AND REFORESTATION

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate Commonwealth-owned forests and reforestation.

Strategic Facts:

1. The Joint State Government Commission recommended to the 1951 Session of the General Assembly:

That the Constitution be amended to permit classification of forest lands for tax purposes.

2. Action of the General Assembly thereon:

The General Assembly passed for the first time Joint Resolution No. 5 (1951 Session), which provides as follows:

"The following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

"Section one of article nine is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax,, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity and real and personal property owned, occupied and used by any branch, post or camp of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines; and the General Assembly may, by general laws, set up standards and qualifications for private forest reserves and make special provision for the taxation thereof."

Recommendation:

That legislation be introduced for required consideration by the 1953 Session.

Part IV

STUDY DIRECTED BY JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Truck Weights and Highway Costs

Under date of January 25, 1952, The Honorable John S. Fine, Governor of Pennsylvania, addressed the following communication to the chairman of the Joint State Government Commission.

Honorable Baker Royer
Chairman, Joint State Government Commission
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Baker:

After the most careful and thorough consideration I felt constrained, for the reasons asserted in my veto message, to disapprove Senate Bill No. 615, Printer's No. 511, the "Truck Bill" which passed both houses at the recent session of the General Assembly. It became quite evident during the discussions of this bill that the problem has wide and varied ramifications which require extensive study and investigation. I, therefore, have the honor to suggest that your commission will perform an outstanding service to the people of Pennsylvania, if, between now and the next session of the General Assembly, it will make a thorough study and report its findings. I suggest that the study and report should include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

(1) The axle and gross weight which the existing pavement and bridge facilities of the primary, secondary and rural highways can sustain, during their normal life expectancy, without accelerated deterioration.

(2) Whether contributions now being made by the heavy trucking industry to the cost of maintenance and replacement of the highway facilities of this Commonwealth represents its fair share, and, if not, whether it would be economically and socially feasible to compel it to do so.

(3) The desirability of conforming the permissible axle (including tandem axles) and gross weights of commercial vehicles to the standards recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials.

(4) The desirability of classifying our highway facilities as primary, secondary and rural with different weight limitations applicable to each and with penalties severe enough that an operator of a vehicle will be extremely unlikey to assume the risk of the incidents of a violation.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

/S/ JOHN S. FINE

Subsequent to receipt of the letter, the Commission conferred with the Governor, who placed the resources of the Department of Highways, the Department of Revenue, the Public Utility Commission, and the Pennsylvania State Police at the disposal of the Commission for purposes of the survey, and the Commission agreed to make such factual and analytical studies as were necessary to answer the queries raised in the Governor's letter.

The Commission has proceeded to make the factual and analytical studies indicated and to prepare such supplemental data as might be useful to the General Assembly. The survey has been under the immediate supervision of the Commission's Executive Committee.

[Separate Report to be Issued]

Part V

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Created in 1937, P. L. 2460, as last amended 1943, P. L. 13)

Baker Royer, Chairman
Paul L. Wagner, Vice Chairman
W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE

Joseph M. Barr (Allegheny County)
James S. Berger (Potter County)
Leroy E. Chapman (Warren County)
John H. Dent (Westmoreland County)
G. Graybill Diehm (Lancaster County)
Anthony J. DiSilvestro (Philadelphia)
A. Evans Kephart (Philadelphia)
A. H. Letzler (Clearfield County)
John G. Snowden (Lycoming County)
M. Harvey Taylor (Dauphin County)
Paul L. Wagner (Schuylkill County)
John M. Walker (Allegheny County)
T. Newell Wood (Luzerne County)

ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

Hiram G. Andrews (Cambria County)
Adam T. Bower (Northumberland County)
Edwin C. Ewing (Allegheny County)
Thomas H. Greer, Jr. (Butler County)
W. Stuart Helm (Armstrong County)
Earl E. Hewitt, Sr. (Indiana County)
Albert W. Johnson (McKean County)
James E. Lovett (Westmoreland County)
Albert S. Readinger (Berks County)
Baker Royer (Lancaster County)
Charles C. Smith (Philadelphia)
Herbert P. Sorg† (Elk County)
Ivan C. Watkins (Schuylkill County)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

House Members:	Senate Members:
Baker Royer	Paul L. Wagner
Hiram G. Andrews	John H. Dent
W. Stuart Helm	M. Harvey Taylor
Charles C. Smith	John M. Walker
†Herbert P. Sorg	T. Newell Wood

† Term expired.

SUBCOMMITTEES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

House Members:	Senate Members
George A. Goodling, Chairman	*George B. Scarlett, Vice Chairman
Preston A. Frost	John H. Dent
Leon J. Kolankiewicz	Tilghman A. Freed
Charles R. Reagan	George N. Wade

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE AGED AND AGING

Senate Members:	House Members:
G. Graybill Diehm, Chairman	Leroy A. Weidner, Vice Chairman
James S. Berger	J. P. Moran
Charles R. Mallery	Harry W. Price, Jr.
Donald P. McPherson, Jr.	E. Gadd Snider
Frank W. Ruth	Gus Wachhaus
Martin Silvert	Edward M. Young

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

Senate Members:	House Members:
John M. Walker, Chairman	Nolan F. Ziegler, Vice Chairman
Eustace H. Bane	Louis A. Bloom
A. Evans Kephart	G. Edgar Kline
John R. Meade	John H. McKinney
Murray Peelor	Albert S. Readinger
Maxwell S. Rosenfeld	Theodore H. Schmidt

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Senate Members:	House Members:
John G. Snowden, Chairman	Samuel B. Dennison, Vice Chairman
Elmer J. Holland	D. Raymond Sollenberger
G. Robert Watkins	John F. Stank

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE LICENSE FEES, EXCEPT THOSE FIXED BY THE VEHICLE CODES

House Members:	Senate Members:
Wrayburn B. Hall, Chairman	A. H. Letzler, Vice Chairman
Wayne M. Breisch	Robert D. Fleming
Ray W. Greenwood	George M. Leader
Robert K. Hamilton	Rowland B. Mahany
Philip Lopresti	Samuel G. Neff
Clarence E. Moore	Edward B. Watson

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Senate Members:	House Members:
Fred P. Hare, Jr., Chairman	William Z. Scott, Vice Chairman
Joseph M. Barr	Thomas P. Harney
Edward J. Kessler	Albert E. Madigan

* Deceased.

Hugh J. McMenamin
Albert R. Pechan
Samuel B. Wolfe
William R. McMillen
J. Dean Polen
Harry E. Seyler

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director
Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics
Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

TECHNICAL STAFF

Accountancy:
Harold C. Sheets, B.S.

Economics:
O. H. Brownlee, Ph.D.
George E. Burdick, B.A.
Harvey G. Hallenbeck, Jr., B.S.
Donald C. Steele, M.Lit.

Law:
Ann E. Meikle, LL.B.

Mathematics and Statistics
Kathryn S. Ehrich
Gene I. Grunden, B.A.
Evan Johnson, Jr., Ph.D.
H. L. Krall, Ph.D.
Mary C. Maloney, B.A.
Madlyn M. Marshall, B.A.
J. Eleanor Mitchell, B.A.

Florence S. Ray, B.S.
Mary G. P. Simmons, B.A.

Natural Sciences and Engineering:
Louis Berger, Ph.D.
Willard B. Birtley, M.S.
Joseph H. Moore, M.S.
Albert W. de Neufville, Ph.D.
Calvin G. Reen, M.S.E.
B. A. Whisler, Sc.D.

Records and Publications:
Grace L. Fisher
Louise E. Shuey
Irma R. Strawbridge, B.S.

Welfare:
Claude Gilkyson, M.G.A.
Richard B. McKenzie, M.A.

VETERINARY MEDICINE IN PENNSYLVANIA:

TRAINING FACILITIES AND PRACTICE

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1953

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable BAKER ROYER, Chairman
Honorable PAUL L. WAGNER, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. STUART HELM, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Hiram G. Andrews
James S. Berger	Adam T. Bower
Leroy E. Chapman	Edwin C. Ewing
John H. Dent	Thomas H. Greer, Jr.
G. Graybill Diehm	W. Stuart Helm
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
A. Evans Kephart	Albert W. Johnson
A. H. Letzler	James E. Lovett
John G. Snowden	Albert S. Readinger
M. Harvey Taylor	Baker Royer
Paul L. Wagner	Charles C. Smith
John M. Walker	Herbert P. Sorg
T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director
Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics
Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Honorable GEORGE A. GOODLING, Chairman
Honorable GEORGE B. SCARLETT, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
John H. Dent	Preston A. Frost
Tilghman A. Freed	George A. Goodling
George B. Scarlett	Leon J. Kolankiewicz
George N. Wade	Charles R. Reagan

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the directive contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 77 of the 1951 Session of the General Assembly, there is submitted herewith a report dealing with the feasibility of establishing a school of veterinary medicine at The Pennsylvania State College.

To facilitate the study, the Commission, under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, created a subcommittee on the feasibility of establishing a school of veterinary medicine at The Pennsylvania State College. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission wishes also to extend its thanks to the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association, the University of Pennsylvania, and The Pennsylvania State College for cooperation in supplying pertinent data.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

PREFACE

The ultimate purpose of proposals for a school of veterinary medicine at The Pennsylvania State College seems to be to increase the number of veterinarians, particularly farm-animal practitioners, located and available for professional services within the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

vania,* in order to safeguard the health of farm animals. Under the circumstances, an inquiry must seek answers to such questions as:

1. What is the extent of existing training facilities?
2. What are the costs and methods of financing of existing facilities, and what would these be for proposed facilities?
3. What is the numerical relationship between value of livestock and doctors of veterinary medicine in Pennsylvania as compared with other states?
4. What is the relationship between availability of veterinary service and farm-animal mortality?
5. What is the relationship between the number of doctors of veterinary medicine trained in Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania's demand for veterinary service?
6. Is it reasonable to expect that the establishment of a veterinary school at The Pennsylvania State College will tend to increase materially the number of practitioners in Pennsylvania, particularly rural Pennsylvania

CONTENTS

Summary of Facts

Finding

Recommendation

Section I. Training Facilities in Pennsylvania
- A. Existing Training Facilities: The School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania
- B. Proposed New Training Facilities
- C. A Comparison of Existing and Proposed Facilities

Section II. Alternative Opportunities Available to Doctors of Veterinary Medicine
- A. Interstate Migration of Veterinarians
- B. Professional and Geographic Distribution and Income Patterns of Veterinarians in Pennsylvania

Section III. Veterinarians and Farm Animals
- A. Interstate Comparisons
- B. Veterinarians and Farm Animals in Pennsylvania—1890-1950

LIST OF MAPS

Map I. Veterinary Schools in the United States—Location and Year Established, and Value of Livestock by States, January 1, 1952

Map II. Veterinarians in Pennsylvania, by County and School Attended, January 1952

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Applications and Admissions of Pennsylvania Residents and Nonresidents, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania—1949-1951

Table 2. Pennsylvania Veterinarians: Export and Import, Veterinarians Graduated 1887 to 1951 and Practicing as of January, 1952

Table 3. Pennsylvania-Trained Veterinarians Practicing Outside Pennsylvania as of December, 1951, by Degree of Urbanization of County of Residence at Time of Matriculation, Classes of 1942-51

Table 4. Average Net Professional Income of Pennsylvania Veterinarians, by Income Source, 1949 and 1950

Table 5. Average Net Professional Income of Pennsylvania Veterinarians—Private Practitioners, by Type of Practice, 1949 and 1950

Table 6. Value of Livestock Per Veterinarian and Value of Livestock Plus Poultry Per Veterinarian, by State January 1, 1952

Table 7. Losses by Death as Percent of Total Number on Farms: Meat Animals, Chickens and Turkeys—United States and Selected States, Average of 1950 and 1951

Table 8. Value Distribution of Farm Stock by Types of Animals—United States, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio—as of January 1, 1952

Table 9. Number of Veterinarians and Value of Livestock and Poultry in Pennsylvania and Wholesale Price Indices, 1890 to 1950

Table 10. Number of Veterinarians and Number and Value of Livestock in Pennsylvania, 1890-1950

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Applications and Admissions, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania—1949, 1950, and 1951

Appendix B. Biennial Appropriations of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1945-47 to 1951-53

Appendix C. Income and Expenditure Data, School of Veterinary Medcine, University of Pennsylvania—School Years 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51

Appendix D. Estimates Furnished by The Pennsylvania State College

Appendix E. Veterinary Practice Survey Conducted by the Joint State Government Commission with the Cooperation of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association—Methods, Tests and Forms

Appendix F. Estimated Value and Number of Livestock and Chickens on Farms in Pennsylvania, by Counties, January 1, 1951

Appendix G. Number and Value of Livestock on Farms and Number of Veterinarians in Pennsylvania, 1890-1950

SUMMARY OF FACTS

I. The University of Pennsylvania has operated a school of veterinary medicine since 1883. Between 1889 and 1909, the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania received Commonwealth appropriations totaling $405,000 to aid in the establishment of plant. Since 1945, the Commonwealth has made available biennial subsidies for general maintenance, research, and the purchase of apparatus and equipment for the university's

* See House Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 42 (Resolution No. 34), General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1951; Senate Current Resolution Serial No. 108, Session of 1951; and House Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 89 (Resolution No. 77), Session of 1951.

School of Veterinary Medicine. By reason of this subsidy, the University of Pennsylvania charges residents of the Commonwealth only $70 per academic year to attend the School of Veterinary Medicine and a fee of $10 for use of the library, whereas nonresidents are subject to a charge of $670 per academic year plus the $10 library fee. For the biennium 1949-51, the Commonwealth appropriation for general maintenance, research, and the purchase of apparatus and equipment was $448,000, or $1,813.77 per year per Pennsylvania resident in attendance at the veterinary school.

II. The Pennsylvania State College has advised that the establishment at the college of a school of veterinary medicine with a capacity of 200 students would require (on the basis of 1951 prices) a Commonwealth-financed capital outlay of $6,000,000 for buildings and equipment, plus a biennial appropriation of $700,000, and that a Pennsylvania resident enrolled in the proposed school would be subject to a charge of $256 per academic year. Commonwealth support per biennium would amount to $700,000 for operating expenses plus $480,000 for interest and depreciation, which, assuming an enrollment of 200 Pennsylvanians, amounts to $2,950 per Pennsylvania resident student per year.

III. Of the graduates of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania from 1887 to 1951, inclusive, 1,068 were practicing as of January, 1952; of this total, 579, or 54.2 percent, were located in other states. Over the same period, 206 graduates of veterinary schools located outside Pennsylvania elected to practice in Pennsylvania. Consequently, over the period under review, the Commonwealth showed a "net export" of 373 veterinarians trained at the University of Pennsylvania. The graduates who left Pennsylvania to practice in other states had resided in both rural and urban Pennsylvania at the time of matriculation.

IV. As of January, 1952, the value of livestock plus poultry and the value of livestock plus poultry per veterinarian in the United States, Pennsylvania, and comparable neighboring states were as follows:

	Value of Livestock plus Poultry	Value of Livestock plus Poultry per Veterinarian
United States	$19,599,896,000	$1,220,800
Pennsylvania	449,320,000	602,300
New York	588,576,000	507,000
Ohio	582,514,000	619,700

V. As of January, 1952, of a total of 713 veterinarians located in Pennsylvania, 424, or 59.5 percent, were in general and large-animal practice; 71, or 10 percent, were in small-animal practice; 38, or 5.3 percent were in teaching and research; 26, or 3.6 percent, were with commercial firms; 124, or 17.4 percent, were in government service; and 30, or 4.2 percent, were not classifiable.

VI. In 1950, the net professional income of doctors of veterinary medicine located in Pennsylvania who were engaged predominantly in private small and large-animal practice was as follows:

Small-animal practice	$6,949
Large-animal practice	5,685

FINDING

The Joint State Government Commission finds that, at this time, the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine at The Pennsylvania State College, financed out of Commonwealth funds, is not feasible.

RECOMMENDATION

The Joint State Government Commission recommends that the General Assembly direct the Secretary of Agriculture to develop, in collaboration with The Pennsylvania State College and the University of Pennsylvania, a coordinated program calculated to expand clinical and diagnostic facilities at The Pennsylvania State College in accordance with the requirements of Pennsylvania agriculture and to supplement the work of The Pennsylvania State College facilities with research in veterinary science at the college.

Section I

TRAINING FACILITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

A. Existing Training Facilities: The School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania

1. Its Establishment and Place in the National Picture

The University of Pennsylvania established a school of veterinary medicine in 1883. At that time, the school of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania was one of eight such institutions in the United States.

Between 1883 and 1940, 33 schools of veterinary medicine were established in the United States, and 24 were abandoned. The abandonment of 24 schools of veterinary medicine is, in part, a reflection of changes in livestock composition and location brought about in large measure by the substitution of motor-powered for horse- and ox-drawn vehicles.

In 1940, ten accredited schools of veterinary medicine, with a total student enrollment of 2,178, were in operation in the United States. Between 1940 and 1950, seven additional schools were established. In 1950, the seventeen schools then (and currently) in operation had a total student enrollment of 3,348, an increase of 54 percent over 1940.

The location of the seventeen schools of veterinary medicine currently in operation in the United States, together with the value of livestock in each of the states, is shown on Map I, found on page 7.

Of the seventeen schools of veterinary medicine presently extant in the United States, fourteen are publicly administered and publicly financed. Two—the veterinary schools at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama—are privately administered but publicly supported. The school at the University of Pennsylvania is privately administered but financed in part from public funds.

The administrative and financial-responsibility patterns associated with schools of veterinary medicine closely resemble the patterns of all institutions of higher education in the United States: The East relies heavily upon private institutions, sometimes publicly aided; the other regions utilize to a large extent the facilities of publicly administered and publicly financed institutions.[1]

[1] See Higher Education in the Forty-Eight States (Chicago: The Council of State Governments, 1952), Chap. IV.

2. Administration and Plant

The University of Pennsylvania operates six separate institutions devoted to teaching and research in the art of healing: the School of Medicine, the School of Auxiliary Medical Services, the Graduate School of Medicine, the School of Dentistry, the School of Nursing, and the School of Veterinary Medicine. Each school has a dean responsible to a vice president in charge of medical affairs, who coordinates the activities of the separate schools. For example, students in the School of Veterinary Medicine receive instruction in pathology from faculty members attached to the School of Medicine.

Although students of veterinary medicine share some university facilities with other students, the School of Veterinary Medicine has its own plant. The plant consists of three separate installations, in the city of Philadelphia, the borough of Media in Delaware County, and the township of London Grove in Chester County.[2]

In the Pennsylvania counties traversed by a circle centered in Philadelphia and having a radius of thirty miles, farm animals (livestock plus poultry) valued at $37,486,670 are located. The value of farm animals within this area represents 9.3 percent of the value of all farm animals (livestock plus poultry) in Pennsylvania.

The installation in Philadelphia comprises classroom and clinical facilities, laboratories, and a hospital for large and small animals. At Media is a field service station for the diagnosis and treatment of farm animals located in the surrounding countryside. New Bolton Centre at London Grove is a 221-acre farm stocked with dairy cattle, swine, horses, and poultry, and serves as a general out-patient clinic. In addition, under the terms of an agreement entered into by the university and the Commonwealth in August, 1952, New Bolton Center serves as a poultry diagnostic clinic.

The plant has been acquired with private funds, except for several facilities for which the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, over the period 1889-1911, appropriated sums totaling $405,000.[3]

3. Capacity and Admission Policies

The School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania offers a four-year course and has a total capacity of 200 students. The school admits approximately fifty students per year.

To be admitted to the school, an applicant must be of good character and must have successfully completed two years of study at an accredited college which offers the required courses in pre-veterinary medicine.

Generally speaking, during the postwar years professional schools throughout the nation were faced with applications for admission far in excess of their respective capacities.[4] The School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania was confronted with the same situation.[5] Under the circumstances, the establistment of a system of priorities became of paramount importance.

The School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania admits both residents of Pennsylvania and nonresidents. The university authorities are of the opinion that the admission of nonresidents is justified because: (1) Disease is no respecter of state boundaries, and some of the states bordering on Pennsylvania (e. g., New Jersey and Delaware) have neither medical schools nor schools of veterinary medicine; (2) exceptional students from other states may, upon completion of training, establish their practice in the Commonwealth. However, the school gives first preference to qualified rural residents of Pennsylvania, second to qualified urban residents of the Commonwealth, third to qualified residents of states adjacent to Pennsylvania not having veterinary schools, and last to highly qualified applicants from any locality.

The facts relating to applications and admissions to the school for the years 1949 to 1951, inclusive, are summarized in Table 1.[6]

TABLE 1

Applications and Admissions of Pennsylvania Residents and Nonresidents, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1949-1951

	Pennsylvania Residents			Nonresidents		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number applying ..	148	137	123	264	297	240
Number accepted ..	33	33	35	19	19	18
Number who met minimum requirements and might have been accepted had capacity permitted	18	8	9	42	32	35

Source: University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine.

The university has advised that for the academic year 1952-53 all qualified Pennsylvania applicants have been accepted.

4. Organization of Course of Study

All students at the School of Veterinary Medicine take the same basic courses, participate in the same practicum, and are afforded identical diagnostic and clinical opportunities. In other words, there is no specialization prior to graduation. During the first three years the student concentrates upon classroom and laboratory work; during the last year of the course his time is devoted to the acquisition of diagnostic and clinical experience.

Actual experience is acquired in the animal hospital in Philadelphia and at the field stations at Media and London

[2] Prior to September, 1952, the activities now centered at London Grove were concentrated at Bolton Farms in Bucks County.

[3] In 1889 (P. L. 392), $25,000 was appropriated to the trustees of the university for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of a veterinary hospital; other appropriations for buildings and equipment to the veterinary department of the university were made in 1905 (P. L. 545), 1907 (P. L. 741), 1909 (P. L. 630), and 1911 (App. Acts 202).

[4] See William S. Guthrie, Applications to the Professional Schools and Colleges for the Fall Term 1951 (Columbus: The Ohio State University, 1952), pp. 1-2.

[5] It should be noted that the ratio of number of applications to number of admissions is not a valid measure of lack of capacity, because students seeking admission often apply to several institutions simultaneously.

[6] For details, see Appendix A.

Grove. Specifically, groups of three senior students live at the animal hospital for weekly periods. They are on twenty-four hour duty and accompany a clinician on calls to farms and stables in the environs of Philadelphia. At Media, groups of three students live at the field station for weekly periods and engage in examining and treating all types of farm animals. At New Bolton Center, groups of eight senior students reside for periods of two weeks. They participate in diagnosis, treatment, and care of animals in the farm hospital and accompany veterinarians who have farm practices in the area.

5. Resident and Nonresident student Fees, Commonwealth Subsidies, and Costs

Currently, total fees payable by a resident of Pennsylvania in attendance at the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania amount to $70 per academic year plus a $10 library fee. For nonresident students the comparable charge is $670 plus the library fee.[7]

The University of Pennsylvania accepts residents of Pennsylvania in the School of Veterinary Medicine on payment of an annual fee of $70 by reason of Commonwealth appropriations to the School of Veterinary Medicine.[8]

For the biennium 1949-51, the Commonwealth appropriation for "maintenance" to the veterinary school amounted to $448,000. The expenditures of the school, exclusive of expenditures for special research projects, amounted to $868,262.52.[9] Hence, the cash derived from private sources amounted to $420,262.52. In other words, during the biennium 1949-51 the Commonwealth financed approximately 52 percent of the cash expenditures of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Inasmuch as the school had an enrollment of 371 for the biennium (182 in 1949-50 and 189 in 1950-51), the annual cash expenditure per student was $2,340.33. Of the 371 students in attendance during the biennium, 247 were residents of Pennsylvania. Hence, the Commonwealth's appropriation per Pennsylvania student amounted to $1,813.77 per year. In other words, during the biennium 1949-51, it cost the Pennsylvania taxpayer $1,813.77 to afford one Pennsylvanian an opportunity to attend the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania for one year.

The accounting of the University of Pennsylvania, like that of other educational institutions, is in terms of cash conventions. Again, like the accounting of other educational institutions, the university's accounting system fails to take cognizance of interest and depreciation properly chargeable against a given operation. Hence, cash expenditures per student are lower than actual costs per student.

B. Proposed New Training Facilities

It has been proposed that the Commonwealth finance the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine at The Pennsylvania State College, at State College, Centre County, Pennsylvania.

[7] Prior to the beginning of the academic year 1952-53, the fees were $20 per year for residents and $520 per year for nonresidents.

[8] For Commonwealth appropriations to the school since 1945, see Appendix B.

[9] For financial statements of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvana, see Appendix C.

In order to ascertain Commonwealth and student costs and Commonwealth commitments involved in the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine at The Pennsylvania State College, the Joint State Government Commission contacted The Pennsylvania State College and requested the following information:

1. The capital outlay which would be required to establish at the college the installations (plant and equipment) necessary for the operation of a school of veterinary medicine with a capacity of 200 students.
2. The annual Commonwealth subsidy which would be required to operate a school of veterinary medicine at State College.
3. If a school of veterinary medicine were in existence and operation at the present, the amount per academic year which the college would charge a resident of Pennsylvania to attend such a school.

The Pennsylvania State College has advised the Joint State Government Commission that, on the basis of 1951 prices, capital outlay for buildings and equipment would call for an expenditure of $6,000,000; operating expenses would require an annual subsidy of $350,000; and a resident of Pennsylvania would be expected to pay annual fees totaling $256.[10]

C. A Comparison of Existing and Proposed Facilities

The significant differences between The Pennsylvania State College and the University of Pennsylvania from point of the problems under review are as follows:

1. The Pennsylvania State College operates the School of Agriculture, an agricultural experiment station, an agricultural extension service, and some 2,605 acres of farm and grazing lands; though the college offers a course in pre-veterinary medicine and under an agreement entered into with the Commonwealth's Department of Agriculture in August, 1952, operates a diagnostic clinic for poultry, it has no professional school in the area of the healing arts.

   The University of Pennsylvania does not operate a school of agriculture, but has the following six schools in the area of the healing arts: The School of Medicine, the Graduate School of Medicine, the School of Auxiliary Medical Services, the School of Nursing, the School of Dentistry, and the School of Veterinary Medicine.
2. The income of the Pennsylvania State College is derived from Federal and Commonwealth appropriations and student fees; the income of the University of Pennsylvania is derived from the above mentioned sources, plus an endowment, valued at $32,500,000 in 1951, annual gifts and receipts from sales and services.
3. Within the Pennsylvania counties traversed by circles with radii of thirty miles and centered in Philadelphia and State College respectively, the value of farm animals (livestock plus poultry) is as follows:

   a. Philadelphia ..... $37,486,670[11]
   b. State College 33,095,270

[10] For details of the estimates furnished by the college, see Appendix D.

[11] This figure does not include the value of livestock in those sections of Delaware and New Jersey which such a circle would encompass.

If a comparison of fiscal aspects is to be made, some method must be agreed upon for the purpose of converting the capital outlay for plant and equipment of $6,000,000 (the sum to be furnished by the Commonwealth) into an annual or biennial charge. It should be remembered that the capital outlay for plant and equipment of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania was—except for appropriations of $405,000 noted under A, 2, above—furnished from private sources.

Exactitude is not attainable, but the evidence suggests that a $6,000,000 investment in a plant for a veterinary school would call for an annual charge of 4 percent to cover interest and depreciation.

Accepting a 4 percent charge as reasonable, the annual cost to the taxpayer of establishing a school of veterinary medicine at The Pennsylvania State College would be as follows:

Biennial appropriation for operating expenses	$700,000
Biennial charges for interest and depreciation of capital investment	480,000
Total biennial cost	$1,180,000

With an assumed enrollment of 200 students, the annual per-student cost to the Pennsylvania taxpayer would be $2,950.

Comparing, from a cost point of view, the existing School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and the proposed school at The Pennsylvania State College, the following may be observed:

1. A resident of Pennsylvania pays $70 per academic year plus a $10 library fee to attend the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; a Pennsylvania resident would be expected to pay $256 per academic year at the proposed veterinary school at The Pennsylvania State College.
2. During the biennium 1949-51, it cost the Pennsylvania taxpayer $1,813.77 per year per Pennsylvania resident enrolled at the veterinary school at the University of Pennsylvania; it would cost the Pennsylvania taxpayer $2,950 per year to afford one Pennsylvania resident attendance for one year (assuming an enrollment of 200 Pennsylvanians) at the proposed school at The Pennsylvania State College.

Section II

ALTERNATIVE OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO DOCTORS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Numerous choices are open to a doctor of veterinary medicine. He may elect to practice his profession on his own account or in the capacity of an employe. Further, he may choose to engage in general, large-animal, or small-animal practice, or may elect to teach, engage in research activity, or work for government or a commercial enterprise. Some versatile doctors are known to combine private practice with both teaching and research. Finally, he may choose the locality in which he wishes to practice.

Whatever other elements are involved, it seems reasonable to assume that relative income opportunities will influence his choices all along the line.[1]

A. Interstate Migration of Veterinarians

Geographic migration of doctors of veterinary medicine is illustrated by Table 2, which shows the exeport of veterinarians from Pennsylvania and the import of veterinarians into Pennsylvania. The data are shown for veterinarians practicing as of January, 1952, who graduated during the period 1887 to 1930 and during each three-year period thereafter through 1951.

[1] For regional differentials in the average income of doctors of veterinary medicine in the United States, see Edward F. Denison, "Income in Selected Professions," Survey of Current Business (July, 1943).

Table 2

PENNSYLVANIA VETERINARIANS: EXPORT AND IMPORT
VETERINARIANS GRADUATED 1887 TO 1951 AND PRACTICING AS OF JANUARY, 1952 *

Years of Graduation	University of Pennsylvania Graduates	Gross Export [a]		Import [b]	Net Export [c]	
		Number	Percent of Pennsylvania Graduates		Number	Percent of Pennsylvania Graduates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1887-1930	342	162	47.4%	113	49	14.3%
1931-1933	60	36	60.0	7	29	48.3
1934-1936	81	44	54.3	16	28	34.6
1937-1939	111	65	58.6	17	48	43.2
1940-1942	113	74	65.5	12	62	54.9
1943-1945	155	81	52.3	16	65	41.9
1946-1948	97	61	62.9	9	52	53.6
1949-1951	109	56	51.4	12	44	40.4
TOTAL 1931-1951	726	417	57.4%	93	324	44.6%
TOTAL 1887-1951	1,068	579	54.2	206	373	34.9

Source: 1887 to 1930—American Veterinary Medical Association Directory, 1952.
1931 to 1951—Unpublished data furnished by the University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medcine.

* Does not include veterinarians in military service.

[a] Gross Export=Graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine who were practicing outside the state as of January, 1952.

[b] Import=Graduates of out-of-state schools of veterinary medicine who were practicing in Pennsylvania as of January, 1952.

[c] Net Export=Import subtracted from gross export.

Table 3

PENNSYLVANIA-TRAINED VETERINARIANS PRACTICING OUTSIDE PENNSYLVANIA AS OF DECEMBER, 1951, BY DEGREE OF UBBANIZATION OF COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF MATRICULATION, CLASSES OF 1942-51

1940 Degree of Urbanization [a] (Urban Population as Percent of Total Population)	Counties Grouped by Degree of Urbanization as Shown in Col. 1	Pennsylvania-Trained Veterinarians Who Were Residents of Counties Shown in Column 2 at time of Matriculation—Classes of 1942-51 [b]		
		Total Number Practicing as of Dec. 1951	Number Practicing Outside Pennsylvania	Number Practicing Outside Pennsylvania as Percent of Total (Col. 4÷Col. 3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0-9	1. Bedford, Clearfield, Forest, Fulton, Juniata, Perry, Pike, Sullivan, Wyoming	6	2	33.3%
10-19	2. Adams, Greene, Potter, Snyder, Tioga, Union, Wayne	8	1	12.5
20-29	3. Armstrong, Bucks, Butler, Centre, Clarion, Fayette, Huntingdon Indiana, Somerset, Susquehanna	19	7	36.8
30-39	4. Bradford, Chester, Crawford, Jefferson, Mifflin, Warren	14	5	35.7
40-49	5. Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster,Lebanon, McKean, Monroe, Montour, Washington, Westmoreland, York	37	8	21.6
50-59	6. Berks, Cambria, Cameron, Elk, Mercer, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Venango	11	6	54.5
60-69	7. Beaver, Carbon, Dauphin, Lawrence, Lycoming, Montgomery	25	9	36.0
70-79	8. Blair, Delaware, Erie, Lehigh, Luzerne, Northampton	39	16	41.0
80-89	9. Allegheny, Lackawanna	5	1	20.0
90-100	10. Philadelphia	68	27	39.7
66.5	All Pennsylvania Counties	232	82	35.3%

Source: Unpublished data furnished by the University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine.

[a] Urban areas were defined in the 1940 census as incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants and unincorporated townships with a total population of 10,000 or more and a density of 1,000 or more per square mile.

[b] Includes members of the U. S. Army Veterinary Corps as not practicing in Pennsylvania.

Examination of the table shows that, of the 1,068 veterinarians graduated from the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania over the period 1887 to 1951 and practicing as of January, 1952, 579, or 54.2 percent, were located in other states. Over the same period, 206 graduates of out-of-state institutions chose to settle in Pennsylvania and were practicing in the Commonwealth as of January, 1952, which means that Pennsylvania showed a net export for the period of 373 veterinarians (579 minus 206), or 34.9 percent of the University of Pennsylvania veterinary graduates practicing as of January, 1952.

The table gives a similar summary for the period 1931-1951, but this period showed an even higher net export: 44.6 percent of the graduates of those years from the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania who were practicing as of January, 1952.

In connection with this net-export figure, it is interesting to observe that in 1951 the American Veterinary Medical Association estimated that Pennsylvania could utilize and support an additional thirty-six veterinarians.[2] On the assumption that the estimate of the American Veterinary Medical Association is correct, the export of veterinarians graduating from the University of Pennsylvania suggests that Pennsylvanians did not elect to retain an additional thirty-six veterinarians at prevailing market prices.

It has been suggested that a Pennsylvanian residing in a rural region who graduates from veterinary school is less likely than is an urbanite to leave the Commonwealth upon graduation.

Table 3 has been compiled to facilitate evaluation of this suggestion.

The table shows, for residents of Pennsylvania graduating from the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania with the classes of 1942 to 1951, inclusive, and practicing as of December, 1951: the counties of residence at the time of matriculation

[2] Estimate furnished to the Joint State Government Commission by the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association under date of August 25, 1952.

(Column 2) classified by degree of urbanization (Column 1); the number of veterinarians practicing as of December, 1951 (Column 3); the number of veterinarians practicing outside Pennsylvania as of December, 1951 (Column 4); and the number practicing outside of Pennsylvania as a percent of the total number practicing (Column 5).

Inspection of the table (Columns 2 and 5) suggests that the degree of urbanization of the geographic region in which a student resides at the time he enters veterinary school does not facilitate prediction as to whether or not he is likely to leave Pennsylvania upon graduation.

For example, 33.3 percent of the matriculants (Column 5) from the least urbanized group of counties (Columns 1 and 2: Bedford, Clearfield, Forest, Fulton, Juniata, Perry, Pike, Sullivan, Wyoming) left Pennsylvania upon graduation to practice in another state. The percentage of Philadelphia (the most highly urbanized county) residents which left the Commonwealth upon graduation was but slightly higher: 39.7 percent. However, only 20 percent of the residents of Allegheny and Lackawanna counties (the second most highly urbanized group) left the Commonwealth upon graduation to practice elsewhere.

B. Professional and Geographic Distribution and Income Patterns of Veterinarians in Pennsylvania

1. Professional Distribution and Income Patterns

As of January, 1952, veterinarians located within Pennsylvania had made the following choices within the field of veterinary medicine: Of a total of 713 veterinarians, 424, or 59.5 percent, were engaged in general and large-animal practice; 71, or 10 percent, were engaged in small-animal practice; 38, or 5.3 percent, pursued teaching or research activities; 26, or 3.6 percent, were employed by commercial enterprises; 124, or 17.4 percent, worked for some branch of government; 30, or 4.2 percent, were unclassified.

The Joint State Government Commission, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association, has made a survey of the professional income for 1949 and 1950 of veterinarians located in Pennsylvania.[3] In response to the joint request of the association and the Commission, 294 replies were received from veterinarians located in Pennsylvania. The replies account for approximately 41 percent of the veterinarians active in Pennsylvania at the time of the survey. Of the 294 replies, 250 contained sufficient information to be useful in the project at hand.

Table 4 shows the average net professional income, for the years 1949 and 1950, of Pennsylvania veterinarians classified according to income source.

Inspection of the table shows that in both 1949 and 1950 veterinarians employed by other practitioners had the lowest average income; veterinarians affiliated with commercial organizations had the highest average income, and private practitioners ranked second.

Table 5 shows the average net professional income of Pennsylvania practitioners of veterinary medicine in small-and large-animal practice, respectively, for the years 1949 and 1950.

Examination of Columns 4 and 5 of the table shows that in both years under review the average net professional income of practitioners treating principally small animals was higher than that of practitioners treating principally large animals. In 1949, the differential in favor of the small-animal practitioner was $1,505. In 1950, the comparable differential had declined to $1,264.

[3] For survey forms and an explanation of the method and tests used, see Appendix E.

Table 4

AVERAGE NET PROFESSIONAL INCOME OF PENNSYLVANIA VETERINARIANS, BY INCOME SOURCE, 1949 AND 1950

Major Income Source	Number Reporting	Percent of Those Reporting	Average Net Professional Income	
			1949	1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Private practice ...	151	51.4%	$5,657	$6,179
Salaried position with private practitioner	4	1.3	3,333	3,500
Salaried position with private commercial organization	18	6.1	7,094	6,919
Salaried position with educational institution	25	8.5	5,261	5,400
Local, state, or Federal government service	52	17.7	5,080	5,308
No data	44	15.0	....	....
TOTAL	294	100.0%	$5,536	$5,944

Source: Survey by Joint State Government Commission, 1951. For method used in computing average income figures, see Appendix E.

Table 5

AVERAGE NET PROFESSIONAL INCOME OF PENNSYLVANIA VETERINARIANS—PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS, BY TYPE OF PRACTICE, 1949 AND 1950

Major Type of Practice	Number Reporting	Percent of Those Reporting	Average Net Professional Income	
			1949	1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Small-Animal	59	39.1%	$6,552	$6,949
Large-Animal	92	60.9	5,047	5,685
All Private Practice	151	100.0	5,657	6,179

Source: Survey by Joint State Government Commission, 1951.

2. Geographic Distribution

The map reproduced on page 29 shows, on a county basis, the geographic distribution of veterinarians in Pennsylvania as of January, 1952.[4] Numbers within the circles represent numbers of practicing veterinarians graduated from the schools indicated by colors shown in the legend.

[4] For a tabulation showing number, value, and composition of livestock and poultry in Pennsylvania on a county basis, see Appendix F.

Examination of the map shows that veterinarians now located in Pennsylvania come from more than nine different schools of veterinary medicine. For example, of Lancaster County's thirty-eight veterinarians, twenty-nine are graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, four graduated from schools of veterinary medicine no longer in existence, and one each came from Ontario Veterinary College, University of Toronto, Canada; Ohio State University, Ohio; New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, New York; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama; and an unidentified institution. As regards the seventeen veterinarians located in Erie County, six graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, five from schools no longer in existence, three from Ontario Veterinary College, two from the New York State Veterinary College, and one from Kansas State College.

The evidence presented in this section justifies two broad, general conclusions:

1 Incentives, including income incentives, afforded by states other than Pennsylvania have resulted in a consistent net migration of veterinarians from Pennsylvania.

2 Within Pennsylvania, the income incentives offered by a small-animal practice are greater than the income incentives offered by a large-animal practice.

Section III

VETERINARIANS AND FARM ANIMALS

For purposes of this section, the terms "farm animals" and "farm stock" are used interchangeably to designate livestock plus poultry.

A. Interstate Comparisons

1. Value of Farm Animals per Veterinarian

Judgments regarding the relative adequacy at a given time in different areas of veterinary service available to farm animals may be made on the basis of such a measure as the "value of farm animals per veterinarian." Needless to say, such a gauge must be cautiously used, because variations in such factors as density of farm animals, degree of urbanization of the human population, and the ratio of small-animal specialists to general practitioners affect the validity of judgments made on the basis of regional comparisons of "value of farm animals per veterinarian."

Table 6 presents, for the United States as a whole and for each of the forty-eight states, the values of livestock, poultry, and livestock plus poultry, and the ranking of the states (from lowest to highest) on the basis of both value of livestock per veterinarian and value of farm animals (livestock plus poultry) per veterinarian.

Inspection of the table shows that in January, 1952, the United States had 16,055 veterinarians (Column 2) and livestock valued at $18,864,667,000 (Column 3). This means that the value of livestock per veterinarian of the United States as a whole was $1,175.000 (Column 4). The value of livestock plus poultry was $19,599,896,000 (Column 7), and the value of livestocw plus poultry per veterinarian was $1,220,800.

As regards Pennsylvania, the table shows that the value of livestock was $397,840,000 (Column 3), and the value of livestock per veterinarian was $533,300 (Column 4). Again, in Pennsylvania the value of livestock plus poultry was $449,320,000 (Column 7), and the value of livestock plus poultry per veterinarian was $602,300. As inspection of Columns 5 and 9 indicates, Pennsylvania ranked ninth among the forty-eight states on the basis of both value of livestock per veterinarian and value of livestock plus poultry per veterinarian. This means that out of the forty-eight states only eight states had less value of farm animals per veterinarian than did the Commonwealth. Inasmuch as value and number of farm animals show a highly positive correlation, a relatively low value of farm animals per veterinarian in a given area is indicative of a relatively adequate supply of veterinary services within that area.

In this connection, it is interesting to observe that the leading cattle and dairy states of the nation—Wisconsin, Texas, and Iowa—ranked considerably below Pennsylvania; i.e., had a higher value of livestock plus poultry per veterinarian.

2. Farm Animal Losses

It has been suggested that there is some relationship between availability of veterinary service, as measured, say, by number of veterinarians in a given locality, and "economic losses to the dairy, poultry and general livestock industry . . . occasioned by the inroads of animal diseases and parasites."[1]

To facilitate evaluation of this suggestion, Table 7 has been prepared. The table shows, for the United States and selected states, losses as percentages of total numbers on farms for designated types of farm animals.

When interpreting Table 7, the limitations concerning variations in the farm-animal density, degree of urbanization of human population, and ratio of small-animal to general practitioners (cited under 1, above) should be borne in mind.

Comparing Columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 for both the United States and Pennsylvania, it appears that, though Pennsylvania has nearly twice as many veterinarians per unit value of livestock as has the country as a whole, Pennsylvania losses are somewhat higher than United States losses in all categories except swine and turkeys, and in the cases of sheep (Column 5) and chickens (Column 6) the United States makes a markedly more favorable showing.

The significance of this comparison depends in part upon: (1) the relative number of veterinarians specializing in small animals in the United States and Pennsylvania, respectively, and (2) the composition of farm stock in the two jurisdictions.

Small animals specialists in the United States in 1951 accounted for 9.3 percent of all doctors of veterinary medicine. For Pennsylvania, the comparable figure was 10 percent.[2]

The composition of farm stock in the United States, Pennsylvania and selected states is shown in Table 8.

---

[1] See House Resolution Serial No. 42 (Resolution No. 34), General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1951.

[2] National figure is an estimate of the American Veterinary Medical Association, furnished by the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association to the Joint State Government Commission under date of August 25, 1952. Pennsylvania figure is based on the survey by Joint State Government Commission.

Table 6

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PER VETERINARIAN AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PLUS POULTRY PER VETERINARIAN, BY STATE, JANUARY 1, 1952

State	Number of Veterinarians	Value of Livestock (000 omitted)	Value of Livestock Per Veterinarian (000 omitted)	State's Rank in Value of Livestock and Per Veterinarian (lowest to highest)	Value of Poultry (000 omitted)	Value of Livestock and Poultry (000 omitted)	Value of Livestock and Poultry Per Veterinarian (000 omitted	State's Rank in Value of Livestock and Poultry Per Veterinarian (lowest to highest)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
United States	16,055	$18,864,667	$1,175.0	..	$735,229	$19,599,896	$1,220.8	..
Massachusetts	300	52,183	173.9	1	13,529	65,712	219.0	1
New Jersey	346	77,175	223.0	2	35,344	112,519	325.2	3
Rhode Island	29	7,858	271.0	3	1,510	9,368	323.0	2
Connecticut	145	47,847	330.0	4	9,024	56,871	392.2	5
Delaware	45	15,677	348.4	5	1,901	17,578	390.6	4
New Hampshire	55	24,916	453.0	6	6,558	31,474	572.3	8
Maryland	238	109,030	458.1	7	7,211	116,241	488.4	6
New York (s)	1,161	554,650	477.7	8	33,926	588,576	507.0	7
Pennsylvania (s)	746*	397,840	533.3	9	51,480	449,320	602.3	9
Maine	74	40,439	546.5	10	8,863	49,302	666.2	13
California (s)	1,332	760,487	570.9	11	51,585	812,072	609.7	11
Washington (s)	362	209,224	578.0	12	11,093	220,317	608.6	10
Ohio (s)	940	549,370	584.4	13	33,144	582,514	619.7	12
Florida	300	201,354	671.2	14	5,973	207,327	691.1	14
Michigan (s)	630	430,497	683.3	15	20,599	451,096	716.0	15
Georgia (s)	300	212,251	707.5	16	11,949	224,200	747.3	16
South Carolina	119	92,769	779.6	17	8,746	101,515	853.1	17
Alabama (s)	265	219,774	829.3	18	10,529	230,303	869.1	18
Indiana	588	528,702	899.2	19	27,181	555,883	945.4	19
North Carolina	207	189,746	916.6	20	19,735	209,481	1,012.0	20
Illinois (s)	958	944,470	985.9	21	31,175	975,645	1,018.4	21
Virginia	231	264,245	1,143.9	22	14,689	278,934	1,207.5	22
Oregon	208	257,244	1,236.8	23	9,375	266,619	1,281.8	23
Vermont	74	92,758	1,253.5	24	2,401	95,159	1,285.9	24
Kentucky	245	340,579	1,390.1	25	13,271	353,850	1,444.3	25
West Virginia	78	115,620	1,482.3	26	5,665	121,285	1,554.9	28
Louisiana	145	215,549	1,486.5	27	7,615	223,164	1,539.1	26
Wisconsin	664	1,000,812	1,507.2	28	24,202	1,025,014	1,543.7	27
Iowa (s)	959	1,494,233	1,558.1	29	48,162	1,542,395	1,608.3	29
Missouri (s)	496	793,497	1,599.8	30	27,044	820,541	1,654.3	30
Minnesota (s)	525	863,084	1,644.0	31	39,429	902,513	1,719.1	32
Colorado (s)	271	449,709	1,659.4	32	4,177	453,886	1,674.9	31
Tennessee	175	292,954	1,674.0	33	11,382	304,336	1,739.1	34
Texas (s)	875	1,476,607	1,687.6	34	30,774	1,507,381	1,722.7	33
Kansas (s)	437	800,823	1,832.5	35	17,713	818,536	1,873.1	35
Arkansas	108	202,798	1,877.8	36	8,295	211,093	1,954.6	36
Mississippi	130	246,215	1,894.0	37	9,352	255,567	1,965.9	37
Arizona	86	175,381	2,039.3	38	1,199	176,580	2,053.3	38
Oklahoma (s)	234	505,060	2,158.4	39	10,882	515,942	2,204.9	39
Utah	78	176,721	2,265.7	40	4,779	181,500	2,326.9	40
Nebraska	361	982,220	2,720.8	41	16,698	998,918	2,767.1	42
Idaho	93	253,708	2,728.0	42	3,042	256,750	2,760.8	41
Nevada	34	127,479	3,749.4	43	371	127,850	3,760.3	43
New Mexico	53	245,231	4,627.0	44	1,606	246,837	4,657.3	44
North Dakota	77	361,424	4,693.8	45	5,713	367,137	4,768.0	45
Montana	98	504,595	5,148.9	46	3,080	507,675	5,180.4	46
Wyoming	57	294,691	5,170.0	47	1,200	295,891	5,191.1	47
South Dakota	123	665,171	5,407.9	48	12,058	677,229	5,505.9	48

Source: American Veterinary Medical Association Directory, 1952; Livestock on Farms, January 1, 1952 (Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Crop Reporting Board, 1952).

(s) Indicates school of veterinary medicine located in state.

* In order to present data for all states on a comparable basis, it was necessary to use the A.V.M.A. count of Pennsylvania veterinarians, which varies somewhat from that of the Joint State Government Commission survey.

Inspection of Columns 3 to 9, inclusive, shows that though there are variations in the composition of farm-stock value when the United States and Pennsylvania are compared, the two jurisdictions are virtually identical as regards relative importance of cattle. In the United States, the value of cattle represents 80.27 percent of the value of all farm stock; for Pennsylvania the comparable figure is 80.87 percent (Column 5). Again, as regards percent of total value, chickens are relatively more important in Pennsylvania than in the United States.

In conclusion, it should be noted that farm-stock loss series, because of the methods employed in gathering and assembling the data, are but rough measures the probable error of which cannot be determined. Furthermore, it is well to remember that there is no direct connection between farm stock and doctors of veterinary medicine. The farmer calls the veterinarian for his stock if, in his judgment, his investment in his stock justifies the expense involved in the purchase of veterinary services.

B. Veterinarians and Farm Animals in Pennsylvania—1890-1950

Table 9 shows the number of veterinarians and the value of farm animals in Pennsylvania, by ten-year intervals, for the period 1890-1950, and presents a farm-commodity price index for the same period.

Considering the period 1890 to 1950, examination of Table 9 shows: (1) the number of veterinarians increased from 596 to 625 (Column 2), or 5 percent; (2) the recorded value of farm stock increased from $123,233,000 (Column 3) to $344,831,000 (Column 5), or 179.82 percent; and (3) the farm-commodity wholesale price index rose from 50.4 to 170.4, or 238.09 percent.

However, a greater relative increase in value of farm animals than in number of veterinarians does not justify the conclusion that the supply of veterinarians, over time, has become increasingly inadequate.

Table 7

LOSSES BY DEATH AS PERCENT OF TOTAL NUMBER ON FARMS: MEAT ANIMALS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS, UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES, AVERAGE OF 1950 AND 1951

State	Value of Livestock Plus Poultry per Veterinarian, 1950 (000 omitted)	Deaths as Percent of Total Number of:				
		Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Chickens	Turkeys
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
United States	$950	4.8%	20.7%	14.1%	18.9%	5.0%
Pennsylvania	526	5.8	19.1	16.9	22.0	4.4
New York	388	10.1	20.5	21.0	17.0	2.7
Ohio	463	5.6	21.4	14.2	21.0	6.1
Iowa	1,381	3.7	18.8	15.3	17.0	5.6
Texas	1,668	4.4	20.4	16.2	21.9	6.7
Wisconsin	1,448	5.6	25.0	14.8	18.5	2.1

Source: Meat Animals—Farm Production and Income 1950-1951; Chickens and Eggs—Farm Production, Disposition, Cash Receipts and Gross Income 1951-1952, 1945-1949; Turkeys—Farm Production, Disposition, Cash Receipts and Gross Income 1951-1952, 1945-1949.
(All, Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Table 8

VALUE DISTRIBUTION OF FARM STOCK BY TYPES OF ANIMALS—UNITED STATES, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, AND OHIO—AS OF JANUARY 1, 1952

	Total Value of Livestock and Poultry (000 omitted)	Percentage of Total Value Represented by Value of:						
		Horses	Mules	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Chickens	Turkeys
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
United States	$19,599,896 (100%)	1.02%	.71%	80.27%	9.75%	4.50%	3.54%	.21%
Pennsylvania	449,320 (100%)	1.40	.19	80.87	4.87	1.21	11.06	.40
New York	588,576 (100%)	1.40	.03	90.98	1.06	.77	5.57	.19
Ohio	582,514 (100%)	1.04	.06	72.77	14.59	5.85	5.50	.19

Source: Computed from Livestock on Farms (Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Crop Reporting Board, 1952).

Table 9

NUMBER OF VETERINARIANS AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA AND WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES 1890 TO 1950

Year	Number of Veterinarians and percentage change from previous year	Value of livestock (000 omitted) and percentage change from previous year	Value of poultry (000 omitted) and percentage change from previous year	Value of livestock plus poultry (000 omitted) and percentage change from previous year	Wholesale price indices and percentage change from previous year (1910-1914 = 100)	
					All commodities	Farm products
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6))	(7)
1890	596	$123,233			56.2	50.4
1900	760 (+27.52%)	98,254 (— 20.27%)			56.1 (— .18%)	50.5 (+ .20%)
1910	676 (—11.05%)	134,090 (+ 36.47%)			70.4 (+ 25.49%)	74.3 (+ 47.13%)
1920	698 (+ 3.25%)	214,904 (+ 60.27%)			154.4 (+119.32%)	150.7 (+102.83%)
1930	559 (—19.91%)	178,324 (— 17.02%)	$17,098	$195,422	86.4 (— 44.04%)	88.3 (— 41.41%)
1940	516 (— 7.69%)	135,082 (— 24.25%)	18,065 (+ 5.66%)	153,147 (— 21.63%)	78.6 (— 9.03%)	67.7 (— 23.33%)
1950	625 (+21.12%)	300,846 (+122.71%)	43,985 (+143.48%)	344,831 (+125.16%)	161.5 (+105.47%)	170.4 (+151.70%)

Source: Veterinarian figures from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1950 figure preliminary). Value figures from Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.
Price indices from Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1951 (Washington: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census), and Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945 (Washington: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1949).

When comparisons over time rather than comparisons at a given time are under consideration, both number of potential patients and value of potential patients become important.

Table 10 shows for the period 1890 to 1950, by ten-year intervals, the number of veterinarians, the number of livestock—that is, farm stock exclusive of poultry,[3] number of livestock per veterinarian, value of livestock, and value of livestock per veterinarian.

Table 10

NUMBER OF VETERINARIANS AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK IN PENNSYLVANIA 1890-1950

Year	No. of Veterinarians	No. of Livestock (000 omitted)	No. of Livestock per Veterinarian (000 omitted)	Total Value of Livestock (000 omitted)	Value of Livestock per Veterinarian (000 omitted)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1890	596	5,474	9.2	$123,233	$207
1900	760	4,331	5.7	98,254	129
1910	676	3,451	5.1	134,090	198
1920	698	3,807	5.5	214,904	308
1930	559	2,903	5.2	178,324	319
1940	516	2,989	5.8	135,082	262
1950	625	2,754	4.4	300,846	481

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1950 figure preliminary); Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Inspection of Column 3 shows that betwen 1890 and 1950 the number of livestock decreased from 5,474,000 to 2,754,000, a decrease of 49.7 percent. Over the same period, the number of livestock per veterinarian decreased from 9,200 to 4,400 (Column 4), a decrease of 52.2 percent. In other words, in 1890, there was one veterinarian for every 9,200 livestock; in 1950 there was one veterinarian for every 4,400 livestock.

When evaluating the relative significance of the decrease in the number of livestock per veterinarian and the increase in value of livestock per veterinarian, it is well to remember that a general increase in prices, uniformly distributed, is not likely to strengthen the effective demand for (that is, willingness coupled with ability to purchase) any one commodity or service, unless buyers' preferences change.

Between 1930 and 1950—a period which was characterized by an increase in the importance of milk cows among Pennsylvania livestock[4]—the value of livestock per veterinarian increased 50.8 percent, whereas the index of wholesale prices of all commodities increased 86.9 percent.

[3] Though poultry has increased rapidly in Pennsylvania over the last twenty years, in 1952 its value constituted but 11.46 per cent of the value of farm stock; see above, Table 8, Column 8 and 9.

[4] For changes in composition of livestock in Pennsylvania, see Appendix G.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

APPLICATIONS AND ADMISSIONS
SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
1949, 1950, AND 1951

Applications for Admission 1949

Number applying for admission in 1949		412
Pennsylvania Residents applying	148	
Applicants from Out-of-State	264	
Pennsylvania Residents:		
Number applying		148
Number accepted		33
[1] Number rejected		92
Number accepted but withdrew before School started		5
Number who withdrew before action taken on applications		0
Applications received too late for consideration this year		0
[2] Number who met minimum satisfactory requirements and who might have been accepted if school capacity permitted		18
Out-of-State Residents:		
Number applying		264
Number accepted		19
[1] Number rejected		198
Number accepted but withdrew before school started:		5
Number who withdrew before action taken on applications		0
Applications received too late for consideration this year		0
[3] Number who met minimum satisfactory requirements and who might have been accepted if school capacity permitted		42

Applications for Admission 1950

Number applying for admission in 1950		434
Pennsylvania Residents applying	137	
Applicants from Out-of-State	297	
Pennsylvania Residents:		
Number applying		137
Number accepted		33
[1] Number rejected		86
Number accepted but withdrew before School started		4
Number who withdrew before action taken on applications		4
Applications received too late for consideration this year		2
[2] Number who met minimum satisfactory requirements and who might have been accepted if school capacity permitted		8
Out-of-State Residents:		
Number applying		297
Number accepted		19
[1] Number rejected		231
Number accepted but withdrew before School started		2
Number who withdrew before action taken on applications		8
Applications received too late for consideration this year		5
[3] Number who met minimum satisfactory requirements and who might have been accepted if school capacity permitted		32

Applications for Admission 1951

Number applying for admission in 1951		363
Pennsylvania Residents applying	123	
Applicants from Out-of-State	240	
Pennsylvania Residents:		
Number applying		123
Number accepted		35
[1] Number rejected		64
Number accepted but withdrew before School started		3
Number who withdrew before action taken on applications		7
Applications received too late for consideration this year		5
Number who met minimum satisfactory requirements and who might have been accepted if school capacity permitted		9
Out-of-State Residents:		
Number applying		240
Number accepted		18
[1] Number rejected		173

[1] This total represents applicants who were rejected for one or more of the following reasons: poor academic record in preparatory work; incomplete preparatory work; preparatory work done in non-accredited college; failure to file primary or supplementary college transcripts; and failure to answer correspondence with respect to application.

[2] Nine of these applicants were admitted in a subsequent year.

[3] Eight of these applicants were admitted in a subsequent year.

[1] This total represents applicants who were rejected for one or more of the following reasons: poor academic record in preparatory work; incomplete preparatory work; preparatory work done in non-accredited college; failure to file primary or supplementary college transcripts; and failure to answer correspondence with respect to application.

[2] Four of these applicants were admitted in a subsequent year.

[3] Two of these applicants were admitted in a subsequent year.

Number accepted but withdrew before School started	2
Number who withdrew before action taken on applications	4
Applications received too late for consideration this year	8
Number who met minimum satisfactory requirements and who might have been accepted if school capacity permitted	35

Source: Furnished to the Joint State Government Commission under date of November 6, 1951, by the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Appendix B

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA TO SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA 1945-47 TO 1951-53

Biennium	Act No.	Appropriation
1945-1947	37-A	$350,000
1947-1949	45-A	400,000
1949-1951	26-A	448,000
1951-1953	71-A	492,000

Appendix C

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DATA SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL YEARS 1948-49, 1949-50, AND 1950-51

Under date of February 4, 1952, the late Dr. R. A. Kelser, Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, in response to a request from the Joint State Government Commission, submitted the following statement of "Income for General and Research Purposes by Source by Academic Year" and "Cash Expenditures by Object by Academic Year," covering the operations of the university's School of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. Kelser advised that the figures were compiled by the Office of the Comptroller of the University of Pennsylvania.

An examination of the two statements submitted by the university reveals that expenditures exceeded income in each of the three fiscal years for which data are presented. The university has advised that this difference is compensated by allocation of moneys from other unrestricted university funds.

SCHOOL: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Income for General and Research Purposes by Source by Academic Year

	July 1, 1948 June 30, 1949		July 1, 1949 June 30, 1950		July 1, 1950 June 30, 1951	
	General	Research	General	Research	General	Research
1. Private						
a. Student Tuition and/or Fees	$60,774.14	.....	$66,322.68	.....	$61,896.57	.....
b. Clinic and Hospital Charges	64,965.13	.....	64,092.17	.....	62,036.81	.....
c. Product and Other Sales[1]	37,857.61	.....	39,481.28	.....	38,486.10	$150.00
d. Endowment	9,347.25	.....	10,157.03	.....	13,023.91	.....
e. Agricultural Organizations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
f. Industrial Organizations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
g. Other (Specify)						
(1) Rentals	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....
(2) Gifts and Grants	947.17	$15,760.40	747.26	$24,138.96	681.55	22,117.99
(3) Total Private Income	174,191.30	15,760.40	$181,100.42	$24,138.96	$176,424.94	$22,267.99
2. Public						
a. Local	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. State	200,000.00	8,790.27	224,000.00	8,602.96	224,000.00	9,830.11
c. Federal	.....	See Footnote	.....	See Footnote	.....	See Footnote
Total Public Income	200,000.00	8,790.27	224,000.00	8,602.96	224,000.00	9,830.11
Total Income	$374,191.30	$24,550.67	$405,100.42	$32,741.92	$400,424.94	$32,098.10

[1] For Example, Biological Product Sales.

Footnote: Above figures do not include a total of $5,800, in each of the 3 years covered by this report, paid from Federal funds as part of the salaries of several members of our staff engaged in research.

SCHOOL: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Cash Expenditures by Object by Academic Year

	July 1, 1948 June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949 June 30, 1950	July 1, 1950 June 30, 1951
1. Salaries			
a. Administrative	$1,500.00	$1,500.00	$1,500.00
b. Clerical	27,062.15	29,662.23	27,394.11
c. Custodial	13,246.83	13,981.85	14,450.59
d. Instructional	142,150.48	163,092.75	166,337.73
e. Research	10,855.17	18,354.96	19,532.26
f. Technical[1]	64,416.41	67,269.36	66,954.05
g. Other (Specify)	.....	.....	.....
	$259,231.04 (See Footnote)	$293,861.15 (See Footnote)	$296,168.74 (See Footnote)
2. Services[2]			
a.General	$51,604.79	$52,916.79	$52,825.87
b. Research	.....	.....	.....
	$51,604.79	$52,916.79	$52,825.87
3. Operation[3]			
a. General	$96,770.32	$91,693.54	$83,619.74
b. Research	12,604.68	12,568.76	12,210.01
	$109,375.00	$104,262.30	$95,829.75
4. Equipment			
a. General	$22,450.47	$25,825.23	$9,238.68
b. Research	1,090.82	1,763.20	355.83
	$23,541.29	$27,588.43	$9,594.51
5. Capital			
a. General	$40.221.20	.....	.....
b. Research	.....	.....	.....
	$40,221.20	.....	.....
6. Depreciation			
a. General	None	None	None
b. Research	None	None	None
7. Other (Specify)			
a. General	None	None	None
b. Research	None	None	None
8. Total			
a. General	$459,422.65	$445,941.75	$422,320.77
b. Research	24,550.67	32,686.92	32,098.10
	$483,973.32	$478,628.67	$454,418.87

[1] This embraces salaries paid to technical personnel not specifically chargeable to research or instruction.

[2] This embraces other salaries and wages such as allocated salaries, wages for temporary and itinerant workers, scholarships.

[3] This embraces supplies, maintenance, repair, and other expense classifications.

Footnote: Above figures do not include a total of $5,800, in each of the 3 years covered by this report, paid from Federal funds as part of the salaries of several members of our staff engaged in research.

Appendix D

ESTIMATES FURNISHED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Estimate for the Establishment and Operation of a Veterinary School at the Pennsylvania State College

Auvust 9, 1951

On the basis of general information concerning space facilities available to several veterinary schools and from information obtained in college catalogues and elsewhere, the following is an estimate of the cost of establishing and operating a Veterinary School at this institution with a total enrollment of 200 students. In addition, the use of existing facilities and a statement of the need for additional veterinary practitioners is indicated below. (All dollar figures are expressed in terms of the price level now current.)

1. Capital outlay for buildings and equipment		$6,000,000
2. Annual operating cost		
a. School of Veterinary Science	$314,000	
b. Additional cost of instruction in existing courses	36,000	
Total annual operating cost	$350,000	350,000
TOTAL		$6,350,000

A. Buildings and Equipment

In order to have adequate facilities and suitable equipment, a total of four buildings would be required: two basic science buildings and two buildings with clinical facilities. Tentative allocations of new academic departments and services are suggested below.

1. Veterinary Building

This building would contain administrative offices, medical library, museum, Department of Anatomy and Histology, Departments of Physiology and Pharmacology, classroom and instruction laboratories, etc.

Size—50′ x 200′ x 8′—four floors=320,000 cu. ft. $1,450,000

2. Animal Diseases Laboratory

To include the Department of Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology, research laboratories, autopsy rooms, animal laboratories, etc.

Size—50′ x 200′ x 8′—four floors=320,000 cu. ft. $1,450,000

3. Animal Hospital

To include the Department of Surgery and Medicine, large and small animal clinics, x-ray and fluoroscopic laboratories, examination rooms, isolation quarters, operating rooms, etc.

Size—100′ x 200′ x 10′—three floors=600,000 sq. ft. $2,700,000

4. Quarantine facilities. Located several miles from College and other livestock.

Four large animal buildings and 12 colony houses for poultry.

4 (20′ x 40′ x 20′) + 12 (10′ x 12′ x 7′)= 93,000 cu. ft. $400,000

TOTAL COST OF BUILDINGS $6,000,000

B. Estimated Annual Operating Expenses

The following staff list for a School of Veterinary Science has been built around the minimum requirements set by the Council on Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association. "Essentials of an Acceptable Veterinary School," 1950. A.V.M.A. Directory, pp. 50-52.

12 Full time faculty members of professional rank	$84,000
18 Full time faculty members with rank of instructor	72,000
6 Graduate assistantships—$1,344	8,064
7 Barn and kennel men (Ave. of $2,600) ..	18,200
2 Animal laboratory caretakers (Ave. of $2,600)	5,200
10 Technicians (Ave. of $2,800)	$28,000
7 Stenographers (one/dept.) (Ave. of $2,000)	14,000
6 Stockroom personnel (Ave. of $2,600)	15,600
Total salaries	$245,064
Materials and supplies	53,000
Equipment	15,936
Total Annual Operating Expense	$314,000

The present staff in Animal Pathology comprising five (5) veterinarians, two (2) technicians, and one (1) secretary would become a part of the new school on almost a full time basis to do instruction, research and care for farm animals.

C. Use of Existing Staff, Facilities and Courses

Certain classrooms, laboratories in a number of buildings now housing the biological sciences, as well as library facilities, etc., could and would be used by the proposed School of Veterinary Medicine. These buildings and equipment facilities now available are worth about $500,000. Twelve (12) courses now available in existing departments would probably be part of the curriculum for veterinarian students. The additional students in each of these established courses would probably require additional teaching personnel at an estimated cost indicated below.

The twelve courses are as follows:

Departments and Courses	Additional Cost to Departments
1. Department of Animal Husbandry	$ 3,000
(a) Feeds and Feeding A.H. 12	
2. Department of Botany	3,000
(a) Botany 22, Genetics	
3. Department of Dairy Husbandry	6,000
(a) D.H. 427, Milk Secretion	
(b) D.H. 431, Physiology of Reproduction in Farm Animals	
4. Department of Agricultural and Biological Chemistry	9,000
(a) ABCh 437, General Biochemistry	
(b) ABCh 413, Principles of Animal Nutrition	
(c) ABCh 438, Physiological Chemistry	

Departments and Courses	Additional Cost to Departments
5. Department of Zoology and Entomology	9,000
(a) Zool. 437, Histology	
(b) Zool. 440, Embryology	
(c) Zool. 41, Human Physiology	
6. Department of Bacteriology	6,000
(a) Bact. 412, Pathogenic Bacteriology	
(b) Bact. 410, Immunology and Serology	
TOTAL	36,000

D. Need for Additional Veterinary Practitioners

The need for additional graduate veterinarians in Pennsylvania can best be indicated by citing the increased demands for veterinary service during the past ten years and considering the fact that the number of men trained in this field has remained practically unchanged during this period.

The livestock owners in Pennsylvania wish to expand the brucelosis control program but the present program is handicapped by lack of veterinary service in certain areas.

A mastitis control program in Pennsylvania under the direction of veterinarians is wanted but the personnel is not available for setting up such a program.

The poultry industry in Pennsylvania is demanding diagnostic laboratories staffed by veterinarians. The establishment of such laboratories would stimulate the demand for veterinary service in the poultry field in order to reduce present poultry losses from disease.

Other agencies such as public health service are demanding veterinarians and this demand reduces the number of available practitioners.

The teaching, research and extension programs in the livestock fields at The Pennsylvania State College would be decidedly strengthened through cooperation with the men trained in the various phases of veterinary medicine. This cooperation would be of mutual benefit and would contribute to a strong school of veterinary medicine.

Submitted by: Office of the President, The Pennsylvania State College to Joint State Government Commission, August 9, 1951.

Veterinary Student Charges

Under date of June 19, 1952, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, President, Tne Pennsylvania State College, in response to a request from the Joint State Government Commission concerning annual charges which would apply to veterinary students in the event a school of veterinary medicine were established at The Pennsylvania State College, advised as follows:

"Although the Veterinarian receives the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science, the course of study he pursues is roughly the equivalent of other undergraduate programs. Hence, if we had a Veterinary School at the present time, Pennsylvania residents enrolled in that School would pay the minimum annual charges for undergraduate students which would aggregate $256.00. This amount represents a total of the items enumerated on page 2 of your letter plus $1.50 per semester Federal Admission Tax on athletic books. The nonresident annual minimum charges would aggregate the $473.00 listed by you on page 2 of your letter plus $3.00 to cover the Federal Admission Tax just mentioned."

The enumerated items to which Dr. Eisenhower referred in his letter were: incidental fee, general fixed fee, student union fee, class dues, and agricultural activities fee, plus, in the case of non-resident students a tuition fee.

Appendix E

VETERINARY PRACTICE SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION METHODS, TESTS AND FORMS

The Veterinary Practice Questionnaire, on the basis of which the professional income characteristics of Pennsylvania veterinarians were computed, is reproduced below. This questionnaire, with a covering letter, was sent to all veterinarians, about 750, who were members of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association or nonmembers licensed by the Commonwealth to practice veterinary medicine. It was established that a number of these individuals were retired or inactive professionally. Returns containing usable professional net income data were received from 250, or one-third the number sent out. The percentage return was considerably higher than that for previous surveys of similar groups.[1]

The survey form was devised to obtain net income data for professional services rendered by either independent or salaried practitioners; it excludes income from nonprofessional sources, such as the boarding of animals, etc. Inasmuch as the percentage returns from different types of professional practice were not constant, the average professional income for all veterinarians was computed by weighting the average income of each type by the number of veterinarians actually engaged in that type of practice rather than the number in the sample.

For purposes of comparing veterinarians with other professionals engaged in medical work, professional net incomes of physicians and dentists in Pennsylvania are shown in the table below. These data were obtained by the United States Department of Commerce from a recent survey of the medical and dental professions.

AVERAGE NET INCOME OF PENNSYLVANIA PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

	Physicians		Dentists		
	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Average Net Income	$10,047	$10,483*	$5,553	$5,653*	$5,859*
Average Net Income, Major Source of Income from Independent Practice	10,466	10,896*	5,616	5,713*	5,952*

* Averages for Pennsylvania not available for these years. Figures shown were computed on the assumption that the incomes of Pennsylvania professionals changed from year to year in the same proportion as the incomes of all physicians and dentists in the United States.

Source: Survey of Current Business (January, 1950; July, 1951; July, 1952).

[1] In the 1941 survey of veterinarians conducted by the United States Department of Commerce, returns with usable net income data were received from approximately 15 percent of all known veterinarians in the United States.

As a check on the reliability of professional net income data for veterinarians derived from the Joint State Government Commission Survey, the ratio of veterinarians' professional income in Pennsylvania to physicians' professional income in Pennsylvania may be compared to a similar ratio for veterinarians to physicians in the United States, as calculated by the United States Department of Commerce for some earlier years. For the United States as a whole, between 1938 and 1941, veterinarians' net income ranged from 52 to 53 percent of physicians' net income. For 1949, in Pennsylvania, veterinarians' net income was approximately 55 percent of physicians' net income, and for 1950 approximately 57 percent.

As a further check on the reliability of the results from the survey, a comparison has been made between the ratio of net income to gross income for nonsalaried veterinarians in the United States for the period of 1938 to 1941 and nonsalaried veterinarians in Pennsylvania for the years 1949-1950. These ratios are shown below.

RATIO OF NET INCOME TO GROSS INCOME OF NON-SALARIED VETERINARIANS

United States *		Pennsylvania	
1938	.46	1949	.45
1939	.46	1950	.46
1940	.45		
1941	.45		

* United States data from Survey of Current Business, (July, 1943).

SUURVEY LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

P. O. Box 61, Room 450—Capitol Building, Harrisburg

November 30, 1951.

Baker Royer, Chairman
John M. Walker, Vice Chairman
W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members:
Joseph M. Barr
Leroy E. Chapman
John H. Dent
G. Graybill Diehm
Anthony J. Disilvestro
James A. Geltz
A. Evans Kephart
John G. Snowden
O. J. Tallman
M. Harvey Taylor
Paul L. Wagner
John M. Walker
T. N. Wood

House Members:
Hiram G. Andrews
Adam T. Bower
Charles H. Brunner, Jr.
Edwin C. Ewing
W. Stuart Helm
Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
Thomas H. Lee
James E. Lovett
Albert S. Readinger
Baker Royer
Charles C. Smith
Herbert P. Sorg
Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

Pursuant to House Resolution No. 34 of the 1951 Session of the General Assembly, the Joint State Government Commission, fact-finding agency of the legislature, has been directed to study the feasibility of establishing an additional school of veterinary medicine in Pennsylvania.

Our preliminary researches to date seem to indicate that the income of a veterinarian is dependent in part upon the value of livestock available for treatment. In view of the scantity of reliable, factual information extant in Pennsylvania relative to income from professional services, I met with the officers of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association on November 2 to discuss this matter. We mutually agreed that the Commission would send the enclosed survey form to every practicing veterinarian in Pennsylvania for completion. Please note that the survey form is identifiable only by the value of livestock by county groupings. Under the circumstances, the survey form is unidentifiable by individual practitioner or by a particular county.

In accordance with my understanding with the officers of the State Association, you may send the completed form to Dr. Raymond C. Snyder, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association, Walnut Street and Copley Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, or to me at the above address, as you prefer.

Your prompt cooperation in completing and returning the survey form will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

/Signed/
BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

P. O. Box 61

Room 450, Capitol Building, Harrisburg

Value of Livestock
By County Groupings

Veterinary Practice Survey

1. How many years have you been engaged in private veterinary practice? .. ..(Yrs.)

2. How many years have you been engaged in private veterinary practice in your present county? ....(Yrs.)

3. If not engaged in private veterinary practice, how many years have you been in the position you now hold? ....(Yrs.)

4. (A) For the calendar year 1950, approximately how many office calls and visits were made in connection with your private pet animal practice? ... . (No.)

(B) For the calendar year 1950, approximately how many office calls and farm visits were made in connection with your private farm and large animal practice? .... (No.)

5. Please indicate for the calendar years 1950 and 1949 the amount of your total receipts from professional services in the following categories:

(A) Private professional practice	$.....	$.....
(B) Professional salaried position with private practitioner	$.....	$.....
(C) Professional salaried position with private commercial organization	$.....	$.....
(D) Professional salaried position with educational institution	$.....	$.....
(E) Professional services rendered to local, State, or Federal Government	$.....	$.....
Total receipts from professional services	$.....	$.....

6. For the calendar years 1950 and 1949, what were your expenses of private practice? (Expenses should include such items as office upkeep, wages of employees, and materials cost but not personal "salary" or withdrawals, personal or family expenses, or personal taxes.) ..... $..... $.....

7. (A) Of your total receipts from private practice during the calendar years 1950 and 1949, what was the approximate amount derived from pet animal practice? ..... $..... $.....

(B) Of your total receipts from private practice during the calendar years 1950 and 1949, what was the approximate amount derived from farm and large animal practice? ..... $..... $.....

8. Please comment on the need for additional private farm animal veterinary service:

(A) In the county or counties of your private farm animal practice

.....

.....

.....

(B) In the counties adjoining the county of your private farm animal practice

.....

.....

.....

Appendix F

ESTIMATED VALUE AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND CHICKENS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1951

County	Total Livestock			Horses	
	Number	Value	Rank by Value	Number	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Lancaster	183,680	$28,519,270	1	3,970	$325,530
Chester	90,460	15,005,080	2	1,820	127,400
Bradford	88,600	14,701,880	3	3,350	214,400
York	133,550	13,163,460	4	2,910	157,140
Berks	81,340	12,251,540	5	2,210	141,440
Susquehanna	70,400	11,959,630	6	3,440	264,880
Crawford	83,950	11,123,850	7	3,490	216,380
Washington	109,070	10,380,650	8	4,070	297,110
Franklin	79,530	9,432,840	9	2,470	130,910
Tioga	58,410	9,021,230	10	2,250	177,750
Bucks	69,690	9,004,470	11	1,050	66,150
Erie	65,700	8,943,170	12	3,260	211,900
Wayne	52,480	8,942,610	13	2,070	159,390
Mercer	67,440	8,658,810	14	2,510	148,090
Somerset	66,790	7,940,260	15	2,780	180,700
Westmoreland	63,450	7,796,550	16	3,150	236,250
Cumberland	64,540	6,635,310	17	1,270	62,230
Bedford	57,900	6,447,650	18	1,830	126,270
Adams	58,850	6,276,120	19	1,310	86,460
Butler	55,000	6,267,800	20	2,080	160,160
Lebanon	41,190	6,254,280	21	790	45,030
Montgomery	48,450	6,020,920	22	1,070	69,550
Lawrence	46,710	5,168,550	23	1,500	99,000
Centre	44,280	5,123,730	24	1,160	93,960
Dauphin	42,970	5,098,890	25	1,270	78,740
Greene	92,860	5,098,060	26	2,280	182,400
Indiana	47,590	5,046,940	27	1,790	102,030
Lycoming	35,780	4,962,810	28	1,470	122,010
Northampton	29,670	4,934,950	29	940	68,620
Fayette	39,510	4,522,120	30	2,270	174,790
Armstrong	43,710	4,172,960	31	1,690	116,610
Northumberland	36,420	3,972,310	32	1,250	80,000
Wyoming	23,510	3,921,760	33	1,000	58,000
Warren	26,650	3,894,160	34	1,480	102,120
Clarion	32,980	3,767,210	35	1,250	87,500
Columbia	36,500	3,743,350	36	770	57,750
Perry	31,740	3,716,310	37	1,070	57,780
Huntingdon	33,930	3,564,260	38	1,120	71,680
Lackawanna	20,760	3,431,430	39	1,040	90,480
Lehigh	31,470	3,338,960	40	820	57,400
Schuylkill	26,690	3,228,740	41	1,170	86,580
Mifflin	24,430	3,196,500	42	1,090	64,310
Blair	26,690	3,080,210	43	1,030	74,160
Luzerne	25,300	3,079,500	44	900	69,300
Jefferson	27,600	3,037,740	45	960	57,600
Potter	22,870	3,028,920	46	1,090	62,130
Allegheny	24,830	2,912,190	47	1,560	123,240
Snyder	23,940	2,896,040	48	880	56,320
Venango	24,660	2,891,720	49	1,060	59,360
Cambria	24,360	2,751,490	50	1,350	81,000
Juniata	21,270	2,746,350	51	780	46,020
Beaver	21,860	2,681,030	52	1,340	81,740
Union	19,610	2,447,310	53	700	52,500
Clearfield	20,910	2,412,860	54	1,150	65,550
Fulton	16,780	2,066,040	55	790	51,350
McKean	12,530	1,711,410	56	630	40,320
Clinton	13,060	1,659,600	57	440	32,560
Montour	14,180	1,492,460	58	380	29,260
Delaware	17,670	1,477,260	59	330	24,090
Sullivan	10,510	1,449,990	60	550	31,900
Monroe	10,840	1,271,780	61	440	29,040
Elk	7,110	970,370	62	390	25,350
Carbon	5,560	722,830	63	270	20,250
Pike	3,090	455,820	64	110	7,480
Forest	3,080	327,650	65	140	9,240
Cameron	1,130	146,170	66	110	6,600
Philadelphia	930	109,880	67	40	2,760
PENNSYLVANIA	2,839,000	$356,478,000		97,000	$6,596,000
United States	187,465,000	16,800,975,000		4,763,000	206,729,000

Appendix F

ESTIMATED VALUE AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND CHICKENS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1951

ESTIMATED VALUE AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND CHICKENS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA,

	Mules		Cattle		Swine		Sheep		Chickens	
	Number (7)	Value (8)	Number (9)	Value (10)	Number (11)	Value (12)	Number (13)	Value (14)	Number (15)	Value (16)
Lancaster	1,370	$124,670	129,220	$26,619,320	43,320	$1,316,930	5,800	$132,820	3,192,200	$5,650,190
Chester	220	19,360	70,470	14,375,880	14,740	415,670	3,210	66,770	780,320	1,498,210
Bradford	60	4,800	74,100	14,227,200	4,840	129,230	6,250	126,250	414,340	791,390
York	1,700	134,300	61,160	10,825,320	65,400	2,001,240	2,380	45,460	2,273,460	3,614,800
Berks	510	42,840	56,560	11,425,120	19,720	591,600	2,340	50,540	1,233,490	2,294,290
Susquehanna	30	2,460	61,560	11,573,280	2,450	61,490	2,920	57,520	253,900	490,030
Crawford	50	3,600	63,150	10,419,750	13,130	389,960	4,130	94,160	285,480	496,730
Washington	100	8,200	52,770	9,023,670	6,150	182,650	45,980	869,020	339,620	621,500
Franklin	160	10,400	48,010	8,497,770	24,040	687,540	4,850	106,220	690,620	1,084,270
Tioga	20	1,560	47,860	8,662,660	2,450	61,490	5,830	117,770	281,260	520,330
Bucks	70	5,250	38,730	7,978,380	28,180	918,670	1,660	36,020	1,515,580	2,788,670
Erie	20	1,400	49,740	8,356,320	10,820	335,420	1,860	38,130	285,550	502,570
Wayne	20	1,700	47,290	8,701,360	2,240	62,270	860	17,890	309,260	590,690
Mercer	30	2,160	48,440	8,041,040	11,140	353,140	5,320	114,380	398,340	697,090
Somerset	50	3,500	49,280	7,342,720	11,890	356,700	2,790	56,640	527,750	833,840
Westmoreland	90	6,300	42,430	7,085,810	13,900	390,590	3,880	77,600	477,930	817,260
Cumberland	390	25,350	32,900	5,757,500	25,500	696,150	4,480	94,080	351,450	572,860
Bedford	120	7,920	39,610	5,941,500	13,900	328,040	2,440	43,920	333,360	486,700
Adams	330	24,750	31,880	5,419,600	23,530	703,550	1,800	41,760	724,480	1,159,170
Butler	30	2,100	33,840	5,549,760	14,170	457,690	4,880	98,090	682,580	1,249,120
Lebanon	220	15,620	26,940	5,792,100	12,520	385,620	720	15,910	503,310	835,490
Montgomery	40	2,960	25,050	5,260,500	21,040	660,660	1,250	27,250	804,030	1,431,170
Lawrence	10	690	26,610	4,523,700	15,120	465,700	3,470	79,460	223,130	408,330
Centre	70	5,460	27,600	4,609,200	13,850	380,870	1,600	34,240	212,330	382,190
Dauphin	290	20,880	24,510	4,460,820	15,820	518,900	1,080	19,550	534,700	860,870
Greene	60	4,680	26,350	3,768,050	3,630	101,640	60,540	1,041,290	123,070	214,140
Indiana	90	6,480	28,810	4,436,740	13,720	439,040	3,180	62,650	431,630	673,340
Lycoming	50	3,850	23,110	4,506,450	10,480	316,500	670	14,000	376,020	691,880
Northampton	80	6,480	21,100	4,620,900	6,760	221,730	790	17,220	391,910	697,600
Fayette	70	4,830	26,280	4,020,840	8,710	283,950	2,180	37,710	251,720	415,340
Armstrong	30	2,160	21,040	3,429,520	17,940	570,490	3,010	54,180	365,930	611,100
Northumberland	250	18,250	18,150	3,394,050	16,250	468,000	520	12,010	530,520	891,270
Wyoming	70	5,950	20,620	3,814,700	1,200	31,080	620	12,030	173,300	317,140
Warren	10	720	21,550	3,685,050	2,750	85,800	860	20,470	95,020	169,130
Clarion	30	2,340	21,460	3,369,220	8,980	280,180	1,260	27,970	297,490	464,080
Columbia	140	9,940	17,280	3,144,960	18,110	527,000	200	3,700	595,500	964,710

Appendix F—Continued

	Mules		Cattle		Swine		Sheep		Chickens	
	Number (7)	Value (8)	Number (9)	Value (10)	Number (11)	Value (12)	Number (13)	Value (14)	Number (15)	Value (16)
Perry	280	20,720	16,520	3,221,400	13,500	409,050	370	7,360	569,500	825,770
Huntingdon	210	14,910	20,380	3,158,900	10,690	288,630	1,530	30,140	154,440	250,190
Lackawanna	40	3,480	18,340	3,301,200	1,100	31,570	240	4,700	162,200	308,180
Lehigh	100	8,200	13,570	2,768,280	15,990	482,900	990	22,180	451,890	872,150
Schuylkill	210	15,960	15,100	2,778,400	9,820	339,770	390	8,030	735,460	1,301,760
Mifflin	90	6,840	15,710	2,890,640	6,060	204,220	1,480	30,490	190,080	288,920
Blair	80	6,400	17,260	2,778,860	6,060	176,950	2,260	43,840	196,540	326,260
Luzerne	160	12,000	16,050	2,760,600	7,480	222,900	710	14,700	302,700	547,890
Jefferson	40	2,920	18,010	2,701,500	7,620	256,030	970	19,690	283,710	428,400
Potter	10	800	17,340	2,861,100	1,260	35,150	3,170	69,740	72,070	130,450
Allegheny	40	3,080	14,850	2,554,200	6,630	198,240	1,750	33,430	417,830	760,450
Snyder	150	10,800	13,900	2,543,700	8,810	281,040	200	4,180	358,460	552,030
Venango	10	730	15,110	2,568,700	6,770	222,060	1,710	40,870	162,740	291,300
Cambria	90	6,840	14,530	2,411,980	7,160	227,690	1,230	23,980	231,990	375,820
Juniata	180	13,500	12,900	2,451,000	6,610	218,790	800	17,040	327,570	491,350
Beaver	30	2,310	15,710	2,466,470	2,940	95,550	1,840	34,960	244,740	433,190
Union	80	6,000	11,610	2,171,070	7,030	213,710	190	4,030	127,940	203,420
Clearfield	80	5,680	15,260	2,212,700	3,900	118,170	520	10,760	138,190	207,280
Fulton	80	4,800	11,570	1,897,480	3,580	96,300	760	16,110	274,680	439,490
McKean	..	.....	9,930	1,618,590	1,130	35,030	840	17,470	66,150	120,390
Clinton	40	3,160	8,190	1,506,960	4,130	111,510	260	5,410	78,350	139,460
Montour	20	1,500	6,810	1,259,850	6,660	195,800	310	6,050	133,980	223,750
Delaware	10	800	5,440	1,109,760	11,370	332,000	520	10,610	75,270	131,720
Sullivan	10	780	7,400	1,361,600	1,080	28,510	1,470	27,200	72,990	128,460
Monroe	20	1,280	6,640	1,122,160	3,390	111,530	350	7,770	192,500	338,800
Elk	10	780	5,810	917,980	840	24,950	60	1,310	40,430	71,160
Carbon	40	3,080	3,140	631,140	2,050	67,040	60	1,320	144,560	252,980
Pike	10	740	2,430	432,540	430	12,680	110	2,380	98,500	185,180
Forest	..	.....	1,770	283,200	1,020	31,820	150	3,390	9,320	15,840
Cameron	..	.....	800	133,600	200	5,560	20	410	11,800	20,180
Philadelphia	..	.....	460	95,680	300	8,670	130	2,770	10,840	19,290
PENNSYLVANIA	9,000	$702,000	1,808,000	$323,632,000	704,000	$21,261,000	221,000	$4,287,000	27,598,000	$47,469,000
United States	1,990,000	163,094,000	84,179,000	13,441,384,000	65,028,000	2,161,835,000	31,505,000	827,933,000	466,686,000	677,676,000

Source: Pennsylvania crop and livestock report (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, September-October, 1951).

Appendix G

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND NUMBER OF VETERINARIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1890-1950

Year	No. of Veterinarians	Block 1 Total Livestock				Block 2 All Cattle *			Block 3 Milk Cows		
		Number (000 omitted)	No. per Veterinarian (000 omitted)	Total Value (000 omitted)	Value per Veterinarian (000 omitted)	Number (000 omitted)	Average Value per Head	Total Value (000 omitted)	Number (000 omitted)	Average Value per Head	Total Value (000 omitted)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1890	596	5,474	9.2	$123,233	$207	1,923	$25.80	$49,535	900	$28.10	$25,290
1900	760	4,331	5.7	98,254	129	1,659	30.70	50,861	944	33.20	31,341
1910	676	3,451	5.1	134,090	198	1,401	32.20	45,115	920	39.00	35,880
1920	698	3,807	5.5	214,904	308	1,546	72.40	111,930	893	93.00	83,049
1930	559	2,903	5.2	178,324	319	1,385	86.20	119,387	835	112.00	93,520
1940	516	2,989	5.8	135,082	262	1,484	57.70	85,627	870	76.00	66,120
1950	625	2,754	4.4	300,846	481	1,704	159.00	270,936	970	210.00	203,700

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1950 figure preliminary); Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

* Milk cows included.

Appendix G

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND NUMBER OF VETERINARIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1890-1950

Year	Block 4 Stock Sheep			Block 5 Horses			Block 6 Mules			Block 7 Hogs		
	Number (000 omitted)	Average Value per Head	Total Value (000 omitted)	Number (000 omitted)	Average Value per Head	Total Value (000 omitted)	Number (000 omitted)	Average Value per Head	Total Value (000 omitted)	Number (000 omitted)	Average Value per Head	Total Value (000 omitted)
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1890	1,730	$3.35	$5,796	600	$94	$56,400	28	$104	$2,912	1,193	$7.20	$8,590
1900	1,160	3.60	4,176	575	59	33,925	37	76	2,812	900	7.20	6,480
1910	686	4.80	3,293	545	132	71,940	44	145	6,380	775	9.50	7,362
1920	509	11.50	5,856	506	126	63,996	55	141	7,754	1,191	21.30	25,368
1930	467	9.60	4,483	317	120	38,040	51	129	6,579	683	14.40	9,835
1940	360	5.30	1,908	270	124	33,480	46	140	6,440	829	9.20	7,627
1950	214	13.80	2,953	119	65	7,735	13	76	988	704	25.90	18,234

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1950 figure preliminary); Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

* Milk cows included.

STATE LICENSE FEES

EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED FOR BY THE VEHICLE CODES

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1953

To the Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable BAKER ROYER, Chairman
Honorable PAUL L. WAGNER, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. STUART HELM, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Hiram G. Andrews
James S. Berger	Adam T. Bower
Leroy E. Chapman	Edwin C. Ewing
John H. Dent	Thomas H. Greer, Jr.
G. Graybill Diehm	W. Stuart Helm
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
A. Evans Kephart	Albert W. Johnson
A. H. Letzler	James E. Lovett
John G. Snowden	Albert S. Readinger
M. Harvey Taylor	Baker Royer
Paul L. Wagner	Charles C. Smith
John M. Walker	†Herbert P. Sorg
T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

† Term expired.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE LICENSE FEES, EXCEPT THOSE FIXED BY THE VEHICLE CODES

Honorable WRAYBURN B. HALL, Chairman

Honorable A. H. LETZLER, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
Robert D. Fleming	Wayne M. Breisch
George M. Leader	Ray M. Greenwood
A. H. Letzler	Wrayburn B. Hall
Rowland B. Mahany	Robert K. Hamilton
Samuel G. Neff	Philip Lopresti
Edward B. Watson	Clarence E. Moore

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to the directive contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 77 of the 1951 Session of the General Assembly, there is presented herewith a report dealing with state license fees. In accordance with the directive, the report deals with Commonwealth license fees other than those fixed by the vehicle codes.

To facilitate the study, Joint State Government Commission, under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, created a subcommittee. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CONTENTS

Summary of Facts

Section I. The Law and License Fees

Section II. License Fees: Collection and Procedures

A. Collection of Commonwealth License Fees

B. Commonwealth Procedure in Connection with License Fees

Section III. A Close-Up View of Licensing and Enforcement in Two Commonwealth Agencies

A. Licensing Boards in the Department of Public Instruction

B. Licensing Operations of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1, General Fund Receipts from Licenses and Fees, by Administering Agency, Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1951

Table 2. Special Operating Fund Receipts from Licenses and Fees, Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1951

Table 3. Cash Expenditures, Allocated Charges, and License Fee Receipts of the Professional Licensing Boards, Biennium Ended May 31, 1951

Table 4, Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, Licenses and Permits Issued by Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement, as of December 31, 1951

Table 5. Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, Income and Expenses from Licensing and Enforcement, 1933-34 to 1951-52

Table 6. Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board—Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement, Revenues and Costs, Calander Year 1951

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Receipts to the General and Special Operating Funds from Licenses and Fees, Biennia 1941-43 to 1949-51

Appendix B. Statutes, Fees, Requirements, and Penalties Relating to Licensing Operations of Examining Boards in the Department of Public Instruction

Appendix C. Licenses and Certificates Granted by the State Examining and Licensing Boards, 1946-1951, Inclusive

Appendix D. Allocation of Expenditures for Law Enforcement Among the Several Examining Boards of the Bureau of Professional Licensing, Department of Public Instruction, for the Biennium 1949-51

Appendix E. Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board Profits Transferred to General Fund, 1935-36 to 1951-52

Appendix F. License Fees Imposed in the Liquor Monopoly States as of February 1, 1952

Appendix G. Liquor Control Board, Bureau of Licensing—Revenues and Costs, Calendar Year 1951

SUMMARY OF FACTS

General Facts

I. The courts of the Commonwealth have held that the license fee payable by a "lawful" business or occupation may not be "grossly disproportionate" to the cost of the "due regulation of the business." In the case of a business which may be deemed "harmful to public health or morals," there is no such restriction, and the Commonwealth may impose fees in excess of administrative and enforcement costs for the privilege of engaging in a business of this type.

II. Receipts to the General Fund of the Commonwealth from licenses and fees amounted to $5,963,572.72 for the fiscal year ended in 1951. Receipts to the special operating funds from licenses and fees amounted to $7,948,786.48 for the same period.

III. With the exception of the Liquor Control Board, which utilizes the accrual system, Commonwealth agencies maintain their accounting on a cash basis. Since a cash system of accounting fails to recognize charges and records expenditures only, it is impossible to establish the exact relationship between receipts and costs in connection with specific license fees.

Facts Relating to the Professional Licensing Boards

IV. The fourteen active licensing boards in the Department of Public Instruction issued 236,444 new and renewal licenses during the calendar year 1950; the Law Enforcement Division of the Bureau of Professional Licensing, upon which the boards depend for inspection and investigatory service in connection with these licensees, employs a staff of eighteen investigators, and from time to time calls upon the Department of Justice and the Pennsylvania State Police for assistance.

V. Receipts (exclusive of fines) of the licensing boards in the Department of Public Instruction totaled $1,208,132.45 for the biennium 1949-51; costs, in terms of the accounting conventions used by the boards, amounted to $768,043.32. The difference of $440,089.13 does not reflect a net profit because the accounting system used fails to take account of charges. If $67,805 of imputed charges are set against the difference of $440,089.13, the excess shown is reduced to $372,284.13. In addition to the fees, the boards, for the same period, collected on behalf of the Commonwealth $4,007.50 in fines.

Facts Relating to the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board

VI. The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board issued 54,287 new, renewal, and transfer licenses during the calendar year 1951; the Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement, upon which the board depends for investigatory and enforcement services, employed a staff of approximately 160 agents.

VII. Some license fees collected by the Liquor Control Board are retained by the board, and others are returned to the municipalities in which the licensees operate.

A. As regards the group of accounts reflecting fees retained by the board, receipts for the calendar year 1951 exceeded costs by $1,207,711.63.

B. As regards retail liquor and retail malt beverage license fee accounts (from which actual license fee receipts are returned to the municipalities), costs exceeded receipts for the calendar year 1951 by $1,220,360.51.

C. Considering jointly the retail license accounts and other licensing accounts, costs exceeded fees collected by $12,648.88 for the biennium.

D. If fines, compromise penalties, and forfeitures in the amount of $117,501.65 are added to the receipts from license fees, receipts exceeded costs by $104,852.77.

Section I

THE LAW AND LICENSE FEES

The courts of the Commonwealth have drawn a distinction between taxes and license fees, and again between license fees payable by a so-called "lawful" business or occupation and those payable by an enterprise which may be "harmful to public health or morals."

When tax revenue is sought, the legislature must comply with certain constitutional requirements, such as those directing the manner in which revenue laws are to be enacted and those relating to uniformity and equality. When regulation is the legislative objective, these requirements need not be met. However, the fee payable by a "lawful" business or occupation, as distinguished from one deemed "harmful to public health or morals," may not be grossly disproportionate to the cost to the Commonwealth of issuing the license (including, in many cases, an examination), and regulating the persons engaged in the business or occupation.[1]

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has said:

> No principle is more firmly established in the law of Pennsylvania than the principle that a revenue tax cannot be constitutionally imposed upon a business under the guise of a police regulation, and that if the amount of a "license fee" is grossly disproportionate to the sum required to pay the cost of the

[1] It may be noted that the courts have not explicitly and formally defined the length of the time period to be considered when ascertaining the relationship between receipts and costs; similarly, the courts have apparently not specified the accounting conventions to be employed when computing costs.

due regulation of the business the "license fee" act will be struck down.[2]

An example of the type of occupation to which this rule applies is the selling at retail and wholesale of oleomargarine. In 1947, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case quoted above, ruled that the fees charged for licenses to sell oleomargarine, both at retail and wholesale, were unreasonable, bore no relation to the expenditures of the department in issuing the licenses and enforcing the law, and therefore were unconstitutional.

It was shown in this case that during the 1931-33 biennium the amount of cash received from the issuance of oleomargarine licenses was $649,768.29, whereas the amount expended by the Department of Agriculture in that biennium for the enforcement of all regulatory statutes which it administers, including the oleomargarine act, was $337,189.22. Similar figures were quoted for other biennia.

Some occupations, which are considered by the legislature to be detrimental to public health or morals, do not fall within the above rule, and may even be prohibited entirely. The Commonwealth may impose fees in excess of administrative and enforcement costs for the privilege of engaging in occupations falling within this classification.

This type of occupation is illustrated by a case[3] involving several liquor licensees who objected to paying an additional amount to secure permission to install television, partly on the ground that the amount collected by the Liquor Control Board for this permission was considerably in excess of the expenditures of the board in issuing the licenses. In upholding the constitutionality of the fees, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, quoting the opinion of the lower court, said:

> "Plaintiffs' contentions are completely at variance with the well settled legal principles that 'the liquor business is unlawful, and its conduct is only lawful to the extent and manner permitted by statute' (Commonwealth v. Speer, 157 Pa. Superior Ct. 197, 200). . . . In Spankard's Liquor License Case, 138 Pa. Superior Ct. 251, the Court said, page 259: 'A liquor license, even when granted, is not a property right: it is only a privilege: (citing cases). It may be taken away by the governing authorities without compensation to the holder. It was done throughout this entire country by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and the Twenty-First Amendment, which repealed the Eighteenth, expressly reserved to the states the right to prohibit the manufacture, possession, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors within their respective borders: (citing cases). . . . The regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors is a matter peculiarly within the police power of the several states, because of the evils which result from the uncontrolled traffic in them.' . . . Accordingly, since the state may absolutely forbid or may license the sale of intoxicating liquors, it may impose such conditions upon the granting of licenses as it sees fit, and one who accepts such license must be deemed to consent to all proper conditions and restrictions which have been or may be imposed by the legislature in the interest of the public morals or safety: 30 Am. Jr. Intoxicating Liquors, Section 131-133. . . . For these reasons the amount to be paid as a liquor license fee is not limited to the cost of regulation but rests, in the absence of constitutional restriction, in the discretion of the legislature and it may be made so high as to operate as an effective restriction on the business or even so as to be practically prohibitive."[4]

In this same case, the court distinguished the situation in Flynn v. Horst (above) by saying:

> [The Oleomargarine Act was] unconstitutional to the extent that it imposed license fees of $500 upon wholesale dealers in oleomargarine and $100 upon retail dealers because the findings established that it was an oppressive and unwarranted restriction upon a lawful business and was not a police regulation, but in practical operation a device to hamper or destroy a legitimate business.[5]

Section II

LICENSE FEES: COLLECTION AND PROCEDURES

Twenty-two Commonwealth departments, independent boards, and commissions are concerned with the administration of licenses and the collection of license fees, other than those fixed by the vehicle codes.

For purposes of orientation, it is useful to differentiate between Commonwealth agencies administering fees which are deposited in the General Fund and those administering fees deposited in so-called "special operating funds."

A. Collection of Commonwealth License Fees

1. Fees Deposited in the General Fund

The Commonwealth agencies concerned with the administration of General Fund license fees, together with the receipts from these fees for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1951, are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES AND FEES, BY ADMINISTERING AGENCY, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1951

Department	—Receipts— Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1951
(1)	(2)
Department of Agriculture	$325,674.32
Department of Auditor General	50.00
Department of Banking—	
Securities Commission	68,398.25
Executive Department	221,850.00
Department of Forests and Waters	24,079.06
Department of Health	302,894.03
Insurance Department	772,878.71

[2] Flynn v. Horst, 356 Pa. 20 (1947), p. 32.
[3] Cavanaugh v. Gelder, 364 Pa. 361 (1950).
[4] Ibid., pp. 364-365.
[5] Ibid., p. 367.

Department of Internal Affairs	$47,365.65
Department of Justice	12,682.98
Department of Labor and Industry	535,771.74
Department of Mines	13,608.50
Department of Public Instruction	899,348.80
Public Utility Commission	1,326,802.82
Department of Revenue	1,083,215.76
Department of State	315,257.10
Department of Welfare	13,695.00
Total	$5,963,572.72

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Office of the Auditor General, Biennial Report, 1949-1951. For detail of license fee collections since 1942, see Appendix A.

2. Fees Deposited in Special Operating Funds

The special operating funds, with the license fee receipts to the funds for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1951, are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

SPECIAL OPERATING FUND RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES AND FEES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1951

Fund	—Receipts— Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1951
(1)	(2)
Banking Department Fund	$863,815.66
Fish Fund	1,464,546.95
Game Fund	3,061,319.09
Milk Control Fund	130,171.25
State Stores Fund	2,330,368.07
State Farm Products Show Fund	98,565.46
Total	$7,948,786.48

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Office of the Auditor General, Biennial Report, 1949-1951. For detail of license fee collections to the special operating funds since 1942, see Appendix A.

Fees from retail liquor and retail malt beverage licenses, although Commonwealth collected, are transferred to the subdivisions of the Commonwealth. For the fiscal year ended in 1951, the total transfer to the political subdivisions of these Commonwealth-collected fees amounted to $5,844,708.96. In addition, the Commonwealth returns to localities fines imposed in connection with the violation of certain licensing laws.

Fees paid by applicants for registration as law students and fees paid to qualify for bar examinations are fixed by and paid to the State Board of Law Examiners. This board is created by, and its powers are derived from, Rules 6 to 14 of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court (October 1, 1952). The fees paid to the State Board of Law Examiners are not accounted for in the reports of the Auditor General.

B. Commonwealth Procedure in Connection with License Fees

The important relationships involved in an examination of license fees are two: (1) the relationship between the fee charged and the administrative and enforcement costs involved; and (2), the relationship between the amount of the fee retained by the Commonwealth and the administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the agency administering the license.

The first of these is of critical importance because the courts of the Commonwealth have held that the fee charged in connection with a "lawful" business or occupation and the costs involved in administering the fee may not be "grossly disproportionate." (See Section I.) The second is important from a legislative point of view, because if in a specific case the amount retained by the Commonwealth is less than the costs incurred by the administering state agency, the Commonwealth, in an indirect manner, subsidizes local jurisdictions.

From both an economic and an accounting point of view, the costs chargeable against a licensing operation are all costs generated by that operation. The bookkeeping conventions of Commonwealth agencies, the Liquor Control Board excepted, are on a cash basis and are not designed to produce costs in the sense defined above.

Briefly, the conventions of cash accounting do not recognize charges, but are concerned exclusively with direct cash expenditures. For convenience of reference, charges may be divided into intradepartmental and interdepartmental charges. From a cost accounting point of view, an intradepartmental charge should be made whenever a unit within a department services another unit concerned with licensing in the same department. An interdepartmental charge should be made whenever another department renders service to a department concerned with licensing.

Accrual conventions provide for a handling of costs which is distinctly different from the manner in which they are handled under cash conventions. Under the accrual system, the charge is entered against given activity at the time the activity is serviced. Under the cash system, the charge is made, not when the service is rendered, but when the bill for the service is paid.

Bookkeeping conventions, even within the framework of the cash system, vary from department to department. For example, while all of the agencies using the cash system fail to recognize interdepartmental charges, some few agencies do recognize intradepartmental charges.

In view of the fact that the agencies of the Commonwealth, with the exception of the Liquor Control Board, do not recognize certain types of charges, their records do not reflect significant cost items. In the absence of records, it is impossible to establish the exact relationship between receipts and costs in connection with specific license fees.

To illustrate the differences between the costs which appear under a cash system of accounting and a complete cost analysis, an attempt has been made to construct costs involved in the operation of the professional licensing boards in the Department of Public Instruction; and a complete cost analysis has been made of the licensing operations of the Liquor Control Board, in terms of the accrual conventions employed by the board. The results are presented in Section III.

Section III

A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT IN TWO COMMONWEALTH AGENCIES

A. Licensing Boards in the Department of Public Instruction

Concerning the purposes of professional and occupational licensing boards, the following quotation from a recent publication of the Council of State Governments may be of interest:

> Not long ago the Governor of a midwestern state was approached by representatives of a particular trade anxious to enlist the Governor's support in securing passage of legislation to license their trade.
>
> "Governor," the men said, "passage of this licensing act will ensure that only qualified people will practice this occupation; it will eliminate charlatans, incompetents or frauds; and it will thereby protect the safety and welfare of the people of this state."
>
> The Governor, from long experience, was somewhat skeptical. "Gentlemen," he asked, "are you concerned with advancing the health, safety and welfare of the people under the police powers of this state, or are you primarily interested in creating a monopoly situation to eliminate competition and raise prices?"
>
> The spokesman for the occupational group smiled and said, "Governor, we're interested in a little of each."[1]

Inasmuch as the various professional licensing boards are concerned with the licensing and policing of so-called "lawful" professions, the receipts of the boards from license fees may not be "grossly disproportionate" to the costs incurred in licensing these professions and in administration and enforcement.

The statutes of the Commonwealth provide for the establishment in the Department of Public Instruction of fifteen boards for the licensing of professions and occupations. Of these fifteen boards, fourteen have been in existence for periods ranging from three to sixty-five years. The State Board of Chiropractic Examiners was activated by the General Assembly of 1951. Hence, no data bearing upon its operating experience are available at this time.[2]

The fourteen boards which have been in operation from three to sixty-five years are as follows:

State Board of Barber Examiners[3]
State Board of Pharmacy
State Board of Cosmetology
State Real Estate Commission
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners
Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board
State Board of Optometrical Examiners
State Board of Nurse Examiners
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure
State Dental Council and Examining Board
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners
State Registration Board for Professional Engineers
State Board of Examiners of Architects
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants

The boards have the exclusive right to issue licenses or certificates for practice in the Commonwealth of the indicated professions and occupations. In every case except one (public accountants), it is illegal to practice without obtaining a license or certificate, as the case may be. It is illegal in every case to use a professional title or designation without a license.

1. Licensing Procedures

The standard pattern of all of the boards is as follows:

A person interested in practicing a profession or occupation which is licensed by the Commonwealth applies to the board of proper jurisdiction. Before issuing a license, it is mandatory upon the board to ascertain the pertinent facts regarding the technical proficiency of the applicant, as well as his citizenship, character, etc. Technical proficiency is established by submission of a record from an accredited institution of learning[4] or a certificate from a licensed practitioner and/or by means of an examination administered and graded by the board or its duly authorized agents, or by submission of evidence showing that an applicant holds a license in a state having standards comparable to those of the Commonwealth. Three boards (Cosmetology, Chiropractic Examiners, and Veterinary Medical Examiners) have no provision for licensing without an examination.

The boards which license accountants and real estate brokers and salesmen do not accredit schools. Schools for barbers and beauticians must not only be approved but also licensed by the board having jurisdiction. Rules and regulations of the various boards may further set standards contemplating the regulation of the professional conduct of the licensees.

Upon establishment of the qualifications as listed above, the board directs the Division of Registrations and Renewals to issue a license to the applicant on payment of a fee which is either statutorily or administratively fixed.[5]

2. Inspection and Law Enforcement

Upon only one of the boards (Barber Examiners) does the law impose specific duties of inspection. In the case of the State Board of Pharmacy, the statute, by implication, calls for inspection. Two others (Cosmetology and Real Estate) have assumed duties of inspection without specific statutory directive. The remaining ten boards do not make routine inspections.

---

[1] Occupational Licensing Legislation in the States (Chicago: The Council of States Governments, June, 1952), p. 1.

[2] The State Board of Chiropractic Examiners was established and appointed under legislation passed in 1949; however, the board did not function until the passage of implementing legislation in 1951.

[3] Prior to 1951, an advisory committee in the Department of Public Instruction conducted the examinations for barbers, and the Law Enforcement Division, at the direction of the department, made investigations. The present board was established in 1951 but has not yet been appointed.

[4] Professional schools are accredited by the boards or by the Department of Public Instruction on the advice of the boards.

[5] For details, see Appendix B.

The Division of Law Enforcement, at the instance of the individual boards, makes investigations in cases of complaint in connection with activities over which the boards have jurisdiction. In addition to investigations on complaint, the Division of Law Enforcement makes the routine inspections for the four boards previously mentioned, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the standards of the boards are complied with by practitioners. In this connection, it may be noted that the employes of the Law Enforcement Division are not specialized—that is, none of the employes is especially trained to investigate and police a specific activity under the jurisdiction of any one of the boards. Frequently, the services of the Department of Justice, and at times those of the Pennsylvania State Police, are utilized in connection with investigations.

For the calendar year 1950, 236,444 new and renewal licenses were issued by the various boards. This figure does not represent the total number of licensees in the Commonwealth, since it does not include an indeterminate number of Certified Public Accountants, for whom no renewal is required.[6] The Division of Law Enforcement employs but eighteen investigators whose services are utilized by any or all of the boards issuing licenses.

Briefly, the typical procedure in investigations is as follows: Investigations are undertaken by the Law Enforcement Division after the board having jurisdiction has met and formally requested that such action be taken.[7] If the agent of the Law Enforcement Division encounters difficulties in his investigation, he may request the assistance of the State Police. If prosecution appears to be warranted, the board authorizes the investigator to prefer charges or report the case to the Department of Justice. Action may be taken before a justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate if the charge is a summary offense; a warrant may be sworn out if an indictable offense is charged; or injunction proceedings may be instituted to restrain further violation. Fines imposed upon conviction are retained by the local jurisdiction, except in the cases of barbers, beauticians, and pharmacists, in which cases they are transmitted to the Department of Public Instruction and subsequently to the General Fund.

3. Relationship between Receipts and Operating Costs

The licensing boards of the Department of Public Instruction, like most other Commonwealth agencies, maintain their records on a cash basis. Consequently, the reported "expenditures" of the boards do not reflect the total costs incurred in licensing and enforcement, since only cash expenditures are recognized, and charges are ignored.

A charge is incurred whenever a board uses a facility, such as an office, for which it does not have to make a cash payment. The services rendered the boards by the Bureau of Professional Licensing and its Divisions of Law Enforcement and Registrations and Renewals represent interdepartmental charges which are not, under the accounting system now employed, allocated among the various boards. In addition, interdepartmental charges are incurred when the board utilizes the services of the Department of Justice and the Pennsylvania State Police (see under 2, above), and here again the bookkeeping systems of both the boards and the outside agencies fail to allocate these charges to the boards.

To facilitate analysis of the actual magnitude of costs involved in the operations of the professional licensing boards, an attempt has been made to allocate the charges outlined above. In the case of rentals and intradepartmental charges, the allocation was made and is set forth in Table 3. With respect to interdepartmental charges, for services rendered by the Department of Justice a total charge to all the boards was estimated, but allocation to individual boards was not possible, and for services rendered by the Pennsylvania State Police the lack of information made estimation of even total charges impossible.

The table presents total costs (with the exception of those interdepartmental charges noted above) and total receipts of the professional licensing boards for the biennium ended May 31, 1951, and shows for all boards and for the boards individually, the difference between receipts and total costs.

Examination of the table shows that for only two of the boards—the Board of Pharmacy and the Registration Board for Professional Engineers—did costs resulting from the combination of cash expenditures and charges exceed receipts from license fees.

The Bureau of Professional Licensing, with its Divisions of Law Enforcement and Registrations and Renewals, functions on behalf of the various professional licensing boards, and in the table the cash expenditures of the bureau and its divisions, plus $12,105 of bureau rental, have been allocated among the boards.

Using the table, cash expenditures of the boards and the central bureau may be ascertained as follows:

Cash expenditures of the boards (Col. 2)	$471,941.88
Bureau expenditures:	
Administration (Col. 5)	52,601.09
Registration and Renewals (Col. 6) ..	65,177.84
Law Enforcement (Col. 7)	190,427.51
	$780,148.32
Less bureau rental	12,105.00
Total Cash Expenditures	$768,043.32

Ascertainable charges (which are not now accounted for in board or bureau bookkeeping) were as follows:

Board rentals (Col. 3)	$33,580.00
Bureau rental	12,105.00
Services of the Department of Justice ..	22,120.00
Total Estimated Charges	$67,805.00

[6]As will be seen from examination of Appendix C, the figure includes new licenses granted midwives, but does not include 247 renewals, since renewal of midwife licenses is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health. Appendix C presents detailed information relating to licenses issued by all boards from 1946 to 1951, inclusive.

[7]The boards meet as follows: Once a month—Cosmetology, Engineers, Medical, Pharmacy, Real Estate. Every two months—Architects, Nurses. Every three months—Dental, Optometry, Osteopathic Examiners, Veterinary Medical. Once a year—Public Accountants, Osteopathic Surgeons. Board of Barber Examiners not yet appointed.

Table 3

CASH EXPENDITURES, ALLOCATED CHARGES, AND LICENSE FEE RECEIPTS OF THE PROFESSIONAL LICENSING BOARDS, BIENNIUM ENDED MAY 31, 1951

	Board Costs			Intradepartmental Charges			Total Costs [d]	Receipts	Receipts Minus Costs
	Cash Expenditures	Chargeable Rent [a]	Total Cols. 2 and 3	Administration	Registration and Renewals	Law Enforcement [c]			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Board of Barber Examiners	$21,406.09	$3,365.00	$24,771.09	$2,388.09	$8,186.34	$64,079.00	$99,424.52	$106,823.00	$7,398.48
Board of Pharmacy	45,393.27	5,680.00	51,073.27	5,054.96	3,669.51	19,557.00	79,354.74	77,910.00	—1,444.74
Board of Cosmetology	60,807.73	3,720.00	64,527.73	6,775.02	15,968.59	78,723.00	165,994.34	312,750.10	146,755.76
Real Estate Commission	34,922.25	3,665.00	38,587.25	3,887.22	5,175.12	16,034.00	63,683.59	165,617.00	101,933.41
Board of Osteopathic Examiners	8,503.22	791.00	9,294.22	946.82	371.51	171.00	10,783.55	11,462.00	678.45
Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board	223.18	24.00	247.18	26.30	26.07	.....	299.55	2,530.00	2,230.45
Board of Optometrical Examiners	12,567.32	810.00	13,377.32	1,399.19	638.74	876.00	16,291.25	27,306.00	11,014.75
Board of Nurse Examiners	121,565.07	6,615.00	128,180.07	13,555.30	19,044.96	762.00	161,542.33	207,136.00	45,593.67
Board of Medical Education and Licensure	41,306.27	1,470.00	42,776.27	4,602.60	5,116.46	6,417.00	58,912.33	96,531.25	37,618.92
Dental Council and Examining Board	30,939.96	1,470.00	32,409.96	3,450.63	2,333.37	2,495.00	40,688.96	47,618.00	6,929.04
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	4,946.40	1,035.00	5,981.40	552.31	280.26	495.00	7,308.97	9,076.00	1,767.03
Registration Board for Professional Engineers	54,586.72	3,900.00	58,486.72	6,085.95	3,780.31	171.00	68,523.98	56,822.10	—11,701.88
Board of Examiners of Architects	10,022.50	1,035.00	11,507.50	1,115.14	488.83	647.51	13,308.98	23,917.00	10,608.02
Board of Examiners of Public Accountants	24,751.90	[b]	24,751.90	2,761.56	97.77	.....	27,611.23	62,634.00	35,022.77
Total Board Costs	$471,941.88	$33,580.00	$505,521.88	$52,601.09	$65,177.84	$190,427.51	$813,728.32	$1,208,132.45	$394,404.13

[a] Computed at Harrisburg rates including all services.
[b] Occupy outside offices and pay cash rentals.
[c] For description of the method used in allocating these costs, see Appendix D.
[d] Exclusive of outside departmental costs.

Receipts from license fees for the biennium amounted to $1,208,132.45. Costs, in terms of the accounting conventions used by the boards, amounted to $768,043.32. The difference of $440,089.13 does not reflect a net profit because the accounting system used fails to take account of charges. If $67,805 of ascertained charges is set against the difference, the excess of receipts over costs is reduced to $372,284.13. Unascertainable charges are those for services rendered by the Pennsylvania State Police.

In addition to the license fees, the boards collected on behalf of the Commonwealth $4,007.50 in fines.

B. Licensing Operations of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board

When imposing fees, the Liquor Control Board, unlike the licensing boards in the Department of Public Instruction, is not bound by legal limitations which prohibit the imposition of fees which are "grossly disproportionate" to the costs of administration, policing, and enforcement.

Again, in contrast to the licensing boards in the Department of Public Instruction, the Liquor Control Board is a separate and distinct organization, administered by three members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Liquor Control Board engages in:

(1) The licensing of manufacturers and importers of all alcoholic beverages.
(2) The licensing of those engaged in transportation, sale, and storage of all alcoholic beverages.
(3) The purchase and resale of liquors and wines.

In this third function, the Liquor Control Board differs from all other agencies of the Commonwealth.

By virtue of its unique operations, the Liquor Control Board does not receive a biennial appropriation, but receives out of its own profits an allocation for administrative expenses. The profits of the Liquor Control Board are transferred into the General Fund of the Commonwealth. Profits transferred by the board to the General Fund of the Commonwealth between 1935-36 (the first year during which profits were transferred) and 1951-52 amounted to $424,000,000.[8]

Again, contrary to the practice in other departments of the Commonwealth, the Liquor Control Board maintains its acounting on an accural rather than a cash basis.

1. Licensing Procedures

In order to manufacture, store, transport, or sell at retail liquor and malt beverages, a person must secure a license from the Liquor Control Board. Before the board issues a license, it investigates both the applicant and the premises on which the applicant proposes to operate. The investigation of the appilcant relates to his character qualification and financial standing; the investigation of the premises relates to the suitability of the premises for the proposed operation and, when pertinent, the population of the locality in which the establishment is located.

The fees charged by the Liquor Control Board for the issuance and transfer of licenses, as of December 31, 1951, are shown in Table 4.

Perusal of the table shows that the statutory fees are set by reference to two separate and distinct precepts: Some fees do not vary with volume; others depend upon volume, in some cases measured indirectly by population.

Table 4

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD
LICENSES AND PERMITS ISSUED
BY BUREAU OF LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT,
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1951

Type of License	Transfer Fee	Filing Fee	License Fee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Restaurant Liquor*	$20	$10	$150-600 [a]
Hotel Liquor	20	10	150-600 [a]
Club Liquor*	20	10	50
Catering Club*	20	10	150- 600 [a]
Public Service Liquor License	..	None	20 and 100 [b]
Public Service Malt Beverage License	..	10	10 and 50 [c]
"Eating Place" Malt Beverage*	10	10	100- 300 [a]
Hotel Malt Beverage	10	10	100- 300 [a]
Club Malt Beverage*	10	10	25
Amusement Permit	5	None	25 minimum [d]
Brewery	10	10	1,000 prorated quarterly
Winery	..	10	250 prorated quarterly
Winery Permit	..	None	20
Distillery	..	10	2,500 minimum [e]
Malt Beverage Distributor	10	10	400
Malt Beverage Importing Distributor	10	10	900
Transporter for Hire (Class A)	..	10	100 prorated quarterly
Transporter for Hire (Class B)	..	10	50
Bonded Warehouse	..	10	100 prorated quarterly
Bailee for Hire	..	10	100 prorated quarterly
Importer	20	10	100
Importer's Warehouse	..	10	25
Sacramental Wine	..	10	100
Distillery Certificate Broker Permit	..	10	100
Alcohol Permit—AB	..	..	1
Alcohol Permit—AN	..	None	1
Alcohol Permit—AE	..	..	Free
Pharmacy Permit	..	None	$1
Hospital Pharmacy Permit	..	None	None
Manufacturing Pharmacist or Chemist	..	None	$5
Sales Permit		None[1]	
Registration of Licensed Vendors	..	None	None
Vendor's Permit	..	10	$100
Agent's Registration			
(1) Licensed Vendor		$10 new	
(2) Sacramental wine license		$ 5 renew [g]	
(3) Distillery Certificate broker		$10	

[8] For a breakdown of this figure on an annual basis, see Appendix E.

* These types of licenses may not be issued if ratio exceeds 1-1,000 population in particular municipality.
[a] License fee varies with population.
[b] $20 per dining, club or buffet car, $100 per steamship or vessel.
[c] $10 per car, $50 per steamship or vessel.
[d] One-fifth the annual liquor or retail dispenser fee, with $25 minimum.
[e] $2,500 minimum annual fee permits production of 500,000 proof gallons, exclusive of alcohol which is denatured; $100 extra for each additional 100,000 proof gallons or fraction thereof; license fees prorated quarterly.
[f] No fee to $4,000 (determined by the fee required of a Pennsylvania manufacturer who desires to sell his product in the particular foreign state or country in which the product is manufactured).

For example, such commercial retail outlets as restaurants, hotels, and catering clubs pay liquor license fees which range from $150 to $600, depending upon the population of the locality in which the licensee operates. In the case of clubs, which have more privileges than do the above-mentioned establishments, the license fee does not vary with population and amounts to but $50[9]. It should be noted that a comparable pattern obtains in connection with parties licensed to sell malt beverages.

2. Inspection and Law Enforcement

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, through its Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement, whose agents are vested with police authority, makes routine inspections of all its licensees, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the licensees comply with the standards of the board and the conditions under which licenses are granted. In addition, the enforcement arm of the board makes investigations of premises and licensees upon complaint.

[9] For a listing of fees charged in the liquor monopoly states, see Appendix F.

During the calendar year of 1951, the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board issued 54,287 new, renewal, and transfer licenses. Its Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement, upon which the board depends for investigatory and enforcement services, employed a staff of approximately 160 agents.

3. Relationship between Receipts and Operating Costs

Table 5 shows, for the period 1933-34 to 1951-52, inclusive, the income of the Liquor Control Board from fees, fines, and forfeitures, as well as the expenses incurred in connection with administration and enforcement.[10]

Inspection of Column 20 of the table shows that, for the period 1933-34 to 1951-52 the income from fees, fines, and forfeitures amounted to $128,571,401.57. This total is composed of $98,243,771 from license fees, $28,561,095.54 from application and permit fees, and $1,766,535.03 from fines and forfeitures. In connection with these accruals it should be noted that the total shown for license fees is returned to the localities in which the licensees operate.

In addition, the Commonwealth incurs costs in connection with the collection of license fees and their disbursement to the localities. However, under existing statute, the Commonwealth—contrary to the situation which obtains in connection with the collection of gasoline taxes and motor license fees—is not permitted to recoup these costs. Of the total of $128,571,401.57 collected over the period 1933-34 to 1951-52, the Commonwealth retained but $30,327,630.57.

[10] These income and expense figures, taken from Liquor Control Board records, differ from figures shown in the reports of the Auditor General, because the Auditor General's reports are on a cash basis, whereas the Liquor Control Board maintains its records on an accrual basis.

Table 5

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD, INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT

1933-34 to 1951-52

	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Income										
License Fees ..	$2,280,187.50	$3,788,800.00	$3,846,801.04	$4,679,883.34	$5,329,538.54	$5,691,105.36	$5,938,437.59	$5,695,785.00	$5,415,020.00	$5,300,830.00
Application and Permit Fees .	103,611.00	239,606.20	1,263,535.04	1,161,824.55	1,596,225.93	1,569,829.78	1,647,545.50	1,463,449.33	1,339,013.32	1,211,322.99
Fines and Forfeitures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,043.04	201,908.63
	$2,383,798.50	$4,028,406.20	$5,110,336.08	$5,841,707.89	$6,925,764.47	$7,260,935.14	$7,585,983.09	$7,159,234.33	$6,941,076.36	$6,714,061.62
Less: Fees Returnable to Municipalities	2,280,187.50	3,788,800.00	3,846,801.04	4,679,883.34	5,329,538.54	5,691,105.36	5,938,437.59	5,695,785.00	5,415,020.00	5,300,830.00
Total Income $	103,611.00	$239,606.20	$1,263,535.04	$1,161,824.55	$1,596,225.93	$1,569,829.78	$1,647,545.50	$1,463,449.33	$1,526,056.36	$1,413,231.62
Expenses										
Board and Secretary	$10,608.00	$25,472.26	$27,315.61	$26,887.69	$29,385.49	$30,568.70	$26,281.93	$30,078.01	$28,162.22	$26,505.58
Legal	8,859.49	25,970.49	37,087.98	51,443.76	71,417.98	85,213.37	78,398.83	79,663.25	54,555.36	55,284.01
Public Relations	342.21	161.30	.....	6,488.74	4,455.67	2,706.95	3,419.51	3,517.12	3,966.98	3,943.82
Hearing Examiners ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,268.02	27,299.93
Building Maintenance and Operation	1,243.20	2,501.88	3,957.57	14,725.62	14,174.44	15,477.15	15,125.88	17,883.94	32,198.10	35,569.07
Personnel	698.14	1,746.79	2,007.73	3,339.98	4,182.33	4,588.10	5,570.04	7,467.63	7,922.70	10,450.19
Civil Service Expense	.....	.....	2,326.74	2,536.84	1,347.39	636.13	214.98	4,148.26	453.37	1,117.43
Licensing	19,968.16	74,557.40	120,792.99	161,015.91	206,805.95	224,209.05	219,166.39	216,124.46	192,085.34	200,071.20
Enforcement ..	31,548.60	338,222.36	398,389.42	604,589.15	883,688.12	907,975.48	874,279.06	850,586.45	874,342.23	984,754.58
Total Expenses .	$73,267.80	$468,632.43	$591,878.04	$871,027.69	$1,215,457.37	$1,271,374.93	$1,222,456.62	$1,209,470.12	$1,222,954.32	$1,344,995.81
Net Income from Licensing and Enforcement ..	$30,343.20	—$229,026.23	$671,657.00	$290,796.86	$380,768.56	$298,454.85	$425,088.88	$253,979.21	$303,102.04	$68,235.81

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

(Table 5 (Continued)

	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	Total
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Income										
License Fees ..	$5,347,250.00	$5,392,545.87	$5,212,904.22	$5,823,104.20	$5,563,597.46	$5,679,477.54	$5,696,151.04	$5,844,708.96	$5,717,643.34	$98,243,771.00
Application and Permit Fees .	1,328,520.37	1,317,157.38	1,784,017.71	2,071,419.81	1,918,694.74	2,159,113.77	2,067,230.33	2,317,180.07	2,001,797.72	28,561,095.54
Fines and Forfeitures	211,957.49	151,611.18	146,541.25	174,715.75	191,524.25	180,541.45	108,247.00	121,098.74	91,346.25	1,766,535.03
	$6,887,727.86	$6,861,314.43	$7,143,463.18	$8,069,239.76	$7,673,816.45	$8,019,132.76	$7,871,628.37	$8,282,987.77	$7,810,787.31	$128,571,401.57
Less: Fees Returnable to Municipalities	5,347,250.00	5,392,545.87	5,212,904.22	5,823,104.20	5,563,597.46	5,679,477.54	5,696,151.04	5,844,708.96	5,717,643.34	98,243,771.00
Total Income	$1,540,477.86	$1,468,768.56	$1,930,558.96	$2,246,135.56	$2,110,218.99	$2,339,655.22	$2,175,477.33	$2,438,278.81	$2,093,143.97	$30,327,630.57
Expenses										
Board and Secretary	$26,066.17	$26,554.99	$25,781.44	$25,038.98	$30,473.51	$33,110.08	$32,975.16	$37,199.08	$39,843.45	$538,308.35
Legal	53,899.06	60,299.47	59,146.50	64,703.71	69,246.31	82,114.15	98,897.23	107,811.66	118,474.62	1,262,487.18
Public Relations	4,030.14	4,124.11	4,209.86	4,391.73	4,880.25	4,807.74	5,086.49	4,933.49	5,954.77	71,420.88
Hearing Examiners	27,795.61	30,460.83	34,037.68	36,745.49	37,306.80	40,825.27	37,315.36	44,681.59	48,218.12	393,954.70
Building Maintenance and Operation ...	35,907.92	39,430.86	41,127.76	45,847.49	52,354.79	55,198.26	56,216.34	60,681.92	68,416.49	608,038.68
Personnel	9,651.60	9,063.13	9,496.62	10,433.64	12,035.74	13,372.25	14,139.57	15,521.89	17,565.85	159,253.92
Civil Service Expense	.....	.09	.....	22.19	46.28	97.15	93.38	130.73	147.55	13,318.51
Licensing	190,997.22	196,933.18	203,102.97	229,168.46	251,098.35	298,660.19	315,176.59	328,142.29	357,725.51	4,005,801.61
Enforcement ..	896,491.43	928,808.73	1,000,295.74	1,180,492.22	1,292,202.73	1,427,269.55	1,488,807.01	1,462,015.22	1,519,412.27	17,944,170.35
Total Expenses	$1,244,839.15	$1,295,675.39	$1,377,198.57	$1,596,843.91	$1,749,644.76	$1,955,454.64	$2,048,707.13	$2,061,117.87	$2,175,757.63	$24,996,754.18
Net Income from Licensing and Enforcement ..	$295,638.71	$173,093.17	$553,360.39	$649,291.65	$360,574.23	$384,200.58	$126,770.20	$377,160.94	—$82,613.66	$5,330,876.39

Source: Records Pa. Liquor Control Board.

For the nineteen-year period, the expenses incurred in connection with the collection of all license fees, the disbursment of some fees among the localities, and the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act amounted to $24,996,754.18. In other words, the Commonwealth had an accrued profit for the period, in connection with licensing and enforcement, of $5,330,876.39, or 17.5 percent of total income from these sources.

It should be pointed out that the expenses of the Liquor Control Board for administration and enforcement are the equivalent of costs, in that they include all payments to and all charges from all Commonwealth departments cooperating with the board in carrying forward its functions.

For the biennium 1949-51 (Columns 17 and 18), the Commonwealth's accrued profit in connection with licensing and enforcement amounted to $503,931.14, or 10.9 percent of the total income from these sources of $4,613,756.14.

As regards the "profitability" of licensing and enforcement functions, in but two years of the period 1933-34 to 1951-52 did the board close its books with losses: In 1934-35 (the second year of its operation), the board sustained a loss on these functions of $229,026.23; in 1951-52, the board sustained a loss of $82,613.66.

Table 6 shows, for the calendar year 1951, a summary of the receipts from Liquor Control Board license fees and the costs involved in the issuance of licenses and in enforcement.[11]

Table 6

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD—BUREAU OF LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT, REVENUES AND COSTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1951

Net Revenue from Licenses and Filing Fees Retained by Liquor Control Board		
Total Revenue	$1,503,197.79	
Total Costs of Administration and Enforcement	295,486.16	
Net Revenue from Licenses and Filing Fees Retained by Liquor Control Board		$1,207,711.63
Net Revenue from Retail Liquor and Malt Beverage Licenses		
Total Revenue	$6,428,860.00	
License Fees Returned to Municipality	5,815,160.00	
Net Revenue Retained (Filing Fees and Amusement Licenses)	613,700.00	
Total Costs of Administration and Collection	1,834,060.51	
Net Loss to Liquor Control Board in Retail Liquor and Malt Beverage Licenses		($1,220,360.51)
Net Loss before adding Revenue from Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures		(12,648.88)
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures		117,501.65
Net Profit to Liquor Control Board for 1951		$104,852.77

[11] For a breakdown of collections and expenses, by license accounts, see Appendix G.

Perusal of Table 6 shows:

1. The group of accounts reflecting Commonwealth-retained license fees showed a profit of $1,207,711.63 for the year. A glance at Appendix G shows that every account in this group showed a profit except liquor importer warehouse licenses, which showed a loss of $46.65, and other miscellaneous licenses and permits, which showed a loss of $13,788.30

2. Contrary to the over-all situation in connection with Commonwealth-retained fees described above, the retail liquor license and retail malt beverage license accounts showed losses. For the retail liquor license account, the loss amounted to $1,108,545.98, and for the retail malt beverage account the loss amounted to $111,814.53. These retail license accounts show losses because the fees, with the exception of amusement license and all filing fees, are returned to the municipalities in which the licensees operate, and it costs the Commonwealth, for administration and enforcement, an amount equivalent to approximately 20.9 percent of total retail license fee collections.

3. Because of the losses sustained in connection with the accounts enumerated above, the Commonwealth showed a net loss in connection with the administration and enforcement of license fees of $12,648.88 for calendar 1951. However, if revenue from fines, compromise penalties, and bond forfeitures are taken account of, the Commonwealth closed the calendar year 1951 with a profit of $104,852.77.

From the above analysis, it will be seen that though there is some variation in the loss-profit position of individual accounts, the retail license fees accounts must show a loss every year.

( ) Indicates loss figure.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

RECEIPTS TO THE GENERAL AND SPECIAL OPERATING FUNDS FROM LICENSES AND FEES, BIENNIA 1941-43 TO 1949-51

Appendix Table A-1

General Fund Receipts from Licenses and Fees, for the Biennia 1941-43 to 1949-51

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Department of Agriculture					
Abattoir Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakery Licenses	$21,280.00	$19,850.00	$41,130.00	$18,240.00	$19,815.00
Carbonated Beverage Licenses	46,000.00	49,000.00	95,000.00	43,350.00	46,100.00
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses	4,400.00	5,350.00	9,750.00	6,150.00	8,500.00
Domestic Animal Dealers' Licenses	4,875.50	6.242.00	11,117.50	8,871.00	6,453.00
Egg Inspectors' Licenses and Fees	81.00	84.00	165.00	75.00	84.00
Egg Laying Contest Fees	2,125.00	1,565.00	3,690.00	15.00	2,525.00
Egg Opening Licenses	1,200.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,350.00	1,250.00
Farm Products Dealers' Licenses	1,580.00	1,610.00	3,190.00	820.00	975.00
Farm Products Inspection Fees	13,067.42	13,307.44	26,374.86	12,664.16	27,080.10
Feeding Stuff License and Analysis Fees	47,182.00	42,273.00	89,455.00	46,639.00	47,298.00
Fertilizer Licenses	23,160.00	17,135.00	40,295.00	16,675.00	16,405.00
Horse Slaughtering Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insecticide and Fungicide Licenses	3,807.00	3,648.00	7,455.00	5,623.00	4,455.00
Ice Cream Licenses	20,820.00	18,970.00	39,790.00	17,560.00	19,110.00
Lime and Gypsum License and Analysis Fees	2,810.00	1,985.00	4,795.00	2,475.00	2,030.00
Miscellaneous Fees	20.00	30.00	50.00	.....	1.00
Oleomargarine Licenses	306,493.82	336,167.16	642,660.98	539,024.17	582,739.01
Rendering Plant Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seed Testing and Certificate Fees	422.60	485.72	908.32	518.15	681.02
Totals	$499,324.34	$519,002.32	$1,018,326.66	$720,049.58	$785,501.13
Department of the Auditor General Fees	$450.00	$200.00	$650.00	$150.00	.....
Department of Banking—Securities Commission					
Certified Copies Fees	$12.00	.....	$12.00	.....	.....
Dealers' Application Fees	4,610.00	$4,110.00	8,720.00	$4,090.00	$4,080.00
Dealers' Registration Fees	17,960.00	16,080.00	34,040.00	16,120.00	15,920.00
Investment Licenses	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	50.00
Salesmen's Application Fees	6,370.00	5,200.00	11,570.00	4,810.00	4,410.00
Salesmen's Registration Fees	27,770.00	21,420.00	49,190.00	20,270.00	20,220.00
Investment Advisors' Application Fees	760.00	410.00	1,170.00	440.00	480.00
Investment Advisors' Registration Fees	2,220.00	1,600.00	3,820.00	1,740.00	1,840.00
Investment Solicitors' Application Fees	390.00	300.00	690.00	220.00	290.00
Investment Solicitors' Registration Fees	1,110.00	580.00	1,690.00	420.00	570.00
Duplicate Registration Fees	240.00	410.00	650.00	315.00	450.00
Totals	$61,492.00	$50,110.00	$111,602.00	$48,475.00	$48,310.00

Appendix A

RECEIPTS TO THE GENERAL AND SPECIAL OPERATING FUNDS FROM LICENSES AND FEES, BIENNIA 1941-43 TO 1949-51

Appendix Table A-1

General Fund Receipts from Licenses and Fees, for the Biennia 1941-43 to 1949-51

License or Fee	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1946	Year Ended May 31, 1947	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1948
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Department of Agriculture					
Abattoir Licenses	.....	$13,810.00	$26,930.00	$40,740.00	$23,620.00
Bakery Licenses	$38,055.00	19,230.00	21,975.00	41,205.00	22,720.00
Carbonated Beverage Licenses	89,450.00	45,850.00	50,800.00	96,650.00	46,550.00
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses	14,650.00	9,550.00	12,900.00	22,450.00	15,100.00
Domestic Animal Dealer's Licenses	15,324.10	8,750.00	10,083.00	18,833.00	9,379.00
Egg Inspectors' Licenses and Fees	159.00	90.00	114.00	204.00	102.00
Egg Laying Contest Fees	2,540.00	2,175.00	2,020.00	4,195.00	1,910.00
Egg Opening Licenses	2,600.00	1,150.00	1,200.00	2,350.00	1,100.00
Farm Products Dealers' Licenses	1,795.00	945.00	1,415.00	2,360.00	1,460.00
Farm Products Inspection Fees	39,744.26	15,512.65	23,561.52	39,074.17	24,302.04
Feeding Stuff License and Analysis Fees	93,937.00	48,608.00	53,829.00	102,437.00	55,490.00
Fertilizer Licenses	33,080.00	16,705.00	16,675.00	33,380.00	17,560.00
Horse Slaughtering Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insecticide and Fungicide Licenses	10,078.00	5,865.00	5,661.00	11,526.00	5,523.00
Ice Cream Licenses	36,670.00	18,230.00	21,840.00	40,070.00	22,320.00
Lime and Gypsum License and Analysis Fees	4,505.00	1,875.00	2,065.00	3,940.00	1,805.00
Miscellaneous Fees	1.00	20.00	.....	20.00	5.00
Oleomargarine Licenses	1,121,763.18	533,562.35	287,879.46	821,441.81	66,069.83
Rendering Plant Licenses	.....	700.00	1,360.00	2,060.00	600.00
Seed Testing and Certificate Fees	1,199.17	622.95	622.63	1,245.58	973.70
Totals	$1,505,550.71	$743,250.95	$540,930.61	$1,284,181.56	$316,589.57
Department of the Auditor General Fees	$150.00	$50.00	$250.00	$300.00	$200.00
Department of Banking—Securities Commission					
Certified Copies Fees	.....	.....	$12.00	$12.00	$9.25
Dealers' Application Fees	$8,170.00	$4,630.00	4,680.00	9,310.00	4,870.00
Dealers' Registration Fees	32,040.00	17,620.00	18,220.00	35,840.00	18,720.00
Investment Licenses	100.00	500.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
Salesmen's Application Fees	9,220.00	8,670.00	7,720.00	16,390.00	7,310.00
Salesmen's Registration Fees	40,490.00	26,980.00	30,700.00	57,680.00	28,960.00
Investment Advisors' Application Fees	920.00	560.00	630.00	1,190.00	690.00
Investment Advisors' Registration Fees	3,580.00	2,120.00	2,420.00	4,540.00	2,720.00
Investment Solicitors' Application Fees	510.00	310.00	310.00	620.00	330.00
Investment Solicitors' Registration Fees	990.00	560.00	610.00	1,170.00	610.00
Duplicate Registration Fees	765.00	505.00	495.00	1,000.00	475.00
Totals	$96,785.00	$62,005.00	$65,847.00	$127,852.00	$64,744.25

Appendix A

RECEIPTS TO THE GENERAL AND SPECIAL OPERATING FUNDS FROM LICENSES AND FEES, BIENNIA 1941-43 TO 1949-51

Appendix Table A-1

General Fund Receipts from Licenses and Fees, for the Biennia 1941-43 to 1949-51

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1949	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1950	Year Ended May 31, 1951	Biennium Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Department of Agriculture					
Abattoir Licenses	$22,680.00	$46,300.00	$23,490.00	$24,060.00	$47,550.00
Bakery Licenses	22,455.00	45,175.00	22,925.00	23,025.00	45,950.00
Carbonated Beverage Licenses	47,050.00	93,600.00	45,800.00	45,550.00	91,350.00
Cold Storge Warehouse Licenses	15,250.00	30,350.00	15,550.00	16,350.00	31,900.00
Domestic Animal Dealers' Licenses	9,890.00	19,269.00	10,185.00	9,750.00	19,935.00
Egg Inspectors' Licenses and Fees	39.00	141.00	105.00	93.00	198.00
Egg Laying Contest Fees	1,960.00	3,870.00	1,715.00	3,045.00	4,760.00
Egg Opening Licenses	1,100.00	2,200.00	900.00	800.00	1,700.00
Farm Products Dealers' Licenses	1,360.00	2,820.00	1,320.00	1,235.00	2,555.00
Farm Products Inspection Fees	32,391.21	56,693.25	37,540.34	38,116.56	75,656.90
Feeding Stuff License and Analysis Fees	54,613.00	110,103.00	57,214.00	59,718.00	116,932.00
Fertilizer Licenses	18,685.00	36,245.00	20,570.00	21,185.00	41,755.00
Horse Slaughtering Licenses	.....	.....	625.00	675.00	1,300.00
Insecticide and Fungicide Licenses	5,345.00	10,868.00	5,340.00	5,452.00	10,792.00
Ice Cream Licenses	23,310.00	45,630.00	23,390.00	24,480.00	47,870.00
Lime and Gypsum License and Analysis Fees	1,740.00	3,545.00	1,745.00	1,625.00	3,370.00
Miscellaneous Fees	20.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	40.00
Oleomargarine Licenses	42,738.00	108,807.83	39,854.00	47,324.00	87,178.00
Rendering Plant Licenses	790.00	1,390.00	250.00	780.00	1,030.00
Seed Testing and Certificate Fees	488.24	1,461.94	841.13	2,390.76	3,231.89
Totals	$301,904.45	$618,494.02	$309,379.47	$325,674.32	$635,053.79
Department of the Auditor General Fees	.....	$200.00	$400.00	$50.00	$450.00
Department of Banking—Securities Commission					
Certified Copies Fees	$7.00	$16.25	$19.50	$3.25	$22.75
Dealers' Application Fees	4,790.00	9,660.00	4,880.00	5,210.00	10,090.00
Dealers' Registration Fees	18,700.00	37,420.00	18,940.00	20,020.00	38,960.00
Investment Iicenses	50.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
Salesmen's Application Fees	6,920.00	14,230.00	8,130.00	7,910.00	16,040.00
Salesmen's Registration Fees	27,950.00	56,910.00	30,260.00	30,230.00	60,490.00
Investment Advisors' Application Fees	700.00	1,390.00	760.00	750.00	1,510.00
Investment Advisors' Registration Fees	2,760.00	5,480.00	2,960.00	2,780.00	5,740.00
Investment Solicitors' Application Fees	270.00	600.00	300.00	310.00	610.00
Investment Solicitors' Registration Fees	560.00	1,170.00	580.00	610.00	1,190.00
Duplicate Registration Fees	470.00	945.00	565.00	525.00	1,090.00
Totals	$63,177.00	$127,921.25	$67,444.50	$68,398.25	$135,842.75

Appendix Table A-1—Continued

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Executive Department					
Notary Public Commission Fees	$41,400.00	$148,975.00	$190,375.00	$55,575.00	$126,975.00
Department of Forests and Waters					
Dams and Encroachment Fees	.....	.....	.....	$5,770.73	$5,950.43
Navigation Commission and Filing Fees	.....	.....	.....	374.00	43.50
Water, Power and Supply Permit Fees	.....	.....	.....	12,156.32	12,232.07
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.92
Totals	.....	.....	.....	$18,326.05	$18,226.92
Department of Health					
Bathing Place Licenses	$7,200.00	$6,290.00	$13,490.00	$7,350.00	$7,340.00
Inspectors' Certificates and Registration Fees	1,639.00	1,731.00	3,370.00	2,101.00	1,600.00
Restaurant Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewage Industrial Waste Permit Fees	3,390.00	2,670.00	6.060.00	1,834.00	1,615.00
Transcript Fees from Federal Government	11,507.91	8,002.14	19,510.05	.....	.....
Undertakers' Examination Fees	28,650.13	27,629.00	56,279.13	23,918.00	21,551.00
Vital Statistics Fees	458,545.50	712,234.36	1,170,779.86	381,452.75	252,362.43
Totals	$510,932.54	$758,556.50	$1,269,489.04	$416,655.75	$284,468.43
Insurance Department					
Agents' Licenses	$221,507.42	$217,761.93	$439,269.35	$213,376.90	$219,221.34
Brokers' Licenses	82,319.93	80,120.03	162,439.96	81,205.93	83,088.44
Certified Copy and Certificate Fees	9,303.60	10,078.50	19,382.10	10,415.00	9,948.80
Company, Association and Exchange Fees	5,018.00	4,575.33	9,593.33	6,676.00	6,166.00
Examination Fees	113,752.15	83,939.79	197,691.94	110,499.06	122,149.41
Filing Fees	18,699.36	19,164.39	37,863.75	16,396.08	17,090.65
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	25.00	25.80	50.80	8.00	89.25
Public Adjusters' Licenses	1,850.00	1,550.00	3,400.00	1,850.00	1,562.50
Service and Process Fees	474.00	414.00	888.00	288.00	272.00
Valuation of Policies Fees	43,193.35	44,379.86	87,573.21	44,886.59	46,060.24
Totals	$496,142.81	$462,009.63	$958,152.44	$485,601.56	$505,648.63
Department of Internal Affairs					
Land Office Fees	$1,439.50	$1,158.25	$2,597.75	$1,248.00	$1,510.75
Miscellaneous Fees	15.25	90.25	105.50	62.50	4.20
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	10,867.15	3,702.40	14,569.55	4,537.10	6,248.75
Weighmasters' Licenses	7,915.00	11,687.50	19,602.50	14,262.50	14,725.00
Totals	$20,236.90	$16,638.40	$36,875.30	$20,110.10	$22,488.70

License or Fee	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1946	Year Ended May 31, 1947	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1948
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Executive Department					
Notary Public Commission Fees	$182,550.00	$74,625.00	$167,525.00	$242,150.00	$68,225.00
Department of Forests and Waters					
Dams and Encroachment Fees	$11,721.16	$6,773.85	$11,268.02	$18,041.87	$16,180.32
Navigation Commission and Filing Fees	417.50	59.00	91.00	150.00	106.00
Water, Power and Supply Permit Fees	24,388.39	12,144.85	12,127.68	24,272.53	12,300.10
Miscellaneous Fees	259.2	165.00	45.00	210.00	25.00
Totals	$36,552.97	$19,142.70	$23,531.70	$42,674.40	$28,611.42
Department of Health					
Bathing Place Licenses	$14,690.00	$1,005.00	$260.00	$1,265.00	$320.00
Inspectors' Certificates and Registration Fees	3,701.00	1,991.00	2,556.00	4,547.00	2,315.00
Restaurant Licenses	.....	5,704.00	7,533.00	13,237.00	8,758.50
Sewage Industrial Waste Permit Fees	3,449.00	7,425.00	8,610.00	16,035.00	17,575.00
Transcript Fees from Federal Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Undertakers' Examination Fees	45,469.00	27,075.00	27,051.00	54,126.00	27,547.00
Vital Statistics Fees	633,815.18	190,017.99	179,113.50	369,131.49	178,397.76
Totals	$701,124.18	$233,217.99	$225,123.50	$458.341.49	$234,913.26

Appendix Table A-1—Continued

License or Fee	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1946	Year Ended May 31, 1947	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1948
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Insurance Department					
Agents' Licenses	$432,598.24	$231,235.30	$265,348.23	$496,583.53	$296,792.11
Brokers' Licenses	164,294.37	87,796.47	102,864.98	190,661.45	121,852.10
Certified Copy and Certificate Fees	20,363.80	13,186.40	13,070.00	26,256.40	12,212.00
Company, Association and Exchange Fees	12,842.00	6,229.00	5,941.50	12,170.50	4,716.00
Examination Fees	232,648.47	135,240.09	186,551.58	321,791.67	163,247.43
Filing Fees	33,486.73	17,677.43	18,651.11	36,328.54	17,612.12
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	97.25	107.00	186.00	293.00	2,939.00
Public Adjusters' Licenses	3,412.50	1,736.00	1,800.00	3,536.00	2,050.00
Service and Process Fees	560.00	198.00	254.00	452.00	218.00
Valuation of Policies Fees	90,946.83	47,925.81	50,091.34	98,017.15	54,425.17
Totals	$991,250.19	$541,331.50	$644,758.74	$1,186,090.24	$676,063.93
Department of Internal Affairs					
Land Office Fees	$2,758.75	$1,152.00	$1,367.25	$2,519.25	$1,217.75
Miscellaneous Fees	66.70	23.00	27.25	50.25	51.50
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	10,785.85	7,898.96	17,871.35	25,770.31	16,946.40
Weighmasters' Licenses	28,987.50	15,347.50	16,397.50	31,745.00	16,217.50
Totals	$42,598.80	$24,421.46	$35,663.35	$60,084.81	$34,433.15

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1949	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1950	Year Ended May 31, 1951	Biennium Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Executive Department					
Notary Public Commission Fees	$158,400.00	$226,625.00	$49,025.00	$221,850.00	$270,875.00
Department of Forests and Waters					
Dams and Enroachment Fees	$7,611.67	$23,791.99	$11,289.85	$11,077.17	$22,367.02
Navigation Commission and Filing Fees	91.00	197.00	46.50	256.00	302.50
Water, Power and Supply Permit Fees	12,952.53	25,252.63	12,546.25	12,745.89	25,292.14
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$20,655.20	$49,266.62	$23,882.60	$24,079.06	$47,961.66
Department of Health					
Bathing Place Licenses	$525.00	$845.00	$460.00	$310.00	$770.00
Inspectors' Certificates and Registration Fees	2,187.00	4,502.00	2,798.00	2,602.00	5,400.00
Restaurant Licenses	8,915.00	17,673.50	9,168.00	9,509.06	18,677.06
Sewage Industrial Waste Permit Fees	22,650.00	40,225.00	22,400.00	27,445.00	49,845.00
Transcript Fees from Federal Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Undertakers' Examination Fees	30,475.00	58,022.00	44,141.00	40,939.00	85,080.00
Vital Statistics Fees	195,751.25	374,149.01	185,983.66	222,088.97	408,072.63
Totals	$260,503.25	$495,416.51	$264,950.66	$302,894.03	$567,844.69
Insurance Department					
Agents' Licenses	$297,298.80	$594,090.91	$289,661.25	$263,375.63	$553,036.88
Brokers' Licenses	133,032.82	254,884.92	139,641.76	144,244.63	283,886.39
Certified Copy and Certificate Fees	10,986.60	23,198.60	12,560.60	12,417.30	24,977.90
Company, Association and Exchange Fees	5,060.00	9,776.00	4,660.00	4,876.00	9,536.00
Examination Fees	223,757.13	387,004.56	250,641.31	253,170.70	503,812.01
Filing Fees	18,818.93	36,431.05	19,738.36	19,730.67	29,469.03
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	4,948.76	7,887.76	9,845.07	7,598.73	17,443.80
Public Adjusters' Licenses	2,500.00	4,550.00	2,877.07	2,700.00	5,577.07
Service and Process Fees	306.00	524.00	274.00	336.00	610.00
Valuation of Policies Fees	82,186.14	136,611.31	37,953.24	64,429.05	102,382.29
Totals	$778,895.18	$1,454,959.11	$767,852.66	$772,878.71	$1,540,731.37
Department of Internal Affairs					
Land Office Fees	$1,585.75	$2,803.50	$1,492.75	$1,418.50	$2,911.25
Miscellaneous Fees	11.50	63.00	61.60	8.75	70.35
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	19,431.55	36,377.95	27,441.15	29,100.90	56,542.05
Weighmasters' Licenses	17,535.00	33,752.50	17,457.50	16,837.50	34,295.00
Totals	$38,563.80	$72,996.95	$46,453.00	$47,365.65	$93,818.65

Appendix Table A-1—Continued

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Department of Justice					
Attorney and Litigation Fees	$18,978.79	$6,139.04	$25,117.83	$15,707.41	$29,671.91
Board of Pardon Fees	11,857.00	15,674.25	27,531.25	15,743.22	16,609.53
Totals	$30,835.79	$21,813.29	$52,649.08	$31,450.63	$46,281.44
Department of Labor and Industry					
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	$84,379.00	$62,939.00	$147,318.00	$60,545.00	$67,363.00
Boiler Inspection Fees	94,082.32	99,905.68	193,988.00	83,182.58	100,583.55
Building Plans Approval Fees	12,699.00	5,607.00	18,306.00	4,772.00	4,917.00
Elevator Inspection Fees	60.057.93	59,804.17	119,862.10	55,617.00	56,188.45
Elevator Plans Approval Fees	3,202.50	1,192.50	4,395.00	1,335.00	2,160.00
Employment Agents' Licenses	24,700.00	22,105.00	46,805.00	22,820.00	23,155.00
Explosive Storage Permit Fees	10,685.00	10,635.00	21,320.00	10,675.00	10,502.50
Industrial Homework Permit Fees	7,175.00	7,175.00	14,350.00	11,925.00	14,975.00
Projectionists Examination Fees	13,479.00	14,215.00	27,694.00	14,395.00	14,430.00
Workmen's Compensation Assessment Fees	11,700.00	11,300.00	23,000.00	11,100.00	10,950.00
Employment Agents' Registration Fees—Non-agencies	456.00	461.00	917.00	409.00	370.00
Totals	$322,615.75	$295,339.35	$617,955.10	$276,775.58	$305,594.50
Department of Mines					
Bituminous Miners' Examination Fees	$8,754.00	$4,649.03	$13,403.03	$3,242.50	$1,339.00
Bituminous Shot Firers and Machine Operators' Fees	2,855.00	1,882.00	4,737.00	949.50	1,135.50
Mine Foremen's Examination Fees	7,136.00	4,547.00	11,683.00	6,846.00	5,953.00
Examination and Certificate Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$18,745.00	$11,078.03	$29,823.03	$11,038.00	$8,427.50
Department of Public Instruction					
Examining Boards					
Architects	$8,189.00	$6,446.00	$14,635.00	$6,310.00	$5,972.00
Barbers	39,816.00	36,448.00	76,264.00	33,714.00	33,932.00
Beauty Culture	133,999.00	122,739.00	256,738.00	125,031.00	130,284.00
Dental	12,379.00	16,449.00	28,828.00	12,059.00	13,671.00
Medical	39,035.00	45,611.00	84,646.00	34,255.00	34,266.00
Nurses	70,862.50	72,984.50	143,847.00	76,985.50	75,566.50
Optometrical	12,176.00	9,618.00	21,794.00	8,874.00	8,348.00
Osteopaths and Osteopathic Surgeons	5,138.00	7,212.00	12,350.00	5,485.00	5,937.00
Pharmacy	30,275.00	31,244.00	61,519.00	32,319.00	26,533.00
Pre-Professional	14,898.00	14,758.00	29,656.00	.....	.....
Professional Engineers	9,588.00	9,530.00	19.118.00	11,347.00	12,340.00
Public Accountants	6,639.00	5,710.00	12,349.00	5,194.00	7,977.00
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen	55,412.50	48,062.50	103,475.00	49,045.00	53,880.00
Veterinary	2,494.00	2,576.00	5,070.00	1,822.00	1,876.00
Licensing Private Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motion Picture Examination Fees	166,209.25	136,368.75	302,578.00	138,179.50	144,077.25

License or Fee	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1946	Year Ended May 31, 1947	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1948
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Department of Justice					
Attorney and Litigation Fees	$45,379.32	$27,588.60	$13,323.46	$40,912.06	$1,757.96
Board of Pardon Fees	32,352.75	11,355.98	12,735.96	24,091.94	13,452.40
Totals	$77,732.07	$38,944.58	$26,059.42	$65,004.00	$15,210.36
Department of Labor and Industry					
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	$127,908.00	$76,351.00	$98,568.00	$174,919.00	$84,726.00
Boiler Inspection Fees	183,766.13	86,612.53	103,817.95	190,430.48	118,880.50
Building Plans Approval Fees	9,689.00	11,488.00	28,641.00	40,129.00	36,918.00
Elevator Inspection Fees	111,805.45	57,873.21	61,763.00	119,636.21	81,487.00
Elevator Plans Approval Fees	3,495.00	4,073.00	5,798.50	9,871.50	5,882.50
Employment Agents' Licenses	45,975.00	34,370.00	39,215.00	73,585.00	36,120.00
Explosive Storage Permit Fees	21,177.50	9,870.00	10,312.50	20,182.50	10,397.50
Industrial Homework Permit Fees	26,900.00	16,950.00	23,400.00	40,350.00	20,125.00
Projectionists Examination Fees	28,825.00	16,647.00	18,148.00	34,795.00	19,007.00
Workmen's Compensation Assessment Fees	22,050.00	10,500.00	10,575.00	21,075.00	10,700.00

Appendix Table A-1—Continued

License or Fee	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1946	Year Ended May 31, 1947	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1948
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Employment Agents' Registration Fees—Non-agencies	$779.00	$558.00	$631.00	$1,189.00	$488.00
Totals	$582,370.08	$325,292.74	$400,869.95	$726,162.69	$424,731.50
Department of Mines					
Bituminous Miners' Examination Fees	$4,581.50	$2,480.50	$4,173.56	$6,654.06	$4,375.50
Bituminous Shot Firers and Machine Operators' Fees	2,085.00	2,085.50	2,012.50	4,098.00	4,391.50
Mine Foremen's Examination Fees	12,799.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Examination and Certificate Fees	.....	4,794.00	5,416.00	10,210.00	7,084.00
Totals	$19,465.50	$9,360.00	$11,602.06	$20,962.00	$15,851.00
Department of Public Instruction					
Examining Boards					
Architects	$12,282.00	$8,442.00	$7,894.00	$16,336.00	$8,914.00
Barbers	67,646.00	38,885.00	55,565.00	94,450.00	49,840.00
Beauty Culture	255,315.00	145,480.05	164,015.00	309,495.05	165,514.00
Dental	25,730.00	13,478.00	11,646.00	25,124.00	12,237.00
Medical	68,521.00	50,559.00	57,943.05	108,502.05	58,359.15
Nurses	152,552.00	91,446.35	103,465.00	194,911.35	106,961.50
Optometrical	17,222.00	8,927.00	10,745.00	19,672.00	11,663.00
Osteopaths and Osteopathic Surgeons	11,422.00	6,991.00	7,731.00	14,722.00	6,801.00
Pharmacy	58,852.00	29,112.00	32,932.00	62,044.00	32,416.00
Pre-Professional	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional Engineers	23,687.00	19,554.00	155,389.00	174,943.00	17,234.00
Public Accountants	13,171.00	11,727.00	22,250.17	33,977.17	24,249.00
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen	102,925.00	63,610.00	73,335.00	136,945.00	73,082.50
Veterinary	3,698.00	2,494.00	2,199.42	4,693.42	4,126.00
Licensing Private Schools	.....	3,900.00	7,400.00	11,300.00	9,600.00
Motion Picture Examination Fees	282,256.75	154.909.25	159,825.25	314,734.50	160,311.25

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1949	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1950	Year Ended May 31, 1951	Biennium Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Department of Justice					
Attorney and Litigation Fees	$2,453.28	$4.211.24	$2,875.33	$1,123.48	$3,998.81
Board of Pardon Fees	11,137.25	24,589.65	9,108.81	11,559.50	20,668.31
Totals	$13,590.53	$28,800.89	$11,984.14	$12,682.98	$24,667.12
Department of Labor and Industry					
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	$91,825.00	$176,551.00	$100,459.00	$116,151.00	$216,610.00
Boiler Inspection Fees	181,680.09	300,560.59	176,942.74	174,815.74	351,758.48
Building Plans Approval Fees	45,701.00	82,619.00	49,311.00	44,378.00	93,689.00
Elevator Inspection Fees	106,376.00	187,863.00	103,611.50	99,347.00	202,958.50
Elevator Plans Approval Fees	7,360.00	13,242.50	8,060.00	8,225.00	16,285.00
Employment Agents' Licenses	38,310.00	74,430.00	35,600.00	38,000.00	73,600.00
Explosive Storage Permit Fees	11,195.00	21,592.50	10,445.00	11,035.00	21,480.00
Industrial Homework Permit Fees	17,425.00	37,550.00	14,425.00	14,575.00	29,000.00
Projectionists Examination Fees	19,929.00	38,936.00	19,463.00	18,553.00	38,016.00
Workmen's Compensation Assessment Fees	10,775.00	21,475.00	10,525.00	10,175.00	20,700.00
Employment Agents' Registration Fees—Non-agencies	577.00	1,065.00	494.00	517.00	1,011.00
Totals	$531,153.09	$955,884.59	$529,336.24	$535,771.74	$1,065,107.98
Department of Mines					
Bituminous Miners' Examination Fees	$5,152.00	$9,527.50	$3,315.00	$2,640.00	$5,955.00
Bituminous Shot Firers and Machine Operators' Fees	2,085.00	8,516.00	2,456.50	3,143,50	5,600.00
Mine Foremen's Examination Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Examination and Certificate Fees	7,717.00	14,801.00	8,799.50	7,825.00	16,624.50
Totals	$16,993.50	$32,844.50	$14,571.00	$13,608.50	$28,179.50

Appendix Table A-1—Continued

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Department of Public Instruction					
Examining Boards					
Architects	$9,001.00	$17,915.00	$12,918.00	$10,999.00	$23,917.00
Barbers	52,153.00	101,993.00	55,579.00	51,224.00	106,823.00
Beauty Culture	158,953.00	324,467.00	157,124.10	155,626.00	312,750.10
Dental	12,841.00	25,078.00	22,027.00	25,591.00	47,618.00
Medical	51,611.65	109,970.80	48,145.20	48,386.05	96,531.25
Nurses	101,930.00	208,891.50	102,155.50	104,980.50	207,136.00
Optometrical	11,381.00	23,044.00	13,814.00	13,492.00	27,306.00
Osteopaths and Osteopathic Surgeons	6,561.00	13,362.00	6,583.00	7,409.00	13,992.00
Pharmacy	31,274.00	63,690.00	38,830.00	39,080.00	77,910.00
Pre-Professional	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional Engineers	32,159.50	31,393.50	31,822.10	25,000.00	56,822.10
Public Accountants	24,097.00	48,346.00	33,695.00	28,939.00	62,634.00
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen	77,443.00	150,525.50	80,437.00	85,180.00	165,617.00
Veterinary	3,945.00	8,071.00	4,634.00	4,442.00	9,076.00
Licensing Private Schools	12,010.00	21,610.00	6,325.00	15,895.00	22,220.00
Motion Picture Examination Fees	173,357.00	333,668.25	172,549.25	182,154.75	354,704.00
State Library and Museum Fees	113.55	75.00	189.05	96.50	157.15
Sunday Concert Permit Fees	40.00	45.00	85.00	50.00	55.00
Miscellaneous Fees	.....	.....	.....	14,202.00	17,231.80
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees for Licensing Business Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees for Licensing Correspondence Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fees for Licensing Private Trade Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$607,263.80	$565,877.25	$1,173,141.05	$554,968.50	$572,103.70
Public Utility Commission					
Filing and Copy Fees	$20,810.05	$17,453.27	$38,263.32	$18,446.12	$24,664.21
General Assessment Fees	91,756.45	1,430,141.02	1,521,897.47	1,416,605.35	756,522.79
Special Assessments Fees	87,259.22	49,309.52	136,568.74	16,221.87	26,119.18
Standardization Laboratory Testing Fees	12,932.00	11,973.00	24,905.00	11,343.00	12,845.00
Totals	$212,757.72	$1,508,876.81	$1,721,634.53	$1,462,616.34	$820,151.18
Department of Revenue					
Boxing and Wrestling Licenses	$11,375.00	$11,890.00	$23,265.00	$12,930.00	$15,595.00
Bond Filing Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Certificate and Copy Fees	2,486.59	2,497.31	4,983.90	2,357.00	2,684.75
Cigarette Permit Fees	87,144.50	77,805.00	164,949.50	75,905.00	72,621.50
Dog Licenses	729,955.35	667,881.25	1,397,836.60	624,758.50	851,819.75
Totals	$830,961.44	$760,073.56	$1,591,035.00	$715,950.50	$942,721.00
Department of State					
Corporation Commission and Filing Fees	$191,723.50	$141,646.20	$333,369.70	$167,432.53	$180,082.12
Recorder of Deeds	16,836.31	6,753.69	23,590.00	18,420.00	6,916.00
Totals	$208,559.81	$148,399.89	$356,959.70	$185,852.53	$186,998.12
Department of Welfare					
Infants' Boarding House Licenses	$415.00	$480.00	$895.00	$430.00	$420.00
Maternity Hospital Licenses	90.00	45.00	135.00	75.00	60.00
Private Homes and Hospital Licenses	2,445.00	3,015.00	5,460.00	3,120.00	3,300.00
Private Mental Hospital Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solicitation Fees	4,530.00	4,380.00	8,910.00	3,995.00	4,350.00
Totals	$7,480.00	$7,920.00	$15,400.00	$7,620.00	$8,130.00
GRAND TOTAL	$3,869,197.90	$5,274,870.03	$9,144,067.93	$5,011,215.12	$4,682,026.25

Appendix Table A-1—Continued

License or Fee	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1946	Year Ended May 31, 1947	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1948
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Department of Public Instruction (Continued)					
State Library and Museum Fees	$253.65	$22.00	$27.35	$49.35	$41.77
Sunday Concert Permit Fees	105.00	35.00	50.00	85.00	40.00
Miscellaneous Fees	31,433.80	20,556.00	15,514.00	36,070.00	14,070.00
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees	.....	3,000.00	4,188.00	7,188.00	3,014.00
Fees for Licensing Business Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,825.00
Fee for Licensing Correspondence Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	620.00
Fees for Licensing Private Trade Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00
Totals	$1,127,072.20	$673,127.65	$892,114.24	$1,565,241.89	$764,319.17
Public Utility Commission					
Filing and Copy Fees	$43,110.33	$34,002.00	$41,877.55	$75,879.55	$38,914.43
General Assessment Fees	2,173,128.14	694,821.51	736,865.29	1,431,686.80	849,635.45
Special Assessment Fees	42,341.05	33,474.23	35,146.23	68,620.46	51,401.27
Standardization Laboratory Testing Fees	24,188.00	11,241.00	12,142.00	23,383.00	13,208.00
Totals	$2,282,767.52	$773,538.74	$826,031.07	$1,599,569.81	$953,159.15
Department of Revenue					
Boxing and Wrestling Licenses	$28,525.00	$19,590.00	$24,750.00	$44,340.00	$19,825.00
Bond Filing Fees	.....	345.00	390.00	735.00	340.00
Certificate and Copy Fees	5,041.75	2,497.00	3,551.00	6,048.00	2,759.75
Cigarette Permit Fees	148,526.50	89,198.00	96,248.50	185,446.50	109,935.20
Dog Licenses	1,476,578.25	785,571.25	764,537.50	1,550,108.75	891,957.50
Totals	$,658,671.50	$897,201.25	$889,477.00	$1,786,678.25	$1,024,817.45
Department of State					
Corporation Commission and Filing Fees	$347,514.65	$272,867.65	$502,745.31	$775,612.96	$415,238.89
Recorder of Deeds	25,336.00	18,243.00	6,140.00	24,383.00	26,088.00
Totals	$372,850.65	$291,110.65	$508,885.31	$799,995.96	$441,326.89
Department of Welfare					
Infants' Boarding House Licenses	$850.00	$485.00	$560.00	$1,045.00	$630.00
Maternity Hospital Licenses	135.00	60.00	30.00	90.00	30.00
Private Homes and Hospital Licenses	6,420.00	3,405.00	3,345.00	6,750.00	3,870.00
Private Mental Hospital Licenses	.....	615.00	615.00	1,230.00	675.00
Solicitation Fees	8,345.00	4,130.00	4,380.00	8,510.00	5,380.00
Totals	$15,750.00	$8,695.00	$8,930.00	$17,625.00	$10,585.00
GRAND TOTAL	$9,693,241.37	$4,715,315.21	$5,267,598.95	$9,982,914.16	$5,073,781.10

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1949	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1950	Year Ended May 31, 1951	Biennium Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Department of Public Instruction (Continued)					
State Library and Museum Fees	$83.65	$125.42	$28.80	.....	$28.80
Sunday Concert Permit Fees	50.00	90.00	60.00	40.00	100.00
Miscellaneous Fees	13,126.00	27,196.00	14,470.00	14,330.00	28,800.00
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees	5,056.00	8,070.00	2,918.00	4,308.00	7,226.00
Fees for Licensing Business Schools	5,240.00	10,065.00	5,220.00	5,345.00	10,565.00
Fees for Licensing Correspondence Schools	1,500.00	2,120.00	1,515.00	1,565.00	3,080.00
Fees for Licensing Private Trade Schools	9,975.00	10,375.00	83,750.00	75,342.50	159,092.50
Totals	$793,747.80	$1,558,066.97	$894,599.95	$899,348.80	$1,793,948.75
Public Utility Commission					
Filing and Copy Fees	$31,885.28	$70,799.71	$27,142.75	$23,331.31	$50,474.06
General Assessment Fees	994,975.83	1,844,611.28	1,131,405.49	1,226,074.32	2,357,479.81
Special Assessment Fees	44,862.39	96,263.66	55,114.61	64,580.19	119,694.80
Standardization Laboratory Testing Fees	13,231.00	26,439.00	12,291.00	12,817.00	25,108.00
Totals	$1,084,954.50	$2,038,113.65	$1,225,953.85	$1,326,802.82	$2,552,756.67

Appendix Table A-1—Continued

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1949	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1950	Year Ended May 31, 1951	Biennium Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Department of Revenue					
Boxing and Wrestling Licenses	$20,600.00	$40,425.00	$22,675.00	$19,305.00	$41,980.00
Bond Filing Fees	330.00	670.00	770.00	580.00	1,350.00
Certificate and Copy Fees	3,254.00	6,013.75	3,286.64	3,665.86	6,952.50
Cigarette Permit Fees	104,993.00	214,928.20	108,086.00	114,898.00	222,984.00
Dog Licenses	950,193.66	1,842,151.16	935,560.00	944,766.90	1,880,326.90
Totals	$1,079,370.66	$2,104,188.11	$1,070,377.64	$1,083,215.76	$2,153,593.40
Department of State					
Corporation Commission and Filing Fees	$326,643.67	$741,882.56	$341,488.33	$310,995.10	$652,483.43
Recorder of Deeds	5,673.00	31,761.00	24,194.00	4,262.00	28,456.00
Totals	$332,316.67	$773,643.56	$365,682.33	$315,257.10	$680,939.43
Department of Welfare					
Infants' Boarding House Licenses	$590.00	$1,220.00	$515.00	$650.00	$1,165.00
Maternity Hospital Licenses	75.00	105.00	30.00	60.00	90.00
Private Homes and Hospital Licenses	4,680.00	8,550.00	5,505.00	5,925.00	11,430.00
Private Mental Hospital Licenses	765.00	1,440.00	690.00	630.00	1,320.00
Solicitation Fees	5,545.00	10,925.00	6,150.00	6,430.00	12,580.00
Totals	$11,655.00	$22,240.00	$12,890.00	$13,695.00	$26,585.00
GRAND TOTAL	$5,485,880.63	$10,559,661.73	$5,654,783.04	$5,963,572.72	$11,618,355.76

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Office of the Auditor General, Biennial Report.

Appendix Table A-2

Special Operating Funds Receipts from Licenses and Fees, for the Biennia 1941-43 to 1949-51

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Banking Department Fund					
Bank Examination Fees	$378,572.97	$401,040.60	$779,613.66	$355,493.66	$327,105.44
Overhead Assessment Fees	201,692.43	198,176.75	399,869.18	184,212.51	203,650.40
Money Lenders' Licenses	55,900.00	49,800.00	105,700.00	43,300.00	41,700.00
Liquidating Fees	8,840.48	9,394.14	18,234.62	10,191.85	9,996.51
Pawn Brokers' Licenses	10,300.00	10,200.00	20,500.00	9,800.00	10,100.00
Miscellaneous Fees	176.47	120.63	297.10	82.31	94.26
Sales Finance Corporation License Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumer Discount Company Licenses	7,100.00	6,500.00	13,600.00	6,400.00	9,100.00
Collector Repossessor License Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Installment Sellers of Motor Vehicles' License Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Licenses and Fees	$662,582.35	$675,232.21	$1,337,814.56	$609,480.33	$601,746.61
Fish Fund					
Resident Fishing License	$702,921.80	$558,899.65	$1,261,821.45	$488,986.65	$607,733.65
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	18,185.55	17,126.90	35,312.45	18,977.10	28,030.80
Special Eel Licenses	116.00	75.00	191.00	92.00	93.00
Tourist Fishing Licenses	6,282.90	6,031.40	12,314.30	4,878.25	6,828.60
Lake Erie Licenses	3,068.00	2,538.00	5,606.00	2,056.00	1,496.00
Commercial Hatchery Licenses	865.00	1,030.00	1,895.00	675.00	840.00
Motor Boat Licenses	15,244.00	10,357.00	25,601.00	7,309.50	11,670.25
Total Licenses and Fees	$746,683.25	$596,057.95	$1,342,741.20	$522,974.50	$656,692.30
Game Fund					
Resident Hunters' Licenses	$1,359,907.99	$1,283,140.53	$2,643,048.52	$1,144,363.34	$1,187,631.50
Nonresident Hunters' Licenses	162,330.25	125,853.70	288,183.95	177,623.25	209,503.75
Special Game Licenses	14,919.10	12,968.00	27,887.10	12,622.00	12,716.00
Nonresident Trapping Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Deer Licenses	.....	.....	.....	49,238.00	.....
Total Licenses and Fees	$1,537,157.34	$1,421,962.23	$2,959,119.57	$1,383,846.59	$1,409,851.25

Appendix Table A-2—Continued

Special Operating Funds Receipts from Licenses and Fees, for the Biennia 1941-43 to 1949-51

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Milk Control Fund					
Milk Dealers' Licenses	$94,316.00	$117,198.75	$211,514.75	$105,738.75	$110,132.00
Milk Dealers' Licenses Transfer Fees	16.00	23.00	39.00	23.00	26.00
Weighing or Measuring Permit Fees	5,880.00	5,330.00	11,210.00	5,120.00	5,644.92
Milk Testers' Certificate Fees	4,458.00	4,092.00	8,550.00	3,879.00	3,759.00
Milk Testers' and Weighers' Examining Fees	1,350.00	951.00	2,301.00	708.00	588.00
Milk Weighers' Certificate Fees	2,256.00	2,025.00	4,281.00	1,935.00	1,905.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$108,276.00	$129,619.75	$237,895.75	$117,403.75	$122,054.92

License or Fee	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1946	Year Ended May 31, 1947	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1948
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	10)	(11)
Banking Department Fund					
Bank Examination Fees	$682,599.10	$338,269.88	$378,234.75	$716,504.63	$348,952.55
Overhead Assessment Fees	387,862.91	196,668.60	195,609.06	392,277.66	197,756.55
Money Lenders' Licenses	85,000.00	43,100.00	46,900.00	90,000.00	54,200.00
Liquidating Fees	20,188.36	9,576.71	6,797.44	16,374.15	11,628.87
Pawn Brokers' Licenses	19,900.00	9,600.00	10,200.00	19,800.00	10,600.00
Miscellaneous Fees	176.57	241.58	27.89	269.47	9.00
Sales Finance Corporation License Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,500.00
Consumer Discount Company Licenses	15,500.00	25,600.00	32,000.00	57,600.00	39,000.00
Collector Repossessor License Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700.00
Installment Sellers of Motor Vehicles' License Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,890.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$1,211,226.94	$623,056.77	$669,769.14	$1,292,825.91	$773,236.97
Fish Fund					
Resident Fishing Licenses	$1,096,720.30	$758,364.60	$758,203.55	$1,516,568.15	$1,143,061.80
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	47,007.90	37,380.30	41,068.50	78,448.80	52,462.40
Special Eel Licenses	185.00	45.00	57.00	102.00	43.00
Tourist Fishing Licenses	11,706.85	7,810.30	9,072.50	16,882.80	12,579.80
Lake Erie Licenses	3,552.00	1,764.00	1,404.00	3,168.00	3,348.00
Commercial Hatchery Liecnses	1,515.00	1,000.00	1,220.00	2,220.00	1,190.00
Motor Boat Licenses	18,979.75	15,888.25	2,2831.75	38,720.00	31,738.50
Total Licenses and Fees	$1,179,666.80	$822,252.45	$833,857.30	$1,656,109.75	$1,244,423.50
Game Fund					
Resident Hunters' Licenses	$2,331,994.84	$1,329,219.01	$1,654,907.98	$2,984,126.99	$1,637,292.50
Nonresident Hunters' Licenses	387,127.00	253,854.30	346,837.75	600,692.05	417,189.45
Special Game Licenses	25,338.00	13,726.27	15,748.00	29,474.27	16,553.00
Nonresident Trapping Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Deer Licenses	49,238.00	7.12	28,925.00	28,932.12	.....
Total Licenses and Fees	$2,793,697.84	$1,596,806.70	$2,046,418.73	$3,643,225.43	$2,071,034.95
Milk Control Fund					
Milk Dealers' Licenses	$215,870.75	$112,586.50	$112,043.75	$224,630.25	$117,847.00
Milk Dealers' Licenses Transfer Fees	49.00	26.00	48.00	74.00	52.00
Weighing or Measuring Permit Fees	10,764.92	5,210.00	5,545.00	10,755.00	5,335.00
Milk Testers' Certificate Fees	7,638.00	4,056.00	4,461.00	8,517.00	4,419.00
Milk Testers' and Weighers' Examining Fees	1,296.00	972.00	1,221.00	2,193.00	1,119.00
Milk Weighers' Certificate Fees	3,840.00	2,028.00	2,112.00	4,140.00	2,196.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$239,458.67	$124,878.50	$125,430.75	$250,309.25	$130,968.00

Appendix Table A-2—Continued

Special Operating Funds Receipts from Licenses and Fees, for the Biennia 1941-43 to 1949-51

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1949	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1950	Year Ended May 31, 1951	Biennium Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Banking Department Fund					
Bank Examination Fees	$390,472.94	$739,425.49	$390,011.86	$389,716.17	$779,728.03
Overhead Assessment Fees	211,588.93	409,345.48	222,895.75	225,838.25	448,734.00
Money Lenders' Licenses	59,700.00	113,900.00	63,300.00	67,700.00	131,000.00
Liquidating Fees	30,407.27	42,036.14	26,899.68	13,478.48	40,378.16
Pawn Brokers' Licenses	11,100.00	21,700.00	10,700.00	10,500.00	21,200.00
Miscellaneous Fees	5.00	14.00	620.78	1,392.76	2,013.54
Sales Finance Corporation License Fees	61,600.00	123,100.00	61,100.00	61,600.00	122,700.00
Consumer Discount Company Licenses	40,900.00	79,900.00	40,100.00	40,600.00	80,700.00
Collector Repossessor License Fees	1,300.00	3,000.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	3,300.00
Installment Sellers of Motor Vehicles' License Fees	54,390.00	102,280.00	50,640.00	51,490.00	102,130.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$861,464.14	$1,634,701.11	$868,068.07	$863,815.66	$1,731,883.73
Fish Fund					
Resident Fishing Licenses	$1,128,276.89	$2,271,338.69	$1,263,543.05	$1,325,275.55	$2,588,818.60
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	53,630.71	106,093.11	56,505.10	60,613.90	117,119.00
Special Eel Licenses	32.00	75.00	39.00	14.00	53.00
Tourist Fishing Licenses	14,753.50	27,333.30	14,616.20	16,034.25	30,650.45
Lake Erie Licenses	2,906.00	6,254.00	3,240.00	3,021.00	6,261.00
Commercial Hatchery Licenses	1,565.00	73,614.75	40,758.50	57,188.25	97,946.75
Motor Boat Licenses	41,876.25	2,755.00	1,590.00	2,400.00	3,990.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$1,243,040.35	$2,487,463.85	$1,380,291.85	$1,464,546.95	$2,844,838.80
Game Fund					
Resident Hunters' Licenses	$1,709,474.22	$3,346,766.72	$2,547,086.94	$2,523,397.54	$5,070,484.48
Nonresident Hunters' Licenses	420,209.02	837,398.47	483,018.17	520,257.55	1,003,275.72
Special Game Licenses	17,503.00	34,056.00	17,710.00	17,564.00	35,274.00
Nonresident Trapping Licenses	.....	.....	375.00	100.00	475.00
Special Deer Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Licenses and Fees	$2,147,186.24	$4,218,221.19	$3,048,190.11	$3,061,319.09	$6,109,509.20
Milk Control Fund					
Milk Dealers' Licenses	$110,748.25	$228,595.25	$112,543.75	$117,654.25	$230,198.00
Milk Dealers' Licenses Transfer Fees	30.00	82.00	17.00	26.00	43.00
Weighing or Measuring Permit Fees	5,190.00	10,525.00	5,055.00	4,835.00	9,890.00
Milk Testers' Certificate Fees	4,653.00	9,072.00	4,653.00	4,554.00	9,207.00
Milk Testers' and Weighers' Examining Fees	1,233.00	2,352.00	1,065.00	864.00	1,929.00
Milk Weighers' Certificate Fees	2,259.00	4,455.00	2,415.00	2,238.00	4,653.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$124,113.25	$255,081.25	$125,748.75	$130,171.25	$255,920.00

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State Stores Fund					
Hotel Liquor License Application Fees	$19,530.00	$18,430.00	$37,960.00	$18,280.00	$19,790.00
Restaurant Liquor License Application Fees	132,800.00	124,560.00	257,360.00	125,985.00	127,610.00
Club Liquor Application Fees	35,260.00	33,550.00	68,810.00	33,910.00	36,020.00
Hotel Liquor License Transfer Fees	4,270.00	3,260.00	7,530.00	3,670.00	5,440.00
Restaurant Liquor License Transfer Fees	38,175.00	28,680.00	66,855.00	27,740.00	39,500.00
Club Liquor License Transfer Fees	2,480.00	1,770.00	4,250.00	1,240.00	1,500.00
Importers' Liquor Transfer Fees	80.00	120.00	200.00	160.00	100.00
Sacramental Wine Permit Fees	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Importers' Liquor License Fees	6,525.00	6,800.00	13,325.00	8,400.00	8,225.00
Brewery Application Fees	710.00	650.00	1,360.00	680.00	660.00
Brewery Permit Fees	66,600.00	64,400.00	131,000.00	62,000.00	63,000.00
Beer Distributors' Application Fees	9,010.00	8,510.00	17,520.00	8,360.00	9,270.00
Beer Distributors' Permit Fees	341,971.82	321,020.49	662,992.31	322,021.24	348,611.24
Beer Distributors' Transfer Fees	860.00	550.00	1,410.00	640.00	699.00
Beer Importing Distributors' Application Fees	2,460.00	2,500.00	4,960.00	2,340.00	2,620.00
Beer Importing Distributors' Permit Fees	204,700.00	197,000.00	401,700.00	205,600.00	230,100.00
Beer Importing Distributors' Transfer Fees	260.00	150.00	410.00	210.00	220.00
Liquor License Entertainment Permit Fees	229,315.00	181,730.00	411,045.00	172,055.00	157,807.84
Transporters' Permit Fees	18,470.00	15,850.00	34,320.00	15,345.00	17,361.00

Appendix Table A-2—Continued

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State Stores Fund (Continued)					
Reciprocal Sales Permit Fees	$16,173.50	$14,640.50	$30,814.00	$11,070.00	$13,687.80
Alcohol Permit Fees	3,383.00	2,943.00	6,326.00	3,156.00	2,831.00
Agents' Registration Fees	7,045.00	4,461.00	11,506.00	1,815.00	3,020.00
Vehicle Identification Insignia Fees	9,272.00	7,389.00	16,661.00	7,712.00	6,650.00
Importers' Liquor License Application Fees	690.00	720.00	1,410.00	850.00	870.00
Importers' Warehouse Permit Fees	375.00	225.00	600.00	200.00	200.00
Sacramental Wine Permit Transfer Fees	.....	30.00	30.00	.....	.....
Public Service Beer License Fees	180.00	130.00	310.00	250.00	180.00
Beer License Entertainment Permit Fees	9,720.00	5,640.00	15,360.00	5,365.00	4,505.00
Hotel Beer License Application Fees	800.00	580.00	1,380.00	660.00	580.00
Hotel Beer License Transfer Fees	40.00	40.00	80.00	50.00	60.00
Restaurant Beer License Application Fees	25,350.00	21,440.00	46,790.00	20,470.00	20,120.00
Restaurant Beer License Transfer Fees	2,990.00	1,860.00	4,850.00	1,790.00	2,140.00

License or Fee	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1946	Year Ended May 31, 1947	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1948
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Hotel Liquor License Application Fees	$38,070.00	$20,830.00	$27,420.00	$48,250.00	$26,170.00
Restaurant Liquor License Application Fees	253,595.00	124,430.00	140,650.00	265,080.00	132,840.00
Club Liquor Application Fees	69,930.00	37,450.00	43,690.00	81,140.00	43,980.00
Hotel Liquor License Transfer Fees	9,110.00	7,940.00	7,210.00	15,150.00	6,580.00
Restaurant Liquor License Transfer Fees	67,330.00	47,820.00	40,565.00	88,385.00	39,820.00
Club Liquor License Transfer Fees	2,740.00	1,610.00	2,400.00	4,010.00	3,020.00
Importers' Liquor Transfer Fees	260.00	60.00	180.00	240.00	150.00
Sacramental Wine Permit Fees	2,600.00	1,500.00	1,640.00	3,140.00	1,900.00
Importers' Liquor License Fees	16,625.00	7,675.00	10,100.00	17,775.00	8,525.00
Brewery Application Fees	1,340.00	630.00	660.00	1,290.00	650.00
Brewery Permit Fees	125,000.00	64,000.00	63,000.00	127,000.00	61,000.00
Beer Distributors' Application Fees	17,630.00	13,670.00	20,580.00	34,250.00	18,379.00
Beer Distributors' Permit Fees	670,632.48	510,355.80	715,794.15	1,226,149.95	692,561.24
Beer Distributors' Transfer Fees	1,339.00	1,640.00	2,550.00	4,190.00	3,380.00
Beer Importing Distributors' Application Fees	4,960.00	3,490.00	5,330.00	8,820.00	5,560.00
Beer Importing Distributors' Permit Fees	435,700.00	308,300.00	445,300.00	753,600.00	447,200.00
Beer Importing Distributors' Transfer Fees	430.00	480.00	640.00	1,120.00	840.00
Liquor License Entertainment Permit Fees	329,862.84	184,381.67	219,572.51	403,954.18	214,630.00
Transporters' Permit Fees	32,706.00	18,180.00	21,030.00	39,210.00	21,149.00
Reciprocal Sales Permit Fees	24,757.80	12,479.08	20,355.00	32,834.08	13,512.50
Alcohol Permit Fees	5,987.00	2,703.00	2,579.00	5,282.00	2,321.00
Agents' Registration Fees	4,835.00	5,000.00	7,270.00	12,270.00	7,240.00
Vehicle Identification Insignia Fees	14,362.00	7,423.00	9,783.00	17,206.00	10,665.00
Importers' Liquor License Application Fees	1,720.00	770.00	1,020.00	1,790.00	890.00
Importers' Warehouse Permit Fees	400.00	350.00	200.00	550.00	150.00
Sacramental Wine Permit Transfer Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00
Public Service Beer License Fees	430.00	120.00	240.00	360.00	240.00
Beer License Entertainment Permit Fees	9,870.00	4,555.00	4,485.00	9,040.00	3,470.00
Hotel Beer License Application Fees	1,240.00	450.00	530.00	980.00	370.00
Hotel Beer License Transfer Fees	110.00	120.00	80.00	200.00	70.00
Restaurant Beer License Application Fees	40,590.00	18,800.00	19,690.00	38,490.00	16,100.00
Restaurant Beer License Transfer Fees	3,930.00	3,530.00	3,090.00	6,620.00	2,420.00

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1949	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1950	Year Ended May 31, 1951	Biennium Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
State Stores Fund					
Hotel Liquor License Application Fees	$27,600.00	$53,770.00	$29,160.00	$27,850.00	$57,010.00
Restaurant Liquor License Application Fees	134,490.00	267,330.00	135,800.00	139,670.00	275,470.00
Club Liquor Application Fees	45,070.00	89,050.00	45,820.00	45,300.00	91,120.00
Hotel Liquor License Transfer Fees	6,690.00	13,270.00	6,910.00	6,030.00	12,940.00
Restaurant Liquor License Transfer Fees	35,820.00	75,640.00	34,040.00	32,160.00	66,200.00
Club Liquor License Transfer Fees	2,880.00	5,900.00	3,230.00	2,800.00	6,030.00

Appendix Table A-2—Continued

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1949	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1950	Year Ended May 31, 1951	Biennium Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
State Stores Fund (Continued)					
Importers' Liquor Transfer Fees	$100.00	$250.00	$120.00	$160.00	$280.00
Sacramental Wine Permit Fees	1,900.00	3,800.00	1,905.00	2,000.00	3,905.00
Importers' Liquor License Fees	8,700.00	17,225.00	8,300.00	7,500.00	15,800.00
Brewery Application Fees	600.00	1,250.00	570.00	540.00	1,110.00
Brewery Permit Fees	58,000.00	119,000.00	54,000.00	51,000.00	105,000.00
Beer Distributors' Application Fees	17,650.00	36,029.00	18,080.00	17,990.00	36,070.00
Beer Distributors' Permit Fees	672,371.77	1,364,933.01	690,243.33	682,567.07	1,372,810.40
Beer Distributors' Transfer Fees	2,870.00	6,250.00	2,660.00	2,590.00	5,250.00
Beer Importing Distributors' Application Fees	5,290.00	10,850.00	5,580.00	5,660.00	11,240.00
Beer Importing Distributors' Permit Fees	441,600.00	888,800.00	474,600.00	482,300.00	956,900.00
Beer Importing Distributors' Transfer Fees	580.00	1,420.00	620.00	450.00	1,070.00
Liquor License Entertainment Permit Fees	479,745.00	694,375.00	361,110.00	524,910.00	886,020.00
Transporters' Permit Fees	21,755.00	42,904.00	23,401.00	21,640.00	45,041.00
Reciprocal Sales Permit Fees	13,245.50	26,758.00	12,139.00	13,022.00	25,161.00
Alcohol Permit Fees	1,593.00	3,914.00	1,450.00	1,383.00	2,833.00
Agents' Registration Fees	7,130.00	14,370.00	7,036.00	7,145.00	14,181.00
Vehicle Identification Insignia Fees	11,338.00	22,003.00	11,782.00	13,375.00	25,157.00
Importers' Liquor License Application Fees	880.00	1,770.00	830.00	750.00	1,580.00
Importers' Warehouse Permit Fees	100.00	250.00	300.00	175.00	475.00
Sacramental Wine Permit Transfer Fees	80.00	120.00	140.00	70.00	210.00
Public Service Beer License Fees	240.00	480.00	240.00	240.00	480.00
Beer License Entertainment Permit Fees	8,861.00	12,331.00	14,380.00	20,640.00	35,020.00
Hotel Beer License Application Fees	360.00	730.00	400.00	320.00	720.00
Hotel Beer License Transfer Fees	20.00	90.00	40.00	40.00	80.00
Restaurant Beer License Application Fees	15,220.00	31,320.00	14,760.00	14,600.00	29,360.00
Restaurant Beer License Transfer Fees	1,870.00	4,290.00	1,730.00	1,760.00	3,490.00

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Club Beer License Application Fees	$4,530.00	$4,050.00	$8,580.00	$4,100.00	$4,080.00
Club Beer License Transfer Fees	130.00	120.00	250.00	70.00	100.00
Transporter for Hire Application Fees	3,270.00	2,650.00	5,920.00	2,680.00	2,960.00
Importers' Warehouse License Application Fees	150.00	90.00	240.00	80.00	80.00
Distillers' License Application Fees	440.00	400.00	840.00	420.00	470.00
Distillers' License Fees	129,150.00	124,375.00	253,525.00	246,255.13	171,450.00
Winery License Application Fees	130.00	140.00	270.00	130.00	160.00
Winery License Fees	3,140.00	3,270.00	6,410.00	2,875.00	3,125.00
Bonded Warehouse License Application Fees	160.00	130.00	290.00	140.00	130.00
Bonded Warehouse License Fees	1,475.00	1,125.00	2,600.00	1,450.00	1,300.00
Bailee for Hire License Application Fees	160.00	180.00	340.00	170.00	260.00
Bailee for Hire License Fees	1,600.00	1,675.00	3,275.00	1,575.00	2,400.00
Vendors' License Fees	6,700.00	5,500.00	12,200.00	4,700.00	5,500.00
Vendors' License Application Fees	700.00	550.00	1,250.00	460.00	560.00
Distillers' Certificate Brokers' Application Fees	90.00	70.00	160.00	50.00	70.00
Distillers' Certificate Brokers' Permit Fees	900.00	700.00	1,600.00	500.00	700.00
Sacramental Wine Permit Application Fees	150.00	140.00	290.00	120.00	130.00
Application Fees to Permit Manufacturing of Liquor by Registered Pharmacists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Application Fees to Permit Purchase of Liquor by Registered Pharmacists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Service Liquor License Fees	7,560.00	7,200.00	14,760.00	7,180.00	7,160.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$1,351,130.32	$1,325,402.88	$1,336,279.37	$2,574,324.31	$1,223,193.99
State Farm Products Show Fund					
Exhibit Fees					
Competitive	$4,732.50	.....	$4,732.50	.....	.....
Commercial	48,982.63	$161.60	49,144.23	.....	.....
State Agencies	4,388.10	.....	4,388.10	.....	.....
Total Licenses and Fees	$58,103.23	$161.60	$58,264.83	.....	.....

Appendix Table A-2—Continued

Special Operating Funds Receipts from Licenses and Fees, for the Biennia 1941-43 to 1949-51

License or Fee	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1946	Year Ended May 31, 1947	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1948
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
State Stores Fund (Continued)					
Club Beer License Application Fees	$8,180.00	$3,740.00	$3,670.00	$7,410.00	$3,310.00
Club Beer License Transfer Fees	170.00	70.00	130.00	200.00	90.00
Transporter for Hire Application Fees	564.00	3,170.00	3,970.00	7,140.00	3,818.00
Importers' Warehouse License Application Fees	160.00	140.00	80.00	220.00	60.00
Distillers' License Application Fees	890.00	440.00	650.00	1,090.00	390.00
Distillers' License Fees	417,705.13	367,725.00	234,100.00	601,825.00	124,450.00
Winery License Application Fees	290.00	120.00	130.00	250.00	110.00
Winery License Fees	6,000.00	2,812.50	3,000.00	5,812.50	2,937.50
Bonded Warehouse License Application Fees	270.00	150.00	180.00	330.00	200.00
Bonded Warehouse License Fees	2,750.00	1,375.00	1,725.00	3,100.00	1,550.00
Bailee for Hire License Application Fees	430.00	220.00	160.00	380.00	180.00
Bailee for Hire License Fees	3,975.00	2,000.00	1,550.00	3,550.00	1,725.00
Vendors' License Fees	10,200.00	6,400.00	7,200.00	13,600.00	7,400.00
Vendors' License Application Fees	1,020.00	580.00	720.00	1,300.00	740.00
Distillers' Certificate Brokers' Application Fees	120.00	50.00	70.00	120.00	40.00
Distillers' Certificate Brokers' Permit Fees	1,200.00	500.00	700.00	1,200.00	400.00
Sacramental Wine Permit Application Fees	250.00	150.00	160.00	310.00	200.00
Application Fees to Permit Manufacturing of Liquor by Registered Pharmacists	.....	.....	67.00	67.00	63.00
Application Fees to Permit Purchase of Liquor by Registered Pharmacists	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	3.00
Public Service Liquor License Fees	14,340.00	7,120.00	7,180.00	14,300.00	7,460.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$2,661,682.25	$1,807,505.05	$2,103,081.66	$3,910,586.71	$1,940.949.24
State Farm Products Show Fund					
Exhibit Fees					
Competitive	.....	.....	$1,755.50	$1,755.50	$3,975.00
Commercial	.....	.....	73,589.92	73,589.92	74,232.48
State Agencies	.....	.....	7,547.30	7,547.30	5,544.90
Total Licenses and Fees	.....	.....	$82,892.72	$82,892.72	$83,752.38

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1949	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1950	Year Ended May 31, 1951	Biennium Total
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
State Stores Fund (Continued)					
Club Beer License Application Fees	$3,340.00	$6,650.00	$3,180.00	$3,140.00	$6,320.00
Club Beer License Transfer Fees	200.00	290.00	140.00	100.00	240.00
Transporter for Hire Application Fees	3,975.00	7,793.00	4,225.00	3,605.00	7,830.00
Importers' Warehouse License Application Fees	40.00	100.00	120.00	90.00	210.00
Distillers' License Application Fees	330.00	720.00	270.00	360.00	630.00
Distillers' License Fees	120,975.00	245,425.00	92,875.00	173,125.00	266,000.00
Winery License Application Fees	90.00	200.00	110.00	100.00	210.00
Winery License Fees	2,250.00	5,187.50	2,625.00	2,500.00	5,125.00
Bonded Warehouse License Application Fees	180.00	380.00	180.00	240.00	420.00
Bonded Warehouse License Fees	1,725.00	3,275.00	1,700.00	1,925.00	3,625.00
Bailee for Hire License Application Fees	180.00	360.00	150.00	140.00	290.00
Bailee for Hire License Fees	1,775.00	3,500.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	2,600.00
Vendors' License Fees	6,700.00	14,100.00	7,300.00	8,100.00	15,400.00
Vendors' License Application Fees	670.00	1,410.00	730.00	820.00	1,550.00
Distillers' Certificate Brokers' Application Fees	30.00	70.00	20.00	70.00	90.00
Distillers' Certificate Brokers' Permit Fees	300.00	700.00	200.00	700.00	900.00
Sacramental Wine Permit Application Fees	210.00	410.00	210.00	200.00	410.00
Application Fees to Permit Manufacturing of Liquor by Registered Pharmacists	57.00	120.00	56.00	56.00	112.00
Application Fees to Permit Purchase of Liquor by Registered Pharmacists	1.00	4.00	1.00	.....	1.00

Appendix Table A-2—Continued
Special Operating Funds Receipts from Licenses and Fees, for the Biennia 1941-43 to 1949-51

License or Fee	Year Ended May 31, 1942	Year Ended May 31, 1943	Biennium Total	Year Ended May 31, 1944	Year Ended May 31, 1945
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State Stores Fund (Continued)					
Public Service Liquor License Fees	$7,600.00	$15,060.00	$7,220.00	$7,160.00	$14,380.00
Total Licenses and Fees	$2,175,277.27	$4,116,226.51	$2,083,988.33	$2,330,368.07	$4,414,356.40
State Farm Products Show Fund					
Exhibit Fees					
Competitive	$5,255.50	$9,230.50	$5,652.50	$5,505.00	$11,157.50
Commercial	74,314.05	148,546.53	87,540.94	88,940.80	176,481.74
State Agencies	5,889.15	11,434.05	13,505.40	4,119.66	17,625.06
Total Licenses and Fees	$85,458.70	$169,211.08	$106,698.84	$98,565.46	$205,264.30

Source: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Office of the Auditor General, Biennial Report.

Appendix B

STATUTES, FEES, REQUIREMENTS, AND PENALTIES RELATING TO LICENSING OPERATIONS OF EXAMINING BOARDS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Board of Barber Examiners

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 551-567; 1931 P. L. 589; 1935 P. L. 158; 1937 P. L. 1689; 1945 P. L. 1040; 1947 P. L. 278, 279; 1949 P. L. 862; 1951 P. L. 1134, 1144 (State Board of Barber Examiners); 1951 P. L. 1335.

Subject: All barbers, apprentices or student barbers, and teachers.

Exemptions: None.

Rates:* Registration fee—$5; renewal—$2 (1931) (s)
Teachers of barbering—$5; renewal—$5 (1935) ..... (s)
Apprentice permit fee—$1 for two years; shop permit fee—$2; renewal—$1 (1931) (s)
Barber School—$50; renewal—$25 (1935) (s)

Requirements: Over 16 years old, free from communicable disease, graduated from eighth grade or its equivalent and studied for two years (at least 2500 hours) as a registered apprentice, or studied in a registered barber school under a registered teacher for at least nine months and served at least 15 months (at least 1250 hours) as an apprentice; pass examination. Teacher—23 years of age, graduate of approved high school, five years' experience.

Payment Due: April 1; licenses expire April 30.

Penalties: Practicing without a license—summary conviction, $10 or ten days. Practicing while suffering from contagious or infectious disease or knowingly serving any person afflicted with such disease—misdemeanor, not over $100 or 30 days or both. Carelessness or neglect causing infection of a person—misdemeanor, not over $500 or six months or both. Other Violations—$10-90 or 10-60 days imprisonment or both.

State Board of Chiropractic Examiners

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 601-624; 1949 P. L. 1717; 1951 P. L. 1182, 1987.

Subject: Any person wishing to practice chiropractic.

Exemptions: Medical licensees.

Rates: Examination and registration—$25 ..... (s)
Limited examination—$10 ..... (s)
Annual registration (to be fixed by department) ..... (a)

Requirements: 21 years old, good character, high school, one year college, graduate of approved chiropractic school, 75 percent or better in examination.

Payment Due: August; licenses expire September 1.

Penalties: Misdemeanor—not over $500 or six months or both.

State Board of Cosmetology

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 507-527; 1933 P. L. 242; 1935 P. L. 677; 1945 P. L. 412; 1949 P. L. 1285 (State Board of Cosmetology); 1951 P. L. 2047.

Subject: Any person wishing to practice or teach beauty culture, manage a shop or use or maintain any place for the practice or teaching of beauty culture for compensation.

Exemptions: Emergency; domestic administration without compensation; persons authorized to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry, chiropody, osteopathy, chiropractic and barbering.

Rates: Beauty shop owners, managers and teachers —$5; renewal—$5 ..... (s)
Operators and manicurists—$2; renewal—$2 ..... (s)
Students and apprentices—$1. Schools—$50; renewal—$25 (1933) ..... (s)

Requirements: Health certificate, examination, at least 16 years old, having trained in a registered beauty school or served as an apprentice for two years. To teach beauty culture or manage a shop, must be 18 years of age, have at least 18 months' experience as an operator or training of 1500 hours in a registered school.

Payment Due: Payable in advance; expires December 31.

Penalties: Summary proceeding, not over $50 or default, not over 30 days.

State Board of Examiners of Architects

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 21-33; 1919 P. L. 933; 1933 P. L. 64; 1939 P. L. 1188.

Subject: All persons engaged in practice of architecture.

Exemptions: None.

Rates: Examinations or certificate—$25 (1919) .... (s)

* (a) Rates administratively fixed; (s) rates fixed by statute.

Senior or Junior certificate of National Architectural Registration Boards, or to change status from "registered by exemption" to "registered by examination" —$10 (1939) ..... (s)
Supplementary examination $10 or $5 for more than one subject (1939) ..... (s)
Annual renewal—$4 ..... (a)
Renewal of expired or revoked license fee —$10 (1919) ..... (s)

Requirements: 25 years old, high school graduate, six years' experience in office of qualified architect, pass examination; or graduate from Architectural College or School approved by Board and three years' experience; or certification as an architect in another state recognized by Board. Any architect who has practiced for more than ten years without state need take only a practical examination.

Payment Due: June 1; licenses expire June 30.

Penalties: Misdemeanor (first offense), $50-100 or imprisonment not more than three months or both. Any subsequent offense, $200-500 or imprisonment not more than six months or both.

State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 9.1-9.16; 1947 P. L. 318; Prior law —1899 P. L. 21.

Subject: Any person wishing to become a Certified Public Accountant.

Exemptions: None.

Rates: Examination and certificate—$35 ..... (a)
Re-examination—$35 ..... (a)
Re-examination, accounting only—$30 ... (a)
Re-examination, commercial law only—$20 (a)
Reciprocal certificate—$50 ..... (a)

Requirements: Good character, citizen, at least 21 years of age, speak and write English language, at least two years in office of C. P. A. or two years in public practice as an accountant or member of a firm so engaged.

Payment Due: No annual registration.

Penalties: Any violations of the act—misdemeanor, not over $500 or one year or both.

State Board of Medical Education and Licensure

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 401-415, 171-176, 41.1-41.5; 1911 P. L. 639; 1913 P. L. 1220; 1917 P. L. 271; 1919 P. L. 358; 1921 P. L. 158; 1923 P. L. 758; 1925 P. L. 119; 1929 P. L. 160, 466; 1935 P. L. 703, 1329; 1937 P. L. 725; 1941 P. L. 903; 1945 P. L. 51; 1947 P. L. 171, 977; 1951 P. L. 1203.

Subject: Any person wishing to practice medicine and surgery, including midwives and chiropodists.

Exemptions: Pharmacists, dentists, osteopaths, optometrists.

Rates: Licensed from out of state—$50 (1913) .. (s)
License and examination, including limited licenses—$25 (1913) ..... (s)
Registration fee (annual)—$1 (1911) .... (s)
Midwife examination—$10 (1929) ..... (s)
Duplicates and other authorized certificates —10 ..... (a)
Chiropodist examination—$25 ..... (a)

Requirements: Pass examination, 21 years old, good moral character, high school graduate or equivalent, not less than two years of college credits in chemistry, biology, and physics (pre-med), have attended specified courses in a recognized medical school, one year intern in an approved hospital.

Payment Due: January 1.

Penalties: Misdemeanor, not over $500 or six months or both. Second offense, $500-1000 and six months to one year. For not registering—summary conviction, $10-100, or for nonpayment, not over ten days.

State Board of Nurse Examiners

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 201-210 (Licensed Attendants); 63 P. S. §§ 211-225; Original Nurses' Registration Act—1909 P. L. 321; New Act—1951 P. L. 317.

Subject: Any person wishing to practice professional nursing, licensed attendant.

Exemptions: Practical nurses, emergency services, etc.

Rates: Application fee—$10 (1915 P. L. 809) ... (s)
Renewal—$1 (1923 P. L. 683) ..... (s)
Licensed attendant—$5 (1919 P. L. 545) . (s)
Renewal—$1 (1951) ..... (s)
Endorsement—$10 ..... (s)
Re-examination—$5 ..... (a)
Duplicate certificate—$1 ..... (a)

Requirements: 20 years old, citizen of U. S. or becoming citizen, good moral character, high school education, and graduated from an approved school of nursing.

Payment Due: License expires October 31.

Penalties: Summary conviction—$50 (first offense) plus costs. Second offense, $100-200, or in default, imprisonment not to exceed 30 days.

State Board of Optometrical Examiners

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§231-244; 1917 P. L. 21; 1921 P. L. 823; 1923 P. L. 260; 1925 P. L. 659; 1929 P. L. 26; 1937 P. L. 795; 1951 P. L. 1253, 1280.

Subject: Any person desiring to practice optometry.

Exemptions: Physicians, surgeons, persons selling spectacles and eye-glasses, who do not adapt them to the eye.

Rates: Standard examination—$25 (1917) ..... (s)
Branch office—$2 (1937) ..... (s)
Renewal Registration—$5 (1923) ..... (s)
Renewal Branch Office—$2 (1937) ..... (s)
Certification to another state—$5 ..... (a)

Requirements: 21 years of age, good moral character, four years' high school education, graduate from approved school of optometry—three year course.

Payment Due: Before January 1; license expires December 31.

Penalties: Practicing without a license—misdemeanor (first offense), not over $500 or six months or both. Second and later offenses, $500-1000 and six months to one year.

State Board of Osteopathic Examiners

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 261-271; 1909 P. L. 46; 1911 P. L. 241; 1915 P. L. 195, 687; 1917 P. L. 229; 1923 P. L. 795; 1925 P. L. 142, 316; 1927 P. L. 124; 1937 P. L. 1649; 1942 P. L. 47; 1943 P. L. 471; 1945 P. L. 659; 1951 P. L. 1648, 2014.

Subject: Any person desiring to practice osteopathy, including minor surgery, and obstetrics.

Exemptions: Practice of medicine.

Rates: Application fee—$25 (1909) ..... (s)
Applicants licensed by other states—$50 (1917) ..... (s)
Renewals—$3 (1925) ..... (s)
Certification to another state—$5 ..... (a)

Requirements: Over 21 years old, good moral character, preliminary education, diploma in osteopathy from a recognized college, pass examination with general average of 75 percent or better.

Payment Due: January 1.

Penalties: Failure to be licensed (first offense), not over $25. Second offense and subsequent, not to exceed $50. Misdemeanor fine—100-500 or 30-90 days or both.

Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 267-271; 1923 P. L. 795; 1925 P. L. 316; 1937 P. L. 1649; 1943 P. L. 471.

Subject: Any person licensed to practice osteopathy and desiring to practice operative surgery.

Rates: Application fee—$100 (1937) ..... (s)
Applicants licensed by other states—$200 (1937) ..... (s)
Renewals—$10 (1937) ..... (s)

Requirements: Two years as intern in approved osteopathic hospital and one year surgical training in hospital or college, or five years as assistant to a surgeon in approved hospital, pass examination with general average of 75 percent or better.

Payment Due: January 1.

State Board of Pharmacy

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 291-387; 1887 P. L. 189; 1889 P. L. 80; 1895 P. L. 281; 1901 P. L. 99; 1911 P. L. 727; 1913 P. L. 344; 1917 P. L. 208; 1919 P. L. 391, 122; 1921 P. L. 613, 1172; 1925 P. L. 296, 299; 1931 P. L. 484, 656; 1933 P. L. 59; 1935 P. L. 70; 1937 P. L. 2668, 2679; 1945 P. L. 231; 1949 P. L. 1095, 1180; 1951 P. L. 1196, 1885, 1934.

Subject: Any person wishing to practice pharmacy.

Exemptions: Physicians, dentists, veterinarians and other medical practitioners.

Rates: Examination fee—$5 (1917) ..... (s)
Registration—$20 (1925) ..... (s)
Renewal—$2 ..... (a)
Out-of-state application—$15 (1919) .... (s)
Certification—$25 (1917) ..... (s)
Apprentice—$2 (1925) ..... (s)
Permit to conduct a pharmacy—$5 (1951) (s)
Manufacturer registration—$5 ..... (a)
Change in name certificate—$5 ..... (a)
Re-issue certificate—$5 ..... (a)
Certifying registration and grades—$1 ... (a)

Requirements: 21 years of age or older, good moral character, graduate of a recognized college, one year of practical experience.

Payment Due: July 31.

Penalties: Failure to register—misdemeanor, not over $100 or one year or both. Compounding prescription without registration—not over $100. Selling or practicing without registration—misdemeanor $50-500 or one year or both. Unlawful use of titles—$25-30 and costs or in default, ten days. Failure to register as apprentice, display permits, keep formularies—$10 and costs. Conduct pharmacy by unregistered person—misdemeanor, not over $100 and costs. Failure to register pharmacy—misdemeanor, $50-200 or six months or both.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 506-1, 506-11; 1945 P. L. 321.

Subject: Any person wishing to practice veterinary medicine.

Rates: Examination license—$10; renewal—$5 .. (a)

Requirements: At least 21 years old, citizen, required education, including degree of doctor of veterinary medicine from approved college, pass examination, good moral character.

Payment Due: Annually.

Penalties: Any violation of the act—summary proceeding (first offense), $50-100 plus costs, or in default of payment, 30 days. Second offense, $100-500 plus costs, or in default of payment, not over 60 days.

State Dental Council and Examining Board

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 120-130a; 1933 P. L. 216; 1937 P. L. 554; 1947 P. L. 1031; 1949 P. L. 660; 1951 P. L. 1004.

Subject: Any person wishing to practice dentistry, dental hygienist.

Exemptions: Medical licensees.

Rates: Dentists: Examination and licenses—$25; renewal—$2; duplicate—$10 ..... (a)
Dental hygienists: Examination and licenses—10; renewal—$2 ..... (a)

Requirements: Pass examination, 21 years old, good moral character, required education in approved institution. Dental hygienist—examination, 10 years old, good moral character, required education in approved institution or at least 15 years' experience prior to December 31, 1947.

Payment Due: Annually.

Penalties: Misdemeanor, not over $500 or six months or both.

State Real Estate Commission

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 431-448; 1929 P. L. 1216; 1931 P. L. 15, 1410; 1935 P. L. 170; 1937 P. L. 2811; 1939 P. L. 230; 1941 P. L. 903; 1945 P. L. 424, 1023 (State Real Estate Commission); 1947 P. L. 767, 965; 1949 P. L. 1016; 1951 P. L. 2109, 2117.

Subject: Any person wishing to be a real estate broker or a real estate salesman.

Exemptions: Anyone selling individual private property or cemetery lots, attorneys and Justices of the Peace.

Rates: Brokers' Examination—$10 (1929) ..... (s)
Each branch office—$2.50 per year (1931) (s)
Annual registration—$5 (1931) ..... (s)
Salesmen examination—$5 (1929) ..... (s)
Annual registration—$2.50 (1931) ..... (s)
Corporation license—$10; renewal—$5 (Same as broker) ..... (s)

Requirements: 21 years old, citizen, apprenticeship as

a duly licensed real estate salesman at least two years under a licensed real estate broker, pass examination. Brokers must be recommended by real estate owners and residents in the county where the applicant resides certifying to honesty, truthfulness, and good repute. Salesman must be recommended by employer.

Payment Due: Licenses expire last day of February.

Penalties: Any violation—misdemeanor. First offense—$50-100. Second subsequent offense—$500-1000 or not more than one year or both.

State Registration Board for Professional Engineers

Statutes: 63 P. S. §§ 148-158; 1945 P. L. 913; Prior law—1927 P. L. 820.

Subject: Any person wishing to practice engineering, including surveyors.

Exemptions: Employes of an engineer who do not assume responsible charge of design or supervisions; practice by nonresident not exceeding 30 days a year; employes of U. S. Government and public utility companies, and architects.

Rates: Examination and license—$25; renewal—$2 ..... (a)
Duplicate registration card—$1 ..... (a)
Engineers in training certificate—$10 .... (a)
Duplicate license—$10 ..... (a)

Requirements: Engineers: Good character, citizen of U. S., at least 25 years old, speak and write English language. Without examination, (1) licensed by other approved states, (2) holders of certificate of National Bureau of Engineering Registration of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examination. With examination, various combinations of education and experience. Surveyors: 21 years old plus other qualifications; education and experience determine whether examination necessary.

Payment Due: Annually.

Penalties: Violation of the act—misdemeanor, not over $500 or three months or both.

Appendix C

LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE STATE EXAMINING AND LICENSING BOARDS, 1946-1951, INCLUSIVE

Name of Board	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Professional Examining Boards:												
Anthracite Mine Inspectors' Examining Board	....	....	¶	....	¶	....	¶	....	¶	....	¶	....
Mine Inspectors' Examining Board for the Bituminous Coal Mines of Pennsylvania	....	....	¶	....	¶	....	¶	....	¶	....	¶	....
Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board	6	56	7	63	7	68	5	74	5	79	3	83
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants	25	*	179	*	173	*	268	*	357	*	319	*
State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses:‖												
Licensed Attendants	4	279	2	210	9	194	9	207	29	208	55	274
Registered Nurses	4,246	49,482	5,518	54,755	6,299	58,804	4,350	61,759	3,709	65,183	4,480	68,567
State Board of Examiners of Architects	122	1,514	75	1,562	74	1,601	84	1,625	119	1,698	90	1,766
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure:												
Physicians	848	15,169	650	15,527	658	15,182	642	15,443	587	15,674	547	15,987
Chiropodists	33	811	21	848	47	830	61	875	63	909	66	953
Drugless Therapists	89	237	67	297	77	375	31	404	8	404	13	405
Physiotherapists	52	437	39	476	22	475	29	481	36	513	34	527
Postgraduate Certificates*	....	....	102	107	183	131	174	175	160	210	144	193
Midwife Certificates:												
New Licenses	1	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	7	....	1	....
Renewal—Permanent Certificates	....	277†	....	275†	....	269†	....	260†	....	247†	....	238†
State Board of Optometrical Examiners	27	1,781	51	1,693	64	1,700	121	1,873	127	1,955	85	2,004
Branch Office	24	128	44	157	39	165	44	177	53	186	43	194
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	96	1,150	70	1,226	46	1,224	46	1,242	78	1,288	78	1,336
State Board of Pharmacy:												
Apprentices	663	*	731	*	587	*	564	*	561	*	452	*
Assistant Pharmacists	....	314	....	245	....	207	....	197	....	224	....	189
Registered Pharmacists	146	8,298	154	7,815	199	7,812	408	8,085	395	8,084	390	8,862
Drug Store Permits	4,170	*	3,802	*	3,893	*	3,782	*	3,819	*	3,820	*
Manufacturers' Certificates of Registration	242	*	239	*	234	*	255	*	237	*	287	*
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	43	793	45	737	32	700	43	721	44	768	56	758

* No annual registration required.

† Renewed in Department of Health; not included in total.

‡ Changed from a committee to a commission in 1945.

§ Changed from a committee to a board in 1949.

¶ Jurisdiction of Department of Mines.

‖ Change of board's name in 1951.

/ Changed from a committee to a board in 1951.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Name of Board	1946 New	1946 Renewal	1947 New	1947 Renewal	1948 New	1948 Renewal	1949 New	1949 Renewal	1950 New	1950 Renewal	1951 New	1951 Renewal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Professional Examining Boards (Continued):												
State Dental Council and Examining Board:												
Dental Hygienists	57	734	53	764	61	804	80	875	82	947	77	1,000
Denists	125	7,366	166	7,215	140	7,165	104	7,212	237	7,211	274	7,373
State Registration Board for Professional Engineers:												
Professional Engineers	1,979	6,310	4,873	7,694	742	11,219	1,072	12,282	290	12,587	309	12,638
Surveyors	....	707	....	553	6	491	23	461	28	487	32	489
Engineer in Training	....	....	....	....	100	*	332	*	341	*	429	*
State Real Estate Commission: ‡												
Brokers	526	7,162	553	7,449	753	7,693	675	8,159	621	8,552	560	8,852
Salesmen	2,127	4,269	1,840	5,447	1,439	6,088	1,376	6,565	1,850	6,750	1,738	7,445
Branch Offices	211	342	226	392	136	254	85	287	135	302	125	353
Salesmen Temporary Permits	2,772	*	1,733	*	498	*	370	*	562	*	565	*
State Board of Cosmetology: §												
Managers	25	722	30	688	29	662	17	657	19	644	20	637
Manicurists	147	583	128	627	71	638	77	618	77	628	63	618
Operators	5,021	29,846	5,724	33,449	2,531	36,799	1,540	36,685	1,403	36,727	1,097	36,665
Owners	2,499	8,734	2,541	9,414	1,916	10,095	1,550	10,200	1,317	10,363	1,171	10,307
Schools	18	60	15	78	7	79	9	68	2	64	4	63
Students	8,235	*	4,657	*	2,604	*	3,072	*	3,072	*	2,816	*
Teachers	285	1,165	672	1,315	264	1,788	162	1,838	63	1,904	58	1,868
Temporary Permits	6,951	*	5,444	*	2,875	*	1,838	*	1,661	*	1,358	*
Apprentices	10	*	9	*	17	*	5	*	14	*	6	*
Advisory Committee:												
Barber Licensing: /												
Apprentices	982	*	662	*	1,818	*	2,080	*	1,698	*	912	*
Barbers	383	17,984	220	17,237	487	16,815	680	16,993	681	17,358	490	17,513
Shop Permits	1,185	6,501	951	7,892	947	8,261	939	8,661	924	8,977	778	9,003
Teachers Certificates	15	4	21	20	31	49	12	63	2	73	1	72
Temporary Permits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schools	....	....	9	4	6	13	3	12	....	14	....	11
Totals	44,405	172,938	42,324	185,956	30,123	198,381	27,020	204,974	25,473	210,971	23,846	217,005
Total—New and Renewals	217,343		228,280		228,504		231,994		236,444		240,851	

* No annual registration required.
† Renewed in Department of Health; no included in total.
‡ Changed from a committee to a commission in 1945.
§ Changed from a committee to a board in 1949.
¶ Jurisdiction of Department of Mines
|| Change of board's name in 1951.
/ Changed from a committee to a board in 1951.

Source: Statistical Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the School Year Ending July 2, 1950 (Harrisburg: Department of Public Instruction, 1952); 1951 figures released prior to publication.

Appendix D

ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AMONG THE SEVERAL EXAMINING BOARDS OF THE BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL LICENSING, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FOR THE BIENNIUM 1949-51

Total expenditures for law enforcement of the Bureau of Professional Licensing for the period June 1, 1949, to May 31, 1951, amounted to $190,428, consisting of wages for approximately 18 enforcement officers and their traveling expenses. During the biennium, these enforcement officers completed 10,833 assigned investigations of complaints received by 12 examining boards and 48,747 routine inspections of the licensees of four examining boards.

Since no accounting is made of the work time or traveling time attributable to the assignments or routine inspections for any examining Board, methods have been developed to estimate the approximate allocation of the total sum among the 12 boards.

Reports submitted by the enforcement officers show for each working day the number of assignments and routine inspections completed, by type of licensee. A typical report might show that in one day an enforcement officer completed routine inspections of three barbers, six beauty culture esablishments, and two pharmacy licensees, and made assigned investigations of one barber and one dentist. For the same day, the officer may have traveled sixty miles and spent several dollars on meals. It appears that, generally, inspections are made in the locality to which an enforcement officer has been assigned for a specific investigation; hence expenditures for traveling and meals may be allocated among the several boards in the same proportion as salary costs. Therefore, it is unnecessary to determine the actual amount expended for traveling and meals; the total sum of $190,428 may be allocated by determining the proportion of total man-days attributable to each board. This proportion may be computed by multiplying the number of inspections or investigations for each type of licensee by the average time per inspection or investigation.

To reduce the complexity of computations, it was first assumed that an assigned investigation would, on the average, take longer time than a routine inspection. The individual work reports were totaled by months and by number of routine inspections and number of assigned investigations. Therefore, for each of the 24 months in the biennium, a formula of the following form was available:

$$N_1X_1 + N_2X_2 = T$$

Where N_1 = number of routine inspections during the month and X_1 = the unknown average time per inspection, N_2 = the number of assigned investigations during the month and X_2 = the unknown average time per investigation, and T = total man-days worked during the month. An examination of these twenty-four equations indicated that there was a pronounced seasonal variation in the frequency of inspections and investigations which can be explained by the more time-consuming travel conditions during the winter months leaving fewer hours in each day for inspections and investigations. Therefore, the twenty-four equations were paired by seasons and each

ALLOCATION CALCULATIONS FOR INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL LICENSING

Examining Board	Assigned Investigations				Inspections				Estimated Total Expenditure Per Board
	Number of Investigations	Estimated [a] Man-Days	Proportion of Total Man-Days	Estimated Expenditure Per Board	Number of Inspections	Estimated [b] Man-Days	Proportion of Total Man-Days	Estimated Expenditure Per Board	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Board of Barber Examiners	3,059	1,171	.1547	$29,459	19,613	1,376	.1818	$34,620	$64,079
Board of Cosmetology	4,609	1,764	.2331	44,389	19,433	1,364	.1803	34,334	78,723
Board of Pharmacy	1,054	404	.0534	10,169	5,318	373	.0493	9,388	19,557
Real Estate Commission	858	329	.0435	8,284	4,383	308	.0407	7,750	16,034
Board of Medical Education and Licensure	667	255	.0337	6,417	....	....	....	....	6,417
Dental Council and Examining Board	258	99	.0131	2,495	....	....	....	....	2,495
Board of Optometrical Examiners	90	35	.0046	876	....	....	....	....	876
Board of Nurse Examiners	78	30	.0040	762	....	....	....	....	762
Board of Examiners of Architects	69	26	.0034	648	....	....	....	....	648
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	53	20	.0026	495	....	....	....	....	495
Board of Osteopathic Examiners	19	7	.0009	171	....	....	....	....	171
Registration Board for Professional Engineers	19	7	.0009	171	....	....	....	....	171
TOTALS	10,833	4,147	.5479	$104,336	48,747	3,421	.4521	$86,092	$190,428

[a] At .3828 days per investigation. [b] At .07016 days per inspection.

pair solved simultaneously to yield a number of values for X_1 and X_2, which when weighted by the appropriate frequencies, give an average time per routine inspection of .07016 days and an average time per assigned investigation of .3828 days. These values satisfy the equation for the whole biennium with only a slight error.

A similar procedure was carried out to determine the average time for each of the four types of inspections. However, in this operation, the margin of error attached to each average was large, and the results did not indicate any significant difference among the average times for the four inspections. No attempt was made to estimate the individual average times for each of the twelve possible types of assigned investigations since the frequencies are much smaller, and, therefore, the errors might be large.

The allocation calculations based on .3828 days per investigation and .07016 days per inspection are shown in the accompany table on Page 5867.

Appendix E

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD PROFITS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND, 1935-36 TO 1951-52

Fiscal Year (1)	Profits Transferred (2)
1935-36	$1,000,000
1936-37	23,000,000
1937-38	15,000,000
1938-39	17,000,000
1939-40	16,000,000
1940-41	18,000,000
1941-42	18,000,000
1942-43	23,000,000
1943-44	13,500,000
1944-45	20,500,000
1945-46	23,000,000
1946-47	36,000,000
1947-48	37,500,000
1948-49	39,500,000
1949-50	41,000,000
1950-51	30,000,000
1951-52	43,000,000
TOTAL	$424,000,000

Source: Annual Budget Reports, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Note: The profits from sale of liquor are not shown as a specific item in the Biennial Reports issued by the Auditor General.

Appendix F

LICENSE FEES IMPOSED IN THE LIQUOR MONOPOLY STATES AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1952

Alabama

Mfr., domestic or out-of-state, selling to Board, permit fee $15 plus license fee $250; Agent, broker or salesman selling to or soliciting from Board, $50; 'Non-Resident Licensee's Permit' to transport alcoholic beverages $1; Hotel, Restr., Club, State fee, in towns of from 4,500 to 25,000, $25; 25,000 or over, $100; County fees, not greater than state fees; Municipal fees, a "reasonable" amount; R. R., each car, $20; Steamship or Vessel, $50.

Idaho

Mfr $100; On-Sale $300-$1,250 according to population of city or village in which license issued; Bartender's permit, $2.50 semi-annually, R. R. Train, $50 for each scheduled run; Boat Line $250; Special Permit to purchase for medicinal, scientific, etc., use $3; Individual Purchaser's Permit 50c; Additional Local Fees: Incorporated cities and villages authorized to impose not to exceed 75%, and counties not to exceed 25%, of state fee for on-sale licenses.

Iowa

Mfr $250; Whlslr $100; Individual Purchaser's Permit $1.

Maine

Distlr using Maine agricultural products exclusively, $100; using out-of-state products exclusively where Maine products available, $3,000; using both out-of-state and Maine products, fee fixed by Commission according to quantity procured from each source; if Maine products not available, fee fixed by Commission but not less than $1,500; Rectifier, $500; Bottler, $500; Hotel, $300-$600; Club, Boat, R. R., $200; Summer License to Hotel or Club, ½ above fees.

LEGEND

Commr	Commissioner	Min.	Minimum
Distbr	Distributor	Pt.	Pint
Distlr	Distiller	Rectfr	Rectifier
Gal.	Gallon	Restr	Restaurant
Imptg	Importing	Retlr	Retailer
Imptr	Importer	Solctr	Solicitor
Mfr	Manufacturer	Whlslr	Wholesaler
Max.	Maximum		

Michigan

Mfr. $5,000; Specially designated distributor $75 plus $1.50 for each $1,000, or major fraction thereof, in excess of $25,000 of the total value of purchases from the Commission during the preceding calendar year, except that for 1951 licenses such additional fee shall be $1, and for 1952 licenses shall be $1.50 for each $1,0000 or major fraction thereof, of the value of such excess purchases made during the period from May 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951; Warehouse, fee fixed by Com'n; min. $25; R.R. $50 per train; Boat $50-$500; passenger-carrying aircraft $50; Hotel, Class B, $500-$1,000 and $250 for each bar additional to first; Retlr., Class C, $500; Club $100-$500; Salesman, registration fee, $1; Bartender, $2.

Montana

License "to sell liquor at retail" $200-$600; Railway System $300; (Retail licensees also required to have beer licenses); Transfer of license, $5; Individual Purchaser's Permit, permanent residence 50c, 30-day permit 25c; temporary resident, one-month permit 50c, single purchase 25c. Additional Local Retailer's Fee: Council of incorporated city or town and county commissioners with respect to areas outside incorporated cities and towns, may requiure holder of state retailer's license to obtain local license and pay local fee not to exceed one-half state fee.

New Hampshire

Mfr. $2,000; Hotel $100-$300; specially designated room in first-class hotel or resort hotel in dry area $100; Summer Hotel part-time license $50-$300; R. R. $100; Club $100.

Ohio

Mfr. (including Rectfr.) $1,000; if annual capacity less than 500 bbls.; $2 bbl.; Hotel Restr, Club, Boat or Vessel $400; if selling after 1 a.m. $400 additional; Club selling by drink only to members $200; Night Club $1,000; Foregoing on-sale permittees required to pay additional like amount for duplicate permit for each bar operated in addition to first; R. R. $50; Carrier by motor vehicle $5.

Oregon

Distillery $100; Salesman $25; Qualified Restaurant $250; Unrestricted Restaurant $400 (restaurants permitted to "mix, store and serve" alcoholic liquor for consumption on the licensed premises); Club with fewer than 500 members $100; with more than 500 members $200 (a club license permits "the mixing, storing and serving" of alcoholic liquor for consumption on the licensed premises by members and their guests); Club authorized to resell as agent of L. C. Com'n., having less than 500 members $25; 500 or more members $50; Railroad or Boat (holder may be appointed by Commission to act as its agent for the sale in sealed packages on the licensee's trains or boats of alcoholic liquors containing more than 14% alcohol) $100; Employee's Service Permit $1; Individual Purchaser's Permit $1.

Pennsylvania

Distillery, actual annual production 500,000 proof gals. or less, $2,500; additional $100 for each 100,000 proof gals. in excess of 500,000 proof gals; Imptr $100; Nonresident Vendor soliciting in State, same fee as Imptr; Imptr's Warehouse (one allowed without fee) each additional warehouse $25; Hotl or Restr $150-600; Club $50, or if catering to non-members same fee as for Hotel or Restr. located in same municipality; Bonded Warehouse $100; Bailee for hire $100; Transporter for hire $100; each application for any of above licenses must be accompanied by $10 filing fee; also entertainment permit to licensee, other than club, 1/5 annual fee, but not less than $25. R. R. $20 per car; Vessel $100; Agent employed for "missionary work," first registration $5, $10; each additional registration $5; renewal $5, $10.

Utah

Distlr, initial fee $1,000; subsequent annual fee $250; individual Purchaser's Permit (good for three years) 50c; R. R. $15 for each train on which liquor sold.

Vermont

Mfr. $3,000; Rectfr. $3,000; Hotel, Restr., Club, Dining Car, Boat, annual $300, 6 mos. $175; Druggist $15.

Virginia

Distlr authorized annual output not over 5,000 gals. $100; over 5,000 gals. $1,000; Exportation permit 50c. Additional Local Fees: Distlr, over 5,000 gals. per year, maximum $1,000.

Washington

Distlr. (including rectifying, blending, bottling) $1,000; Mfrs. of liquor, "including all kinds of manufacturers except distillers, brewers, wineries and domestic wineries," $250; Fruit brandy and wine spirits distilleries, $50; Liquor Imptr. $250; Class H (on-sale), Club $300; other Class H (restaurant or hotel), in incorporated cities or towns of less than 10,000 pop., $500; over 10,000 but less than 100,000, $750; over 100,000, $1,000; outside incorporated cities or towns, $1,000; R. R. dining, club or buffet car boat, or airplane, master license covering one unit, $150; each additional car, boat, or airplane, $5; Salesman selling or offering to sell to Board, registration fee $25; transfer of license $10; Individual Purchaser's Permit $1.

West Virginia

Distlr $500; Wholesale Druggist $50; Retail Druggist $10; Trucker, first permit, $5; each additional permit, $1; carrier other than trucker, annual fee $5.

Wyoming

Retail Liquor Dealer $300-$1,500; Solctr $10; R. R. $50 per train; Club $100.

Source: Summary of State Liquor Control Laws and Regulations Relating to Distilled Spirits, as of February 1, 1952 (12th Ed.; Washington, D. C.: Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc. 1952).

Appendix G

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD, BUREAU OF LICENSING—REVENUES AND COSTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1951

Appendix Table G-1

Net Revenues From License and Filing Fees Retained by the Liquor Control Board

	Number of Licenses	Average License Fee	Average Filing Fee	Total License and Filing Fee	Total License Fee Revenue	Total Filing Fee Revenue	Total License and Filing Fee Revenue	Direct and Indirect Costs Per License	Total Direct and Indirect Costs	Enforcement and General Admin. Costs	Total Costs	Net Gain or (Loss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Public Service												
Renewal—Liquor ..	9	$795.56	.....	$795.56	$7,160.00	.....	$7,160.00	$11.95	$107.59			
Renewal—Malt	3	60.00	.....	60.00	180.00	.....	180.00	11.95	35.86			
New—Malt	1	60.00	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	60.00	16.88	16.88			
Totals	13				$7,400.00		$7,400.00		$160.33	$715.08	$875.41	$6,524.59
Malt Beverage Distributors												
Renewal	1,661	340.03	$10.24	350.27	$564,789.84	$17,010.00	$581,799.84	8.43	$14,005.24			
New	125	400.00	10.00	410.00	50,000.00	1,250.00	51,250.00	84.06	10,507.95			
Transfer	213	340.03	12.25	352.28	72,426.39	2,610.00	75,036.39	84.06	17,905.55			
Totals	1,999				$687,216.23	$20,870.00	$708,086.23		$42,418.74	73,653.80	116,072.54	592,013.69
Malt Beverage Importing Distributors												
Renewal	526	778.01	10.25	788.26	$409,233.53	$5,390.00	$414,623.53	8.43	$4,435.13			
New	45	900.00	10.00	910.00	40,500.00	450.00	40,950.00	84.06	3,782.86			
Transfer	47	778.01	12.13	790.14	36,566.47	570.00	37,136.47	84.06	3,950.99			
Totals	618				$486,300.00	$6,410.00	$492,710.00		$12,168.98	22,369.74	34,538.72	458.171.28
Distilleries												
Renewal	25	5,688.39	9.60	5,697.99	$142,209.83	$240.00	$142,449.83	8.43	$210.80			
New	3	5,688.39	10.00	5,698.39	17,065.17	30.00	17,095.17	84.06	252.19			
Totals	28				$159,275.00	$270.00	$159,545.00		$462.99	976.36	1,442.35	158,102.65
Liquor Importers												
Renewal	70	105.26	11.84	117.10	$7,368.44	$828.96	$8,197.40	8.43	$590.23			
New	6	105.26	11.84	117.10	631.56	71.04	702.60	84.06	504.38			
Totals	76				$8,000.00	$900.00	$8,900.00		$1,094.61	2,580.52	3,675.13	5,224.87
Sacramental Wines												
Renewal	18	100.00	14.44	114.44	$1,800.00	$260.00	$2,060.00	8:43	$151.77			
New	1	100.00	10.00	110.00	100.00	10.00	110.00	84.06	84.06			
Totals	19				$1,900.00	$270.00	$2,170.00		$235.83	637.36	873.19	1,296.81
Licensed Brokers												
Renewal	3	$133.33	$13.33	$146.66	$400.00	$40.00	$440.00	$8.43	$25.30			
New	3	100.00	10.00	110.00	300.00	30.00	330.00	84.06	252.19			
Totals	6				$700.00	$70.00	$770.00		$277.49	$279.82	$55.31	$212.69

Appendix Table G-1—Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Miscellaneous Licenses and Permits												
Breweries	51	862.75	9.02	$871.77	$44,000.00	$460.00	$44,460.00	8.43	$430.02			
Vendor Permits	77	101.30	10.13	111.43	7,800.00	780.00	8,580.00	2.81	216.58			
Transporter for Hire—A	139	65.19	10.90	76.09	9,061.39	1,514.90	10,576.29	2.81	390.97			
Transporter for Hire—B	219	65.19	10.90	76.09	14,276.61	2,387.10	16,663.71	2.81	615.99			
Bonded Warehouse	18	87.50	11.11	98.61	1,575.00	200.00	1,775.00	4.22	75.94			
Bailee for Hire	12	70.83	7.50	78.33	850.00	90.00	940.00	4.22	50.63			
Winery	10	275.00	11.00	286.00	2,750.00	110.00	2,860.00	5.62	56.19			
Agents' Registration	1,394	....	5.14	5.14	.....	7,160.00	7,160.00	1.05	1,470.35			
Sales Permit	72	210.41	....	210.41	15,149.56	.....	15,149.56	1.05	75.94			
Licensed Vendor	92	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	97.04			
Vehicle Insignia	18,645	....	.75	.75	.....	13,914.00	13,814.00	1.05	19,666.23			
Alcohol Permit	1,718	....	.71	.71	.....	1,219.78	1,219.78	1.05	1,812.10			
Special Permit	52	....	.71	.71	.....	34.26	34.26	1.05	54.85			
Hospital Permit	76	....	.71	.71	.....	53.96	53.96	1.05	80.16			
Totals					$95,462.56	$27,924.00	$123,386.56		$25,092.99	112,081.87	137,174.86	(13,788.30)
Liquor Importer Warehouse Renewal	7	21.43	11.43	32.86	150.00	80.00	230.00	8.43	59.02	217.63	276.65	(46.65)
Total Revenue and Costs from Licenses and Filing Fees Retained by Liquor Control Board					$1,446,403.79	$56,794.00	$1,503,197.79		$81,970.98	$213,515.18	$295,486.16	$1,207,711.63

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.
( )—Indicates loss figure.

Appendix Table G-2

NET REVENUES FROM RETAIL LIQUOR AND MALT BEVERAGES LICENSES AND AMOUNTS RETURNED TO MUNICIPALITIES

	Number of Licenses	Average License Fee	Average Filing Fee	Total License and Filing Fee	Total License Fee Revenue	Total Filing Fee Revenue	Total License and Filing Fee Revenue	Direct and Indirect Costs Per License	Total Direct and Indirect Costs	Enforcement and General Admin. Costs	Total Costs	Net Gain or (Loss)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Retail Liquor Licenses												
Renewal ..	19,791	$255.23	$10.46	$265.69	$5,051,353.91	$207,010.00	$5,258,363.91	$13.56	$268,420.58			
New	237	255.23	10.00	265.23	60,490.67	2,370.00	62,860.67	86.38	20,589.70			
Transfer ..	1,832	255.23	22.00	277.23	467,590.42	40,290.00	507,880.42	86.88	159,157.49			
Amusement	4,746	69.69	.....	69.69	330,755.00	.....	330,755.00	1.41	6,674.60			
Totals ..	26,606				$5,910,190.00	$249,670.00	$6,159,860.00					
Less: Licenses Returnable to Municipalities					5,579,435.00	.....	5,579,435.00					
Revenue Retained and Total Costs					$330,755.00	$249,670.00	$580,425.00		$454,842.37	$1,234,128.61	$1,688,970.98	($1,108,545.98)
Retail Malt Beverage Licenses												
Nenewal ..	1,713	$125.79	$10.09	$135.88	$215,476.00	$17,280.00	$232,756.00	13.71	$23,487.35			
New	9	125.79	10.00	135.79	1,131.00	90.00	1,221.00	94.66	851.89			
Transfer ..	152	125.79	11.12	136.91	19,118.00	1,690.00	20,808.00	86.88	13,205.21			
Amusement	466	30.50	.....	30.50	14,215.00	.....	14,215.00	1.41	655.36			
Totals ..	2,340				$249,940.00	$19,060.00	$269,000.00					
Less: Licenses Returnable to Municipalities					235,725.00	.....	235,725.00					
Revenue Retained and Total Costs					$14,215.00	$19,060.00	$33,275.00		$38,199.81	106,889.72	145,089.53	(111,814.53)
Total Revenues from Retail Liquor and Beverage Licenses					$6,160,130.00	.....	$6,428,860.00					
Less: Total Returnable to Municipalities					5,815,160.00	.....	5,815,160.00					
Total Revenue Retained and Total					$344,970.00	$268,730.00	$613,700.00		$493,042.18	$1,341,018.33	$1,834,060.51	($1,220,360.51)

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.
( )—Indicates loss figure.

SIXTY-FIVE

A REPORT CONCERNING PENNSYLVANIA'S AGED

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Room 450, Capitol Building

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Baker Royer, Chairman
Honorable Paul L. Wagner, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Hiram G. Andrews
James S. Berger	Adam T. Bower
Leroy E. Chapman	Edwin C. Ewing
John H. Dent	Thomas H. Greer, Jr.
G. Graybill Diehm	W. Stuart Helm
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
A. Evans Kephart	Albert W. Johnson
A. H. Letzler	James E. Lovett
John G. Snowden	Albert S. Readinger
M. Harvey Taylor	Baker Royer
Paul L. Wagner	Charles C. Smith
John M. Walker	†Herbert P. Sorg
T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

† Term expired.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION SUBCOMMITTEE ON NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE AGED AND AGING

Honorable G. Graybill Diehm, Chairman
Honorable Leroy A. Weidner, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
James S. Berger	J. P. Moran
G. Graybill Diehm	Harry W. Price, Jr.
Charles R. Mallery	E. Gadd Snider
Donald P. McPherson, Jr.	Gus Wachhaus
Frank W. Ruth	Leroy A. Weidner
Martin Silvert	Edward M. Young

The Steering Committee

Charles R. Mallery
Donald P. McPherson, Jr.
Frank W. Ruth
E. Gadd Snider
Edward M. Young
G. Graybill Diehm, Ex officio

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsyvania:

In accordance with the directive of the General Assembly contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 77, Session of 1951, there is presented herewith a report on the needs and problems of the aged and aging.

The Commission, in accordance with the Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, created a subcommittee to facilitate the study of the needs and problems of Pennsylvania's aged and aging. The subcommittee, cognizant of the complexities of such a study, in turn appointed a steering committee to direct the investigation. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittee and its steering committee is gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission wishes also to express its appreciation to the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, which furnished to the Commission certain population data not yet in published form, and to the Commonwealth's Departments of Labor and Industry, Public Assistance, Public Instruction, and Welfare, for cooperation in supplying other pertinent data.

BAKER ROYER,
Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CONTENTS

Summary

Recommendations

Introduction

Section I. Living Patterns of the Aged
- A. Noninstitutional Housing
- B. Living Arrangements
- C. Institutional Housing
- D. Health
- E. Marital Status
- F. Recreation

Section II. Resource Characteristics of the aged

Section III. Factors Affecting Earnings and Net Worth of the Aged
- A. Limited Formal Training
- B. Physical or Mental Inability to Work
- C. Restrictive Hiring Practices
- D. Retirement at a Fixed Chronological Age
- E. Cyclical Unemployment
- F. Inflation

Section IV. Governmental Attempts to Improve the Resource Position of the Aged
- A. Implementation Programs
- B. Restoration Programs

Appendices

CHART

Percentage Distribution of Pennsylvania Population by Age Groups, 1900 and 1950

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Estimated Percentage Distribution of Residents of Pennsylvania Households, by Relationship to Head of Household, by Age and Sex—April, 1950

Table 2. Estimated Percentage Distribution of Pennsylsylvania Residents Aged 14 and Over, by Marital Status, by age and Sex—April, 1950

Table 3. Estimated Percentage Distribution of Pennsylvania Residents, by Amount of 1949 Money Income (Before Taxes), by Age and Sex—April, 1950

Table 4. Pennsylvania Residents Aged 14 and Over Unable to Work, as a Percentage of Those Not in the Labor Force, by Age and Sex—April, 1950

Table 5. Percentage Distribution of Nonagricultural Job Openings Registered with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, by Marital Status and Sex Specifications, by Maximum Age Specification—July, August, and September, 1952

Table 6. Percentage Distribution of Nonagricultural Job Openings Registered with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, by Industry, Occupation, and Size of Firm, by Maximum Age Specification—July, August, and September, 1952

Table 7. Percentage Distribution of Nonagricultural Placements Made by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, by Age, by Sex—July, August, and September, 1952

Table 8. Percentage Distribution of Nonagricultural Placements Made by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, by Industry, Occupation, and Size of Firm, by Age—July, August, and September, 1952

Table 9. Estimated Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Exhausted Their Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Benefits During the First Quarter 1950, by Number of Weeks of Unemployment Between Time Benefits Were Exhausted and January 15, 1951, by Age and Sex.

Table 10. Percentage Distribution of Labor Force in Pennsylvania by Age, by Employment Status—1940

Table 11. Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons in Pennsylvania, by Duration of Unemployment, by Category of Worker and Sex—Census Week, 1940

Table 12. Estimated Percentage Distribution of Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Old Age Benefits in Pennsylvania, by Size—December 31, 1951

Table 13. Average Monthly Benefit, and Number and Percentage Distribution of Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Benefits in Pennsylvania, by Type of Benefit —December 31, 1951

Table 14. Estimated Percentage Distribution of Old Age Assistance Recipients in Pennsylvania, by Age—October 31, 1952

Table 15. Estimated Percentage Distribution of Blind Aid Recipients in Pennsylvania, by Age—October 31, 1952

Table 16. Percentage Distribution of Rehabilitated Persons in Pennsylvania, by Age, by Source of Support at Time of Approval for Rehabilitation Services—Fiscal Year Ending May, 1951

Table 17. Percentage Distribution of Rehabilitated Persons in Pennsylvania, by Age and Occupation Secured at Completion of Rehabilitation Services—Fiscal Year Ending May, 1951

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Rehabilitated Persons in Pennsylvania, by Age and Amount of Salary or Wages Received at Completion of Rehabilitation Services—Fiscal Year Ending May, 1951

SUMMARY

I. The economic position of Pennsylvania's 886,825 residents aged 65 and over, who in 1950 constituted 8.4 percent of the Commonwealth's population, is lower than that of any other adult group in the community. However, numerous private agencies, as well as all levels of government, have developed a multitude of programs which, by means of cash payments, specialized services, and facilities, implement the resource position of the aged.

II. In 1949, 20.9 percent of the male residents of Pennsylvania aged 65 and over had no money income (defined on page 19) from any source; of the female residents in the comparable age group, 57.0 percent found themselves in the same position. The average (median) money income of the aged men who had some money income amounted to $1,400; the average (median) money income of the aged women who had some money income amounted to $564.

III. The relatively low resource position of the aged is, in large measure, traceable to the operation of the following institutional factors:

A. Comparative lack of formal training: In 1950, 7.1 percent of the residents of Pennsylvania aged 65 and over had no formal training; those with formal training had, on the average, 8 years of schooling.

B. Restricted employment opportunities and relatively long periods of unemployment:

1. In Pennsylvania as of April, 1950, but 40 percent of the men and 7 percent of the women aged 65 and over were members of the labor force.

2. Over the period July-September, 1951, a total of 92,623 openings were registered with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, but 66.2 percent of the positions were not open to persons aged 65 and over.

3. Similarly, over the same period, of the persons placed by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, only 0.8 percent of the men and 0.9 percent of the women were aged 65 and over.

4. Of the persons aged 65 and over who exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits during the first quarter of 1950, an estimated 48 percent were unemployed forty or more weeks between that time and January 15, 1951.

C. Retirement at a fixed chronological age, usually 65, regardless of individual productivity and employability: The Federal Social Security Act, which affects the retirement of about 84 percent of all gainfully employed in Pennsylvania, encourages retirement at age

65, and many private firms make retirement at that age compulsory.

D. Severe unemployment of the thirties, which made asset accumulation difficult and in many cases forced asset liquidation: Unemployment in the United States reached an all-time high of 24.9 percent of the labor force in 1933 and remained above 14 percent for the balance of the decade. As of census week in 1940, 35 percent of unemployed Pennsylvanias had been unemployed from 1 to 5 years; experienced workers aged 55 to 59 and seeking work represented 12.4 percent of that age group in the labor force. Persons aged 67 to 71 in 1952 were in the age group 55 to 59 in 1940.

E. Depreciation of the value of the dollar: Not only was asset accumulation for those now in their sixties difficult during the great depression, but the depreciation of the dollar subsequent to the depression has affected adversely the value of such assets as life insurance, annuities, savings deposits, and savings bonds. Between 1940 and 1952, the dollar depreciated at an average annual rate of approximately 5.2 percent, which means that a $1,000 insurance policy bought in 1940 was "worth" but $529 in 1952.

IV. The major governmental programs which implement the resource position of the aged are Federal old age and survivors' insurance. Federal-state old age assistance and "blind pensions," Commonwealth appropriations to nonprofit, nonsectarian homes for the aged, locally administered and financed county homes, and Federal-state vocational rehabilitation.

A. As of December 31, 1951, approximately 280,000 old age and survivors' benefits were being paid to Pennsylvanians aged 65 and over. Average monthly payments ranged from $24.35 for such secondary beneficiaries as wives and husbands to $43.50 for primary ("old age") beneficiaries. The payments are financed by employer and employe contributions.

B. In Pennsylvania, as of October 31, 1952, as estimated 68,123 old age assistance grants were being paid for a total of 71,874 receipients, of whom an estimated 94.8 percent were 65 and older. The average grant for the month of October was $42.80. The grants are financed jointly by the Federal and the state governments; the Federal Government, during 1952, paid approximately 61 percent of the grants.

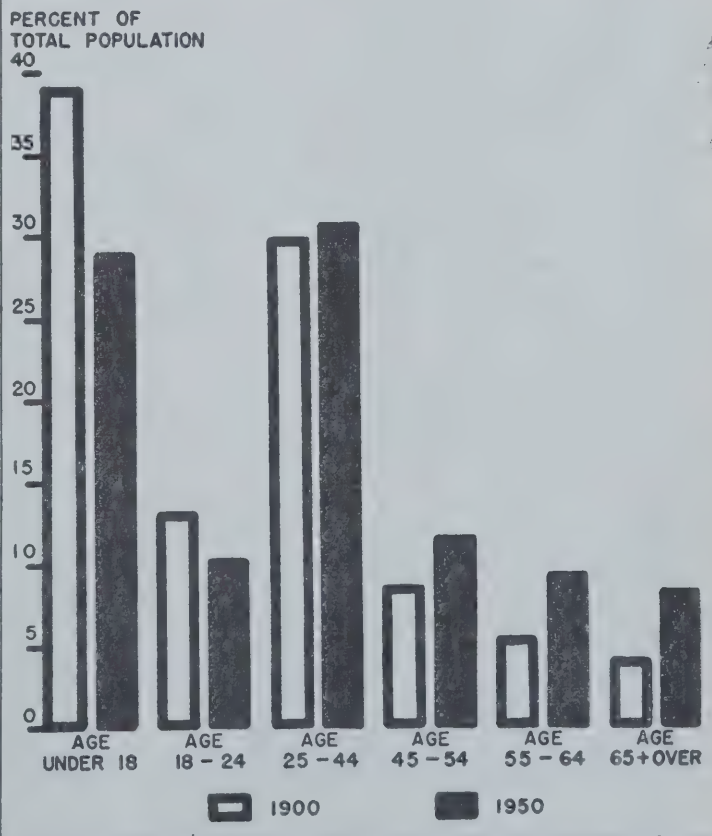
C. In October, 1952, 15,797 Pennsylvanians received "blind pensions"; an estimated 10,794, or 68.3 percent, of these recipients were aged 65 and over; the pensions ranged from $4 to $50 (the statutory maximum established in 1952), with an average pension of $49.54. The pensions are financed jointly by the Federal and state governments in the case of recipients who meet Federal requirements as regards "need," and exclusively by the Commonwealth in the case of recipients who do not meet Federal "need" requirements. Under Federal statute, Federal participation will cease in 1955 unless "need" is redefined by Pennsylvania's General Assembly.

D. For the biennium 1951-53, the General Assembly appropriated $188,225 to 18 nonprofit, nonsectarian homes for the aged, which had a resident capacity of 713; in addition the General Assembly appropriated $425,000 to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, which is Commonwealth owned and operated.

E. It is tentatively estimated that approximately 8,000, or 64 percent, of the residents of county homes are 65 years of age or over. County homes are locally financed and locally administered, and their residents are not eligible for old age assistance, by reason of the fact that they reside in a "public institution."

F. In fiscal 1951, 3,485 persons received rehabilitative services from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Rehabilitation and obtained employment. Most of these rehabilitants were under age 65. It is believed that rehabilitative services are most useful if made available to persons at an earlier age. The average cost of rehabilitation was $304.50 per case, of which 50 percent was contributed by the Federal Government. Prior to rehabilitation, 590 of these persons had been receiving public assistance. To the extent that resources of rehabilitants fomerly on public assistance are improved by restoring earning power, the drain upon public funds represented by public assistance is correspondingly reduced.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1900 AND 1950



SOURCE: CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES - 1900. 1950 DATA RELEASED BY THE UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU PRIOR TO A FINAL CHECK FOR CLERICAL ERRORS.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends:

That the law be amended in such a manner as to make it mandatory upon the Department of Welfare to pay to county institution districts an amount adequate to cover costs whenever the department removes a patient from a state mental institution to a county home.

That the law be amended to make old age assistance payments available to residents of county homes.

INTRODUCTION

Aging is an elusive concept. According to some physiologists, the aging process begins at birth. Moreover, there is but limited knowledge and little agreement concerning the relationship between physiological aging and chronological age. Under the circumstances, it is necessary to set arbitrary limits upon the age groups which are to be included in a given survey. In view of the fact that Federal social security legislation assigns critical importance to the age 65 and many private pension and retirement plans provide for compulsory withdrawal from the work force at age 65, this report deals largely with the characteristics and resources of the 65-and-older age group in the Commonwealth's population. Characteristics and resources have been ascertained by reference to the entire group under review or on the basis of samples. The reliability of estimates based on samples is discussed in Appendix A.

Between 1900 and 1950, Pennsylvania's population increased from 6,302,115 to 10,498,012, or 67 percent. Over the same period, the age-group composition of the population underwent pronounced changes. For example, in 1900, 38.2 percent of the population were under 18 years of age and 4.2 percent were 65 years of age and older. However, by 1950, persons under 18 years of age represented but 29.1 percent of the total population, whereas persons aged 65 and over represented 8.4 percent.*

Changes in the age distribution of Pennsylvania's population over the period 1900 to 1950 are shown in the chart on the opposite page.

For convenience of reference, throughout the report the term "aged" is used to designate the 65-and-older age group.

Section I

LIVING PATTERNS OF THE AGED

A. Noninstitutional Housing

Though data concerning housing of most of the Commonwealth's aged are not available, examination of national series[1] suggests that the homes of older persons are characterized by a high concentration of one- and two-person households, and are generally less congested than the homes of younger persons. These series show that, in 1950, 58.0 percent of the households headed by persons 65 and older lived in homes having five or more rooms; 51.8 percent of the homes of families below that age level were of comparable size. Again, more than two thirds of the persons aged 65 and over owned their own homes; the proportion of homeowners among this age group exceeds that for the age group below 65.

Two thirds of the homes of persons aged 65 and older had modern conveniences and were not dilapidated; about 25 percent of the older householders lived in dwellings not dilapidated but with only partial conveniences, and an estimated 8.4 percent lived in substandard housing.

Because of "veterans' preference" and such other factors as the administrative definition of "family," the number of aged residing in public housing projects in Pennsylvania appears to be relatively small.

In Pennsylvania in July, 1952, 9 county housing authorities were operating 63 housing projects composed of 11,331 dwellings units, and authorities in 14 Pennsylvania municipalities were operating 54 public housing projects composed of 21,087 dwelling units. On the basis of incomplete returns, it is estimated that approximately 2.6 percent of the residents of these projects were 65 years of age and older.

B. Living Arrangements

It is interesting to observe that a person's position in the household of which he is a part tends to change with age. The change, with age, in the position of both men and women in Pennsylvania households is shown by Table 1.

The table shows that, as of April, 1950, 87.7 percent of the men in Pennsylvania aged 55 to 64 were heads of households, and 2.4 percent lived in households headed by their children. For the group 65 and over, 76.9 percent were heads of households, and 11.9 percent lived in households headed by their children.

Of Pennsylvania women in the age group 55 to 64, 21.9 percent were heads of households (and 60.9 percent wives of heads of households), and 7.2 percent lived in households headed by their children. For the group 65 and over, 32.0 percent were heads of households (and 32.1 percent wives of heads of households), while 22.4 percent lived in households headed by their children.

C. Institutional Housing

In 1952, 198 nonprofit homes for the aged, maintained primarily by religious, fraternal, and social organizations and having a total capacity of 11,674, operated in Pennsylvania.[2] One hundred twenty-two of these homes admitted both men and women; 66 restricted eligibility to women. Eighty-three of the homes restricted entry to persons aged 65 to 68; 81 homes limited the geographic area from which an individual might be considered for admission. Seventeen of the homes have advised the Department of Welfare that they accept old age assistance recipients. Approximately two thirds of the homes require that an applicant, to be eligible for admission, must be "physically and mentally fit." This does not imply that a resident is under compulsion to leave should he subsequently become ill.

Of the 198 nonprofit homes for the aged, 126 operate on a contract fee or boarding charge basis, and 53 re-

*For age-group distribution, by sex, of Pennsylvania's population from 1900 to 1950, see Appendix B.

[1] See Appendix Tables C-1 to C-5.

[2] Another home, the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, is Commonwealth owned, operated and financed.

Table 1

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSEHOLDS, BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, BY AGE AND SEX—APRIL, 1950

Age and Sex	Total		Head of Household	Relative of Head:					Lodger	Resident Employe
	Number	Percent		Wife	Child	Grandchild	Parent	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Male, Total	4,942,060	100.0%	49.1%	.....	39.2%	2.4%	1.2%	5.0%	2.9%	.2%
Under 18 ...	1,538,435	100.0	.1	.....	90.1	6.9	....	2.0	.8	.1
18-24	478,370	100.0	20.0	.....	66.1	1.8	....	8.2	3.6	.3
25-44	1,495,780	100.0	75.0	.....	14.3	.1	....	7.5	3.0	.1
45-54	577,300	100.0	87.6	.....	2.9	...	.6	4.7	4.1	.1
55-64	464,810	100.0	87.7	.....	.7	...	2.4	3.8	5.2	.2
65 and Over .	387,365	100.0	76.9	.....	.1	...	11.9	4.9	6.0	.2
Female, Total .	5,202,025	100.0	8.6	43.4%	35.8	2.1	2.9	4.8	1.9	.5
Under 18 ...	1,495,520	100.0	....	.2	89.8	6.9	....	2.2	.8	.1
18-24	542,570	100.0	1.3	35.8	49.9	1.3	....	8.3	2.9	.5
25-44	1,618,400	100.0	5.9	73.2	13.5	.1	.1	4.8	1.9	.5
45-54	612,950	100.0	15.0	71.5	3.9	...	2.1	4.7	1.9	.9
55-64	482,850	100.0	21.9	60.9	1.2	...	7.2	5.4	2.3	1.1
65 and Over .	449,735	100.0	32.0	32.1	.1	...	22.4	8.6	3.8	1.0

Source: Data released by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, to the Joint State Government Commission prior to final checking for minor clerical errors.

quire the assignment of all financial assets by persons admitted.

Under legislation passed in 1931 (P. L. 510), any "person, copartnership, association, or corporation" operating for profit a nursing home for "persons requiring care, treatment, or nursing by reason of sickness, injury, infirmity, or other disability" must be licensed by the State Department of Welfare.

In 1952, 218 convalescent homes with 2,957 patients (of whom an estimated 86 percent were 65 and older) and 103 nursing homes with 1,711 patients (of whom an estimated 85 percent were 65 and older) operated in Pennsylvania.

Under legislation passed in 1951 (P. L. 1536), "and institution, however named, which is operated for profit, and advertised, announced or maintained for the express or implied purpose of providing service or domiciliary care for three or more elderly people" who are not ill or in need of nursing care must be licensed by the State Department of Welfare. In 1952, 997 aged Pennsylvanians resided in 77 licensed commercial boarding homes for the aged.

Pennsylvania has 62 county homes. Nine counties do not maintain county homes, and 4 counties maintain 2 homes. In 1951-52, the total county home population was 12,625 As ascertained by the Department of Welfare, the capacity of all the homes at that time was 14,952. In county homes in the 26 counties which responded to a Commission request for information, 64 percent of the residents were 65 and older.

Under the rules and regulations of the Department of Welfare, county homes maintained by counties of the first to fourth classes must provide or maintain hospital facilities. These institutions must maintain an adequate nursing staff, employ at least one registered nurse, and arrange for the availability of a physician, or provide for comparable services at some other institution, such as a hospital. Three fourths of Pennsylvania's population lives in counties of the first to fourth classes.

D. Health

The mortality rate is higher among persons aged 65 and over than among persons in the younger age groups. In 1949, there were 6,510 dealths of Pennsylvania residents aged 65 and over for every 100,000 persons in that age group. Comparable figures for other age groups were: 206 in the age group 15 to 44 and 1,447 in the age group 45 to 64.[3]

Similarly, physical or mental inability to work occurs more frequently in connection with persons aged 65 and over than in connection with younger age groups. In Pennsylvania, in April, 1950, of every 100,000 persons aged 65 and over, 25,178 were physically or mentally unable to work; the comparable rates for age groups 14 to 44 and 45 to 64 were 833 and 3,653, respectively.

Within the last decade, at least two Pennsylvania hospitals have recognized the special health problems of the aged by the establishment of geriatric clinics.

E. Marital Status

The differences in mortality rates between the group aged 65 and over and the younger age groups determine, in part, differences in marital status.

Table 2 shows the marital status of Pennsylvania's population, by age groups, as of April, 1950. Examination of the table shows that, of the men aged 65 and over, 29.0 percent were either widowed or divorced, whereas of the group aged 45 to 54 only 5.2 percent were in these categories. Among women, the age-group differences are even more pronounced: Of the group aged

[3] These mortality rates were computed by dividing the number of deaths in 1949 by the April, 1950, population.

65 and over, 53.6 percent were either widowed or diverced; the comparable percentage for the age group 45 to 54 was 13.9.

F. Recreation

Partly by reason of the greater frequency of mortality, which is reflected both in the composition of households and in marital status of the aged, the members of this group have a distinct problem when it comes to association with other members of their age group. In many parts of Pennsylvania, attempts to solve this problem have been made by the organization of so-called "Golden Age" or "Oldster" clubs. As of July, 1952, there were at least 132 such clubs, 118 of which had a membership of 6,618. Organizations restricted to men had a membership of 681; organizations restricted to women had a membership of 924; and 5,013 persons belonged to clubs which admit both men and women.

Typically, club activities are financed by the members, private social agencies, and private individuals and organizations. The clubs have a heavy concentration in Philadelphia.

Table 2

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS AGED 14 AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, BY AGE AND SEX—APRIL, 1950

Age and Sex (1)	Total		Marital Status			
	Number (2)	Percent (3)	Single (4)	Married (5)	Widowed (6)	Divorced (7)
Male, Total	3,853,150	100.0%	27.9%	65.9%	4.9%	1.3%
14-24	812,545	100.0	82.6	17.1	.1	.2
25-44	1,545,095	100.0	17.0	80.8	.6	1.6
45-54	599,295	100.0	9.9	84.9	3.1	2.1
55-64	485,070	100.0	9.2	80.1	9.0	1.7
65 and Over	411,145	100.0	9.1	61.9	28.0	1.0
Female, Total	4,115,375	100.0	23.2	63.4	11.8	1.6
14-24	864,145	100.0	67.0	32.4	.2	.4
25-44	1,650,855	100.0	13.0	82.4	2.3	2.3
45-54	628,170	100.0	9.7	76.4	11.4	2.5
55-64	497,030	100.0	9.2	64.7	24.7	1.4
65 and Over	475,175	100.0	11.2	35.2	52.9	.7

Source: Data released by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, to the Joint State Government Commission prior to final checking for minor clearical errors.

Section II

RESOURCE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AGED

Patterns of living are in large part determined by the resources at the command of the group under review.

An important determinant of a person's resource position is his income. Table 3 shows the estimated percentage distribution of Pennsylvania residents, by amount of 1949 money income before taxes, by age and sex. It should be remembered that in some instances income in kind and personal services, for which no information is available, may supplement, or ever be substituted for, money income.

The table shows that income tends to vary with age. The average (median) income of men increased with age until it reached a high of $3,065 for members of the age group 35 to 44. Beginning with the age group 45 to 54, the average (median) income decreased until it fell to a low of $1,400 for the group aged 65 and over. Though generally lower, the income of Pennsylvania women followed a pattern similar to the income pattern associated with men.

The incomes of individual members of every age group showed marked deviations from the group averages. For example, column 8 of the table shows that, while the average (median) income of men 65 and over was $1,400, 14.8 percent had incomes of between $1 and $499, and 1.4 percent had incomes of $10,000 or more.

In connection with the income averages discussed above, it should be noted that these measures have been computed for those members of specified age groups who actually received money income in 1949. If the income position of any group in the community is to be realistically appraised, the number, relative or absolute, of the members of that group who did not receive any money income whatever must be given due consideration.

Inspection of the table (third row from top) shows that:

(1) Of the men aged 35 to 44, 3.3 percent had no money income in 1949; the comparable figure for the group aged 65 and over was 20.9 percent.

(2) Of the women aged 20 to 24, 40 percent had no money income in 1949; the comparable figure for the group aged 55 to 64 was 62.3 percent.

(3) For all age groups, the relative number of women without income was larger than the relative number of men without income.

Although money income is a significant measure of the level of living for the population as a whole, net worth, (that is, assets minus liabilities) is also a determinant of economic well-being, the significance of which increases with advancing age. Net worth is of particular importance in the case of the aged, because the members of this group, by virtue of their relatively short life expectancy, can afford to convert capital assets and use the proceeds for maintaining a given standard of living.

Net worth data by age groups are not available for Pennsylvania. However, inspection of net worth series for the United States suggests that the low income position of the aged is partially compensated for by a rela-

Table 3

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS, BY AMOUNT OF 1949 MONEY INCOME (BEFORE TAXES), BY AGE AND SEX—APRIL, 1950

Income[a]	Male, Age Groups:							Female, Age Groups:						
	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and Over	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Median Income of those with income (dollars)	484	1,808	2,715	3,065	3,047	2,712	1,400	544	1,388	1,421	1,461	1,395	1,088	564
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Without income	59.9	13.1	4.5	3.3	4.4	7.3	20.9	63.8	40.0	58.0	57.8	59.3	62.3	57.0
$1 to $499 or loss	15.5	8.2	2.7	2.2	2.5	4.2	14.8	12.7	10.0	7.6	7.2	7.1	8.3	16.7
500 to 999	5.9	12.0	4.7	3.0	3.7	6.2	13.5	5.6	8.8	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.7	8.7
1,000 to 1,499	3.6	12.4	6.6	4.4	4.7	6.3	10.0	4.0	11.2	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	3.9
1,500 to 1,999	2.4	12.6	8.5	6.4	6.5	7.9	7.6	2.8	13.2	6.5	6.0	5.1	3.8	2.1
2,000 to 2,499	1.5	15.4	15.4	12.7	12.4	13.3	7.8	.8	8.4	5.9	5.6	4.7	3.1	1.4
2,500 to 2,999	.6	10.3	16.4	14.7	13.1	12.4	5.3	.2	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	1.6	.6
3,000 to 3,499	.3	5.9	15.5	16.0	14.3	11.8	4.4	.1	.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	.6
3,500 to 3,999	.1	2.0	7.9	9.6	8.5	6.7	2.2	.1	.2	.4	.7	.7	.5	.3
4,000 to 4,499	.1	1.0	4.8	6.8	6.4	4.9	1.7	[b]	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.3
4,500 to 4,999	[b]	.3	2.3	3.5	3.6	2.7	.8	[b]	[b]	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1
5,000 to 5,999	[b]	.4	2.7	5.0	5.2	3.8	1.4	[b]	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3
6,000 to 6,999	[b]	.1	.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	.7	[b]	[b]	[b]	.1	.1	.1	.1
7,000 to 7,999	[b]	.1	.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	.9	[b]	[b]	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
10,000 and Over	[b]	.1	.6	2.0	3.1	2.5	1.4	[b]	[b]	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3
Not reported	10.1	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.6	9.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	7.4
Total Number (Thousands)	428	387	824	746	612	493	415	439	421	880	774	626	495	472

[a] Income is defined as the sum before taxes, of earned income, rents, royalties, interest, dividends, periodic income from estates and trust funds, pensions, veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, other governmental payments or assistance, other money income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities.

[b] Less than 0.5%.

Source: Data released by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, to the Joint State Government Commission prior to final checking for minor clerical errors.

tively high net worth position. For example, in 1950, an estimated 56 percent of the group aged 65 and over had net worth of $5,000 and over; the comparable percentage for the group aged 35 to 44 was 41 percent. However, it should be noted that some of the aged occupied a low net worth as well as a low income position. In the United States in 1949, as estimated 34 percent of the group aged 65 and over had money incomes below $2,000, while at the same time having net worth below $5,000 [1]

In October, 1952, the public assistance dependency rate in Pennsylvania for persons aged 18 to 64 was 1 percent; for persons aged 65 and over, the comparable rate was 9 percent. In connection with these rates, it may be noted that, unlike persons in the younger groups, those aged 65 and over are not required to seek or accept employment in order to be eligible for assistance.

The general conclusion to be drawn from these data is that by and large the aged are not as well situated, economically speaking, as other adult members of the community.

Section III

FACTORS AFFECTING EARNINGS AND NET WORTH OF THE AGED

The principal factors affecting earnings and net worth of the aged are: physical and mental inability to work, relatively limited formal training, restrictive hiring and retirement practices, the cyclical unemployment characteristics of the decade of the thirties, and the depreciation of the value of the dollar.

Some of these factors are of primary importance in connection with the determination of current earnings; others are of critical consequence in connection with net worth.

Generally speaking, in order to have earnings a person must be a member of the labor force, and his membership in the labor force depends, in large measure, upon his physical and mental ability to work, his educational background, and prevailing employment and retirement practices.[1] If membership in the labor force is to permit accumulation of assets in sufficient magnitude to facilitate the maintenance of an acceptable standard of living during the years of declining productivity, it is essential, rates of earnings aside, that employment be relatively continuous and the price level remain fairly stable.

Participation in the labor force by the older members of the population is more limited than participation by younger members. For example, in Pennsylvania in April, 1950, 92 percent of the men and 29 percent of the women aged 45 to 54 were in the labor force, while only 40 percent of the men and 7 percent of the women aged 65 and over were in the labor force.

[1] For a detailed presentation of income and net worth data in the United States, see Appendix Tables D-1 and D-2.

[1] A person is considered a member of the labor force if he is employed (as a civilian or as a member of the armed forces) or unemployed and seeking work, or unemployed and not seeking work due to: (a) temporary illness, (b) indefinite layoff from a job to which he expects to return, or (c) his belief that no work is available in his line of work or in his community.

A. Limited Formal Training

Pennsylvania residents aged 65 and over have had less formal schooling than other age groups in the Pennsylvania population.

In April, 1950, 7.1 percent of Pennsylvanians aged 65 and over had no formal training, as compared with 0.4 percent of the group aged 25 to 44. Of the 65-and-over group, those with formal education had, on the average, but 8 years of training, whereas the comparable segment of the 25-to-44 group had 10 years.[2]

B. Physical or Mental Inability to Work

Table 4 shows, for all age groups, the number not in the labor force and the number physically or mentally unable to work as a percentage of the number not members of the labor force.

Of the persons aged 65 and over who were not members of the Pennsylvania labor force as of April, 1950, 53.2 percent of the men and 21 percent of the women were physically or mentally unable to work. This is three times the rate for men and twenty-one times the rate for women in the age group 25 to 44.

Table 4

PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS AGED 14 AND OVER UNABLE TO WORK, AS A PERCENTAGE OF THOSE NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY AGE AND SEX—APRIL, 1950

Age and Sex	Total Number Not in Labor Force	Number Unable to Work as Percent of Those Not in Labor Force
(1)	(2)	(3)
Male—All Ages	860,710	24.4%
14-24	378,350	1.6
25-44	110,455	16.6
45-64	125,775	43.3
65 and Over	246,130	53.2
Female—All Ages	2,963,535	4.5
14-24	549,305	.9
25-44	1,131,835	1.0
45-64	842,540	3.1
65 and Over	439,855	21.0

Source: Data released by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, to the Joint State Government Commission prior to final checking for minor clerical errors.

C. Restrictive Hiring Practices

Table 5 shows the number of nonagriculutral job openings registered with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, and the percentage of openings by maximum age specified by employers, for the period July to September, 1952.

[2] Appendix E presents a percentage distribution of Pennsylvania residents aged 25 and over by years of school completed and by age and sex.

During the months under review, a total of 92,623 openings were registered with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service. Of this total, 30 per cent had no specified age limit and 66.2 percent were open only to persons under 65.

Employment opportunities for women were less restricted on account of chronological age than the comparable opportunities for men. In fact, column 4 of the table shows that there were nearly twice as many job openings without age restrictions for women as for men.

Table 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS REGISTERED WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX SPECIFICATIONS, BY MAXIMUM AGE SPECIFICATION—JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1952

Marital Status and Sex Specifications	Total Openings		Percent of Openings by Maximum Age Specified						
	Number	Percent	No Maximum Age Specified	Under 21	21-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Openings ..	92,623	100.0%	30.0%	3.8%	12.8%	17.2%	21.4%	11.0%	3.8%
No Sex Specified	7,371	100.0	49.1	1.8	6.0	10.3	13.6	9.7	9.5
Male	42,091	100.0	19.6	4.3	12.6	16.9	28.4	14.4	3.8
Female	43,161	100.0	36.9	3.6	14.1	18.8	15.9	7.9	2.8
No Marital Status Specified	41,268	100.0	38.4	2.8	12.9	18.7	16.2	8.2	2.8
Married	217	100.0	9.7	8.3	34.1	21.2	15.2	4.1	7.4
Not Married .	1,676	100.0	4.3	22.8	41.3	20.5	8.8	2.0	.3

Source: Data furnished by Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 6 presents a percentage distribution of registered job openings, by maximum age specified and by industrial classification, occupation, and size of establishment.

Inspection of the table permits the following observations:

(1) The percentage of job openings carrying age restrictions varied from approximately 26 percent in private household employment to about 99 percent in the interstate railroad industry.

(2) The percentage of age-restricted job openings among occupational groups ranged from 41 percent in service occupations to 84 percent in the "unskilled and other" classification.

(3) Medium-sized establishments had a larger proportion of age-restricted job openings than either small or large firms. The percentage of job openings carrying age restrictions varied from 48 percent for establishments having less than 10 employes to 93 percent for establishments having from 500 to 999 employes.

Job placements, as well as employer orders, reflect employer preference for younger workers.

Table 7 shows the percentages of placements made by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service during July to September, 1952, by age and sex.

Placements of both men and women facilitated by the Employment Service during the period under review were made with the highest frequency for the age group 21 to 34. Specifically, 49.6 percent of all men placed and 38.8 percent of all women placed were in this age group. Only 0.8 percent of the men and 0.9 percent of the women placed were 65 or over.

It appears that the high frequency of placements in the age group 21 to 34 and the low frequency of placements for the group 65 and over are largely due to age restrictions and age preferences on the part of the employer, because persons aged 21 to 34 constituted 34 percent of the labor force and persons aged 65 and over constituted 5 percent of the labor force, and differences in turnover rates for members of the two age groups are not sufficiently large to account for the differentials between placement rates and the frequencies with which the members of the two age groups occur in the labor force.[3]

Table 8 presents a percentage distribution of placements by industry, occupation, and size of establishment.

The table permits the following observations:

(1) In some industries no placements of persons aged 65 and over occurred during the period under review, while in one industry—manufacture of food and kindred products—placements of persons 65 and over accounted for 2.7 percent of all placements.

(2) Placements of persons aged 65 and over varied by occupation from .2 percent of all placements in professional, managerial, clerical and sales occupations to 1.3 percent of all placements in service occupations.

(3) Though large establishments had relatively few age-restricted job openings as compared with medium-sized firms, the number of placements of persons aged 65 and over constituted a smaller proportion of total placements in large firms than in small and medium-sized firms.[4]

[3] Appendix Table F-1 presents an age distribution of job applicants registered with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service.

[4] For a distribution, by size, of all Pennsylvania firms subject to the Unemployment Compensation statute, see Appendix Table F-2.

Table 6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS REGISTERED WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND SIZE OF FIRM, BY MAXIMUM AGE SPECIFICATION—JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1952

	Total Openings		Percent of Openings by Maximum Age Specified						
	Number	Percent	None	Under 21	21-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	92,623	100.0%	30.0%	3.8%	12.8%	17.2%	21.4%	11.0%	3.8%
Industry									
Forestry and Fishing	20	100.0	10.0	...	25.0	15.0	15.0	...	35.0
Mining	883	100.0	19.8	.7	2.2	11.0	38.9	26.3	1.1
Contract Construction	6,482	100.0	25.7	1.9	5.4	9.7	30.8	20.9	5.6
Total Manufacturing	40,155	100.0	17.0	3.9	14.7	21.0	25.4	12.8	5.2
Ordnance and Accessories	549	100.0	5.1	5.5	8.6	14.9	13.3	47.1	5.5
Food and Kindred Products	5,250	100.0	16.8	2.1	6.4	13.1	14.2	27.1	20.3
Tobacco Manufacturers	520	100.0	10.2	3.5	12.7	22.3	13.3	6.1	31.9
Textile Mill Products	3,202	100.0	21.4	6.8	14.9	20.7	20.9	13.2	2.1
Apparel and Related Products	8,323	100.0	32.1	4.0	15.2	14.4	20.5	10.7	3.1
Lumber and Wood Products	395	100.0	13.4	4.8	11.9	10.9	28.4	23.3	7.3
Furniture and Fixtures	1,354	100.0	14.0	3.6	14.0	15.7	44.2	7.2	1.3
Paper and Alied Products	990	100.0	9.5	5.4	24.7	40.4	16.2	3.3	.5
Printing, Publishing and Allied	756	100.0	7.1	6.9	19.3	12.0	49.1	4.4	1.2
Chemicals and Allied	790	100.0	12.6	6.6	21.8	25.9	24.3	7.5	1.3
Products of Petroleum and Coal	190	100.0	11.0	9.5	17.4	30.0	25.8	6.3	...
Rubber Products	398	100.0	3.8	.5	14.6	34.4	40.2	5.8	.7
Leather and Leather Products	983	100.0	14.1	7.0	20.5	25.5	21.9	7.7	3.3
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	1,495	100.0	6.5	2.4	13.5	44.9	28.2	4.0	.5
Primary Metals Ind.	3,106	100.0	7.6	.9	6.9	15.3	52.0	17.0	.3
Fabricated Metal Ind.	2,711	100.0	14.6	4.0	13.2	28.6	32.1	6.6	.9
Machinery (Except Elec.)	2,130	100.0	18.1	3.6	13.9	14.9	31.0	17.2	1.3
Electrical Machinery	3,176	100.0	4.0	1.5	33.7	38.3	16.4	5.6	.5
Transportation Equipment	1,610	100.0	20.8	8.8	8.8	10.6	22.8	17.6	10.6
Instruments	740	100.0	10.1	3.8	15.3	24.7	41.2	2.3	2.6
Miscellaneous Mfg.	1,487	100.0	14.6	4.8	14.9	32.8	20.7	5.5	6.7
Interstate Railroads	1,109	100.0	1.2	.5	5.2	44.6	40.3	4.8	3.4
Other Public Utilities	1,520	100.0	14.2	3.3	25.1	23.8	23.6	8.6	1.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	14,144	100.0	22.3	6.0	20.6	23.2	19.2	7.0	1.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,533	100.0	29.8	11.1	25.1	18.1	9.7	4.5	1.7
Service (Except Pvt. Household)	8,462	100.0	24.6	4.7	13.5	16.7	20.4	14.5	5.6
Private Household	16,038	100.0	74.2	1.9	2.6	5.1	10.8	4.1	1.3
Reg. Government Est.	2,168	100.0	59.4	2.0	12.2	6.1	6.6	12.7	1.0
Spec. Governmental Projects Establishments—N.E.C.	109	100.0	1.8	...	18.3	29.4	29.4	12.8	8.3
Occupation									
Professional and Managerial	1,092	100.0	22.7	4.9	20.7	19.8	20.2	10.6	1.1
Clerical and Sales	13,624	100.0	17.3	8.8	26.7	25.9	14.7	5.1	1.5
Service	25,061	100.0	58.9	2.7	7.1	9.2	13.8	6.7	1.6
Skilled	6,994	100.0	22.4	2.8	5.5	11.0	27.9	23.6	6.8
Semi-Skilled	15,905	100.0	25.7	2.2	14.0	17.3	26.2	11.1	3.5
Unskilled and other	29,947	100.0	16.0	3.4	12.0	21.4	26.9	14.2	6.1
Size of Establishment									
Less Than 10 Employes	30,000	100.0	51.6	3.5	8.6	11.4	15.8	7.0	2.1
10-49 Employes	18,037	100.0	22.6	4.4	15.6	18.4	24.2	11.7	3.1
50-99 Employes	9,580	100.0	24.1	4.4	13.9	17.4	22.4	13.9	3.9
100-199 Employes	8,393	100.0	20.5	4.1	14.4	18.6	26.7	12.3	3.4
200-499 Employes	10,426	100.0	18.0	4.2	14.9	21.7	24.6	10.9	5.7
500-999 Employes	6,748	100.0	6.9	2.5	15.5	23.3	21.7	17.9	12.2
1,000-4,999 Employes	5,829	100.0	8.9	3.2	18.2	33.2	26.2	9.9	.4
5,000-9,999 Employes	1,146	100.0	17.0	.9	4.9	7.9	27.7	40.7	.9
10,000 and Over	2,464	100.0	47.4	4.6	8.4	5.6	18.9	7.8	7.3

Source: Data furnished by Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS MADE BY THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BY AGE, BY SEX—JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1952

Sex and Marital Status	Total Placements		Percent of Placement by Age					
	Number	Percent	Under 21	21-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All Placements	63,329	100.0%	21.4%	44.0%	19.7%	10.5%	3.5%	.9%
Male	30,384	100.0	21.6	49.6	16.9	7.7	3.4	.8
Female	32,945	100.0	21.2	38.8	22.2	13.2	3.7	.9
Married	17,839	100.0	5.6	46.4	28.8	14.9	3.6	.7
Not Married	15,106	100.0	39.7	29.9	14.5	11.1	3.8	1.0

Source: Data furnished by Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS MADE BY THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND SIZE OF FIRM, BY AGE—JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1952

(1)	(2)	(3)	Percent of Placements by Age					
	Total Placements		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Number	Percent	Under 21	21-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
Total	63,329	100.0%	21.4%	44.0%	19.7%	10.5%	3.5%	.9%
Industry								
Forestry and Fishing	7	100.0	14.3	71.4	....	14.3	...	...
Mining	497	100.0	6.2	45.3	28.0	17.1	3.4	...
Contract Construction	4,644	100.0	16.3	52.4	17.4	9.4	3.9	.6
Total Manufacturing	27,390	100.0	25.7	45.6	17.5	7.5	2.9	.8
Ordnance and Accessories	250	100.0	14.0	65.2	14.8	4.4	1.6	...
Food and Kindred Products	4,333	100.0	17.8	40.9	18.2	13.8	6.6	2.7
Tobacco Manufactures	241	100.0	41.5	36.9	16.6	3.3	1.3	.4
Textile Mill Products	1,896	100.0	28.3	36.4	19.3	10.6	4.5	.9
Apparel and Related Products	6,165	100.0	25.7	37.0	24.6	9.2	2.8	.7
Lumber and Wood Products	254	100.0	26.0	52.4	11.4	5.5	3.9	.8
Furniture and Fixtures	768	100.0	29.2	48.4	13.2	5.6	3.6	...
Paper and Allied Products	668	100.0	23.4	60.8	12.6	2.7	.1	.4
Printing, Publishing and Allied	295	100.0	40.7	38.3	13.2	5.4	2.0	.4
Chemicals and Allied	513	100.0	50.5	29.6	13.6	4.9	1.0	.4
Products of Petroleum and Coal	161	100.0	29.8	50.3	13.7	5.0	1.2	...
Rubber Products	306	100.0	27.8	55.9	13.7	1.3	1.3	...
Leather and Leather Products	629	100.0	41.0	39.1	13.0	4.5	2.1	.3
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	1,140	100.0	34.7	49.2	11.7	3.1	.9	.4
Primary Metals Ind.	1,642	100.0	18.0	60.1	15.5	4.9	1.3	.2
Fabricated Metal Ind.	1,726	100.0	22.5	53.7	15.7	5.6	2.2	.3
Machinery (Except Elec.)	1,229	100.0	22.0	49.8	17.4	6.7	3.5	.6
Electrical Machinery	2,708	100.0	33.2	51.8	11.2	2.8	.9	.1
Transportation Equipment	1,026	100.0	22.7	51.6	18.4	5.4	1.7	.2
Instruments	381	100.0	27.3	52.5	13.6	4.5	1.8	.3
Miscellaneous Mfg.	1,059	100.0	29.6	46.1	16.0	5.6	2.1	.6
Interstate Railroads	739	100.0	15.1	68.1	15.0	1.8	...	...
Other Pulic Utilities	943	100.0	23.7	55.0	13.4	5.9	1.7	.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8,320	100.0	33.7	41.8	14.4	7.2	2.4	.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	843	100.0	30.7	35.2	13.7	14.8	4.5	1.1
Service (Except Pvt. Household)	5,029	100.0	26.8	38.5	16.3	11.7	5.5	1.2
Private Household	12,429	100.0	6.2	35.6	29.9	21.5	5.5	1.3
Reg. Government Establishment	2,363	100.0	8.7	63.0	25.6	1.7	.8	.2
Spec. Government Projects Establishments—N.E.C.	125	100.0	12.0	52.0	22.4	11.2	.8	1.6
Occupation								
Professional and Managerial	468	100.0	23.7	53.0	13.7	6.4	3.0	.2
Clerical and Sales	8,765	100.0	38.9	44.2	12.4	3.2	1.1	.2
Service	18,075	100.0	11.1	35.6	26.4	19.6	6.0	1.3
Skilled	3,279	100.0	12.0	43.6	23.0	13.5	6.7	1.2
Semi-skilled	10,549	100.0	22.3	44.1	22.2	8.4	2.4	.6
Unskilled and other	22,193	100.0	23.8	50.6	15.5	6.7	2.6	.8

Table 8 (Continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total Placements		Percent of Placements by Age					
	Number	Percent	Under 21	21-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
Size of Establishment								
Less than 10 Employes	20,510	100.0	13.6	39.1	24.6	16.9	4.8	1.0
10-49 Employes	11,405	100.0	24.7	45.6	17.0	8.6	3.4	.7
50-99 Employes	6,565	100.0	25.6	43.0	18.5	8.8	3.2	.9
100-199 Employes	6,091	100.0	25.5	43.2	17.7	9.0	3.7	.9
200-499 Employes	7,052	100.0	27.1	44.9	16.8	7.4	2.7	1.1
500-999 Employes	4,565	100.0	24.3	46.7	16.1	8.0	4.2	.7
1,000-4,999 Employes	4,010	100.0	32.4	50.9	12.2	3.6	.8	.1
5,000-9,999 Employes	819	100.0	25.4	55.9	13.8	3.5	1.4	...
10,000 and Over	2,312	100.0	9.1	60.1	28.5	1.9	.3	.1

Source: Data furnished by Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security.

One general conclusion can be safely drawn from both job order and placement data: as far as employers who utilize the facilities of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service are concerned, the relative frequency of both job orders and actual placements for older persons is lower than the frequency of occurrence of such persons in the labor force. On the assumption that the hiring practices of the employers utilizing the Pennsylvania State Employment Service[5] are representative of the practices of all employers, older persons must experience longer periods of unemployment than younger members of the labor force.

Table 9 shows the estimated percentage distribution of covered persons who exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits during the first quarter of 1950 by: (1) number of weeks of unemployment between the time their benefits were exhausted and January 15, 1951, and (2) age and sex.

Concerning the data underlying Table 9, it should be noted that they reflect the operations of all Pennsylvania employers[6] subject to the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation statute, rather than the operations of those Pennsylvania employers who elect to use the facilities of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service.

Examination of column 7 of the table shows that the percentage of persons unemployed forty weeks or more after exhaustion of unemployment compensation benefits ranged from 22.2 percent for persons aged 25 to 34 to 47.9 percent for persons aged 65 and over.

D. Retirement at a Fixed Chronological Age

The Federal Social Security Act, which affects the retirement of about 84 percent of all gainfully employed in Pennsylvania, encourages retirement at age 65.[7]

Similarly, private retirement plans appear to show a preference for a fixed retirement age, and many fix that age at 65.[8]

The Social Security Act and many of the private retirement systems were designed during the thirties when public policy tended to emphasize increased employment opportunities for the younger members of the community. The systems of the thirties appear to have established a pattern for subsequent retirement practices.

In the light of the demonstrated ability of many persons of advanced age to perform satisfactorily in such lines of endeavor as farming and the professions,[9] it appears that the fixed retirement age (usually set at 65) requires reexamination. Some of the available evidence suggests that individual earnings and net worth, as well as the total national product, might be increased if an individual's retirement was determined by reference to his productivity rather than to his chronogical age. However, substitution of selective retirement or partial retirement, based on productivity, for a fixed chronological retirement age would have to overcome several obstacles.

If selective or partial retirement was the objective of policy, it would appear that it could be attained by either maintaining wage rates and retaining all personnel who could earn these rates, or by adjusting wage rates in accordance with changes in the individual's productivity. Both of these approaches involve costs. If wage rates were maintained and personnel retained on the basis of ability to earn these rates, management would have to install screening processes which would involve financial outlays and might, at the same time, lead to controversies with labor unless the objectivity of the screening device could be established. Again, if wages were adjusted in accordance with the productivity of the individual and personnel were retained on that basis, management would have to install measuring devices and satisfy labor that these devices made impersonal appraisals of an individual's productive capacity. In addition, governments would have to

[5] In this connection it should be noted that the so-called "penetration rates," which measure the extent to which different industries utilize the facilities of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, vary among industrial divisions. For "penetration rates" by industries see Appendix Table F-3.

[6] For Principal coverage and benefit provisions of the statute relating to unemployment compensation benefits, see Appendix G.

[7] See this report, Section IV, page 51.

[8] See Pension Plans in Pennsylvania—A Report on Hidden Wage Costs (Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, Employers' Advisory Division, 1949).

[9] See Appendix H.

Table 9

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WHO EXHAUSTED THEIR PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER, 1950, BY NUMBER OF WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT BETWEEN TIME BENEFITS WERE EXHAUSTED AND JANUARY 15, 1951, BY AGE AND SEX

Age and Sex*	Total	Percentage of Persons by Weeks of Unemployment					
		0-9 Weeks	10-19 Weeks	20-29 Weeks	30-39 Weeks	40 or More Weeks	Unknown
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Persons							
under 25	100.0%	38.1%	16.7%	11.5%	7.8%	23.2%	2.7%
25-34	100.0	31.9	19.2	16.8	5.9	22.2	4.0
35-44	100.0	32.3	17.6	11.6	9.3	23.3	5.9
45-54	100.0	25.4	22.2	16.0	8.4	25.1	2.9
55-64	100.0	20.7	16.7	20.4	8.7	28.3	5.2
65-over	100.0	11.5	12.9	21.1	4.6	47.9	2.0
Male							
under 25	100.0	40.4	20.0	12.3	9.7	14.7	2.9
25-34	100.0	33.3	21.1	17.8	6.2	17.2	4.4
35-44	100.0	38.5	20.1	11.3	8.2	17.6	4.3
45-54	100.0	29.3	23.4	17.6	8.0	18.7	3.0
55-64	100.0	22.3	16.8	21.4	8.7	25.5	5.3
65-over	100.0	11.7	13.0	20.4	4.7	48.4	1.8

* The distribution is not presented for females alone because the number of females in the older age group of the sample was too small for differences between age groups to be statistically significant.
Source: Data furnished by Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security.

be persuaded to provide for flexible, rather than rigid, minimum wage laws.

Of the two approaches outlined (which are pertinent to both retirement and hiring practices), the "flexible wage" approach—that is adjustment in wages and/or hours based upon changes in productivity—is likely to effect a greater increase in total national product.

The institutional limitations imposed upon the aged by restrictive practices in both hiring and retirement may or may not reflect impaired ability to work because of declining physical or mental faculties.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the attitudes of many individuals toward industry, job, or compensation changes do not tend to maximize employment. It appears that many persons of advanced age are reluctant to agree to compensation adjustments or to change their industrial affiliation though they are no longer capable of performing their accustomed tasks with a degree of efficiency that would warrant continuation of their rate of compensation. These attitudes toward job changes are in part due to the "spirit of craftsmanship."

E. Cyclical Unemployment

Prolonged unemployment, such as is characteristic of a depression, forces individuals to utilize prematurely whatever assets they may have accumulated for their later, less productive years. Persons now in their sixties were in their early forties during the great depression.

Unemployment in the United States rose from 3.2 percent of the civilian labor force in 1929 to an all-time high of 24.9 percent in 1933, and remained above 14 percent for the balance of the decade. Unemployment in Pennsylvania was more widespread than in the United States as a whole. For example, in 1940, the Pennsylvania rate of unemployment was 30 percent higher than the national rate.

The relatively severe impact of unemployment in Pennsylvania was in large part due to the fact that the purchase of the products of heavy industry (which predominates in the Commonwealth) tends to be indefinitely deferred during periods of declining incomes and falling prices.[10]

The 1940 incidence of unemployment in Pennsylvania among different age groups is shown in Table 10.

Unemployment rates in 1940 were highest for age groups under 25 (many members of which were new or inexperienced workers). However, experienced workers aged 55 to 59 and seeking work represented 12.4 percent of their age group in the labor force; persons aged 67 to 71 in 1952 were in the age group 55 to 59 in 1940.

Table 11 shows the duration of unemployment for Pennsylvanians who were unemployed as of the census week in 1940.

[10] See Pennsylvania's Industrial Economy: An Outline of Trends and Strategic Factors, 1929-1947 (Harrisburg: Joint State Government Commission, 1949).

Table 10

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE IN PENNSYLVANIA BY AGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS—1940

Age	Total	Percent of Labor Force			
		Employed (Except on Public Emergency Work)	On Public Emergency Work	Seeking Work	
				Experienced Workers	New Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14 and 15 years	100.0%	62.2%	1.8%	9.1%	26.9%
16 and 17 years	100.0	41.4	9.4	12.6	36.6
18 and 19 years	100.0	55.1	6.8	14.6	23.5
20 to 24 years	100.0	74.6	4.6	14.0	6.8
25 to 34 years	100.0	85.4	3.5	10.4	0.7
35 to 44 years	100.0	86.6	4.3	9.0	0.1
45 to 54 years	100.0	84.9	4.9	10.1	0.1
55 to 59 years	100.0	82.4	5.1	12.4	0.1
60 to 64 years	100.0	81.8	5.3	12.8	0.1
65 to 74 years	100.0	84.0	3.8	12.2	....
75 years and over	100.0	92.4	0.8	6.7	0.1

Source: Census of the United States, 1940.

Inspection of the table shows that approximately 35 percent of unemployed Pennsylvanians had been unemployed from 1 to 5 years, and that about 7 percent had been unemployed for more than five years.

Some highly skilled artisans in certain occupations may have been able to compensate, during the period of high employment associated with World War II, for the losses of the thirties.

F. INFLATION

It has been shown that within the recent past the employment opportunities of older persons have been more limited than those of the members of younger groups. It has also been demonstrated that today's aged were exposed to protracted periods of unemployment during the great depression of the thirties. During this period of prolonged unemployment, many of the aged of today were forced to liquidate assets which they had accumulated, and "reasonable expectations" regarding future accumulations had to be drastically revised.

Despite the depression of the thirties, some of today's aged undoubtedly were able to accumulate some assets. It is characteristic of such assets as real estate, stocks, and inventories that their exchange value moves with the market; that is, their value appreciates at a rate which compensates for the decreasing value of the dollar. However, savings deposits, annuities and life insurance, and government and other bonds are adversely affected by the depreciation of the currency.

Between 1940 and 1952, the value of the dollar depreciated at an annual rate of approximately 5.2 percent. Consequently, a $1,000 annuity purchased in 1940 was "worth" but $529 in 1952.

Table 11

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BY CATEGORY OF WORKER AND SEX—CENSUS WEEK, 1940

Catgory of Worker and Sex	Total	Duration of Unemployment					Total Number
		Under 12 Months	12 to 23 Months	24 to 59 Months	60 or More Months	Not Reported	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total *	100.0%	35.9%	17.4%	18.2%	7.1%	21.4%	737,614
Experienced wage or salary workers seeking work	100.0	44.4	17.7	16.7	6.6	14.6	427,349
New workers seeking work	100.0	25.4	20.0	20.7	4.2	29.7	129,894
On public emergency work	100.0	23.4	14.8	20.2	10.1	31.5	180,371
Male, Total *	100.0	36.2	17.2	18.9	7.9	19.8	571,884
Experienced wage or salary workers seeking work	100.0	44.4	17.5	17.4	7.3	13.4	343,081
New workers seeking work	100.0	24.4	20.2	21.7	4.5	29.2	80,400
On public emergency work	100.0	23.5	14.8	20.9	11.0	29.8	148,403
Female, Total *	100.0	35.0	18.2	15.9	4.1	26.8	165,730
Experienced wage or salary workers seeking work	100.0	44.4	18.5	13.8	3.8	19.5	84,268
New workers seeking work	100.0	27.0	19.7	19.0	3.7	30.6	49,494
On public emergency work	100.0	22.8	14.9	17.0	5.5	39.8	31,968

* Excludes previously self-employed workers and unpaid family workers seeking work.

Source: Census of the United States, 1940.

Section IV

GOVERNMENTAL ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE THE RESOURCE POSITION OF THE AGED

Recognition of the relatively low resource position of the aged is reflected in legislative enactments (such as the double exemption allowed persons aged 65 and over under the Federal income tax statute) and in various welfare programs which have evolved over the years.

Most of the major programs which tend to improve the resource position of persons of advanced age were not designed exclusively for the aged. As a rule, programs which tend to improve the resource position of the aged are general welfare programs, and the aged along with other members of the community benefit directly or indirectly from their operations.

Among the numerous programs which may be presumed to improve resource position, to the extent that they improve productive capacity, is research in disease control, either publicly or privately subsidized. In 1952, $1,024,403 was spent in Pennsylvania for cancer research; the funds were contributed by the Federal Government, the Commonwealth, and private organizations; the Commonwealth's contribution was 17 percent of this total. In fiscal 1952, $468,731 was expended in Pennsylvania for research in heart disease; these funds were contributed by the Federal Government and the Heart Association (local and national). For medical research in other areas, the Federal Government, in fiscal 1952, granted $314,928 to Pennsylvania research agencies.[1]

Of the various programs which benefit the aged, special mention must be made of: (1) Federal old age and survivors' insurance, (2) Federal veterans' pensions, (3) Federal state old age assistance, (4) Federal-state aid to the blind, (5) Commonwealth grants for nonsectarian, nonprofits homes for the aged, (6) locally administered county homes, and (7) Federal-state vocational rehabilitation.

These programs are of particular interest because some affect large numbers of persons, either as direct beneficiaries or as taxpayers; others are the traditional concern of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and at least one—vocational rehabilitation—seems to have unexplored but promising possibilities.

Some of the programs seem to be primarily concerned with the implementation of the purchasing power of individuals or groups of individuals. For convenience of reference such programs will be referred to as "implementation programs." The objective of certain other programs appears to be the restoration or improvement of the earning or productive capacity of individuals. Hereafter such programs will be called "restoration programs." Both implementation and restoration programs may furnish eligible persons with cash and/or services and facilities.

[1] For detail of expenditures for research in disease control, see Appendix I.

A. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

1. Old Age and Survivors' Insurance

From point of view of number of persons affected, old age and survivors' insurance is the most comprehensive of all implementation programs.

Federal old age survivors' insurance is provided for by the Social Security Law.[2] Approximately 84 percent of all employed Pennsylvanians are covered by Federal Old age and survivors' insurance. The excluded persons are primarily farmers, government employes, railroad employes, self-employed professionals, and farm and domestic employes who are not working regularly for one employer.[3]

The program is Federally administered, and benefits are financed from employe and employer contributions. At present, the rate of contribution for both employe and employer is 1.5 percent of the first $3,600 of the employe's annual earnings. Benefits are dependent upon the past earnings of the primary beneficiary and the relationship between the primary beneficiary and the statutorily designated secondary beneficiaries: children, parents, and spouse. The magnitude of benefits paid primary beneficiaries—that is, persons aged 65 or over who by employment in covered occupations have established claims to benefits—depends upon past earnings. Benefits based on higher earnings are proportionately smaller than those based on lower earnings.

Benefits are available to secondary beneficiaries concurrently with payments of benefits to the primary beneficiary and/or upon the death of the primary beneficiary. That is, a wife aged 65 or over is eligible for benefit payments concurrently with the benefit payments to her husband whose past earnings have established eligibility. The payments to a secondary beneficiary are a fractional part of the payment to the primary beneficiary. For example, the wife of a living primary beneficiary is entitled to one half of the benefits payable to her husband; this fraction increases to three fourths upon his death. If a person aged 65 to 75 has earnings from covered employment of $75 or more per month, he, as well as his secondary beneficiary, becomes ineligible for payments. The sum total of primary plus secondary benefit payments is limited, and depends upon the past earnings of the primary beneficiary.[4]

Table 12 shows the percentage distribution, by size, of old age benefits under the old age and survivors' insurance program in Pennsylvania as of December 31, 1951. Benefit payments fell most frequently within the range of $50 to $59.90.

Table 13 shows the average monthly benefit payments to Pennsylvania residents and the number and distribution of payments, by type of benefit, as of December 31, 1951.

[2] 1935, August 14, c. 531, Title II, 49 Stat. 622, 49 U. S. C. A. 401 et seq.

[3] Railroad and government employes are covered by separate retirement systems.

[4] For details see Compilation of the Social Security Laws (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1951).

Table 12

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE OLD AGE BENEFITS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY SIZE—DECEMBER 31, 1951

Size of Monthly Payments	Percentage of Payments
(1)	(2)
TOTAL	100.0%
$20.00	14.1
20.10 to 29.90	6.9
30.00 to 39.90	11.3
40.00 to 49.90	21.3
50.00 to 59.90	29.2
60.00 to 68.50	17.2

Source: Data issued by the Federal Security Agency.

Table 13

AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFIT, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE BENEFITS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY TYPE OF BENEFIT—DECEMBER 31, 1951

Type of Benefit	Average Monthly Benefit	Benefit Payments	
		Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All types	$37.83	382,167	100.0%
Primary:			
Old Age	45.30	195,688	51.3
Secondary:			
Wife's or Husband's	24.35	59,702	15.6
Child's	29.13	65,963	17.3
Widow's or Widower's	36.84	39,913	10.4
Mother's	35.60	19,217	5.0
Parent's	37.23	1,684	0.4

Source: Data issued by the Federal Security Agency.

The table shows that the average monthly payments ranged from $24.35 for such secondary beneficiaries as wives and husbands to $45.30 for primary (old age) beneficiaries; old age benefit payments accounted for 51.3 percent of all benefit payments. About 280,000, or 73 percent, of the payments were being made to persons aged 65 and over.

The Congress, when it established the old age and survivors' program in 1935, as a matter of general procedure tied size of benefit payments to magnitude of past earnings. It has been pointed out previously that over the period 1940 to 1952 the value of the dollar depreciated at an annual rate of approximately 5.2 percent. Hence, over the period under consideration, beneficiaries who had made contributions in "dear" dollars were paid benefits in "cheap" dollars.

Benefits under the system were increased as of Septem-

ber, 1950, and again as of September, 1952.[5] The increases in benefits ranged from 85 percent to 150 percent. The effects of the increases made available in 1950 permit the following observations:

The persons whose benefits began in 1950 or later received benefits which had, in some cases, a value equal to or greater than the value of the benefits to which persons similarly situated would have been entitled in 1940. However, for persons who received benefits prior to 1950, the gain or loss depends upon the number of years over which they received unadjusted benefit payments and the number of years over which, in the light of their life expectancy, they are likely to receive the adjusted benefits. This may be illustrated by means of a hypothetical case:

Suppose in January, 1940, a man aged 65, with a life expectancy of about 13 years, retired with a monthly benefit payment of $10.

If benefit payments had been adjusted concurrently with changes in the value of the dollar, the man would have been entitled to $472 more between 1940 and September, 1950, than the amount of benefit actually received. Under the 1950 and 1952 amendments, however, his benefits were increased at a rate in excess of the rate at which consumers' prices had increased. Assuming that he died in December, 1952, his gain in purchasing power between the time of benefit adjustment and his death amounted to approximately $56; hence, failure to adjust benefit payments concurrently with dollar depreciation produced a net loss in purchasing power of $416.

If, in the above illustration, higher initial benefits are assumed, the loss in purchasing power consequent upon failure to make concurrent adjustments would be greater than the amount shown, because, under the amendments of 1950 and 1952, relatively large benefits were increased by a lesser percentage than were relatively small benefits.

2. Veterans' Pensions

Federally financed veterans' pensions are available for both service-connected and nonservice-connected disabilities.

For veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean action, eligibility for, and magnitude of, payments for service-connected disabilities depend, in part, upon age. Under the Schedule for Rating Disabilities (1945, as amended), a pension of $63 per month for nonservice-connected, permanent disability is available as follows: (a) If disability is total, the pension is payable at any age; (b) at age 55, the pension is payable if 60 percent disability exists; (c) at age 60, the pension is payable if 50 percent disability exists. At age 65, a $75 per month pension is available if disability is judged to be 10 percent disabling.

In all cases of nonservice-connected disability, the pension is available only if the veteran, if single, has an annual income of $1,400 or less, or, if married or with minor children, $2,700 or less.

[5] 1950, August 28, c. 809, 64 Stat. 477; 1952, July 18, c. 945, Public Laws 590.

3. Old Age Assistance

The second largest implementation program from point of view of number of beneficiaries is represented by old age assistance. In Pennsylvania, as of October 31, 1952, 7.7 percent of the persons aged 65 and over were recipients of old age assistance grants.

At the outset, the old age assistance program should be differentiated from the old age and survivors' insurance program, because the latter is financed in part out of the beneficiaries' contributions which confer upon the contributor a right to a statutorily defined benefit, whereas old age assistance is financed out of general tax revenue, and eligibility for benefits is a matter of administratively determined need. Again, unlike the old age and survivors' insurance program, which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, old age assistance in Pennsylvania is administered and financed jointly by the Federal and the state governments.

In order to be eligible for old age assistance, a person 65 or older may not have assets and income in excess of administratively specified amounts.

Persons aged 65 and over who meet residence and need requirements are eligible for old age assistance grants, whether they reside in their own home, rented quarters, or private institutions.[6] However, residents of public institutions are not eligible for old age assistance.

The average monthly old age assistance grant, exclusive of special diet and medical allowances (which are paid directly to the physician), in October, 1952, amounted to $42.80, and an estimated 68,123 persons aged 65 and over received grants.

Table 14 gives an estimated percentage distribution of Pennsylvania old age assistance recipients, by age group, as of October 31, 1952.

Table 14

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLD AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY AGE—OCTOBER 31, 1952

Age	Percent of Recipients
(1)	(2)
Total—Percent	100.0%
Under 65	5.2
65-74	45.7
75-84	39.8
85 and Over	9.3
Total Number	71,874

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, Division of Research and Statistics.

Though the great majority of old age assistance recipients live in their own homes or with relatives or friends, some reside in licensed commercial boarding homes, li-

[6] Some residents in private institutions are not eligible for old age assistance grants because they have entered into a contract with the institution which provides that they surrended all assets, present and future, to the institution in exchange for shelter and maintenance. See Rules and Regulations of the Department of Public Assistance, Section 3236.3 (May 2, 1949).

censed commercial convalescent and nursing homes, and nonprofit homes for the aged. Financing of nonsectarian, nonprofit homes is discussed under 5, below.

The financing of the maintenance of residents in licensed convalescent and nursing homes presents special problems.

Of the patients in convalescent homes and nursing homes, an estimated 68 percent and 95 percent, respectively, are charged $100 or more per month for their care. This is considerably above the maximum old age assistance grant for a person living alone, which, as of October 1, 1952, ranged (on the basis of geographic location) from $56,00 to $64.00.

In view of this situation, the Pennsylvania State Board of Public Assistance has ruled[7] that a recipient's income from any source, including the county institution district, in amount equal to the difference between the maximum assistance grant and the cost of convalescent or nursing home care is not to be deducted from the assistance grant.

As of October, 1952, public assistance recipients in convalescent and nursing homes received financial supplementation from at least 11 boards of county commissioners or county institution districts.

The estimated cost of the old age assistance program for 1952 was $34,460,000. The Federal participation fraction was approximately 61 percent.[8]

4. Aid to the Blind

In Pennsylvania, the adult blind, regardless of age, are eligible for so-called "blind pensions." Though these so-called pensions are available for all adult blind meeting certain requirements, about two thirds of the blind receiving aid are over 65 years of age.

Table 15 presents an estimated percentage distribution, by age, of Pennsylvania's 15,797 blind aid recipients as of October 31, 1952.

Table 15

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND AID RECIPIENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY AGE—OCTOBER 31, 1951

Age	Percent of Recipients
(1)	(2)
Total—Percent	100.0%
Under 65	31.7
65-74	26.6
75-84	27.5
85 and Over	14.2
Total Number	15,797

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, Division of Research and Statistics.

Only Pennsylvania and two other states make these payments available in a manner which precludes complete Federal participation.[9]

[7] Rules and Regulations of the Department of Public Assistance, Section 3234.31 (July 17, 1951).

[8] For a comprehensive description of administration and financing of public assistance in Pennsylvania, see Public Assistance in Pennsylvania: Organization, Administration and Policy Problems (Harrisburg, Joint State Government Commission, 1951).

[9] For a description of the method of computing of blind aid and other pertinent data, see Blind Pensions in Pennsylvania (Harrisburg: Joint State Government Commission, 1951).

As of October 31, 1952, an estimated 10,794 "blind pensions" were being paid to Pennsylvanians 65 years of age and over. The total number of pensions to all age groups was 15,797, and pensions ranged from $4 to $50, with an average pension of $49.54. The pensions are financed jointly by the Federal and state governments in the case of recipients who meet Federal requirements as regards "need," and exclusively by the Commonwealth in the case of rcipients who do not meet Federal "need" requirements. Under Federal statute, Federal participation will cease in 1955, unless "need" is redefined by Pennsylvania's General Assembly.

5. Nonsectarian, Nonprofit Homes for the Aged.

For the biennium 1951-53, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth appropriated $188,225 to 18 nonprofit, nonsectarian homes for the aged.[10]

Generally speaking, appropriations are determined on the basis of the difference between expenditures of the homes and receipts from sources other than direct Commonwealth appropriations. These homes had a resident capacity of 713, and some of their residents received public assistance.

In addition, the General Assembly appropriated $425,000 to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, which is Commonwealth owned and operated.

6. County Homes

County homes, though under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare, are county maintained and county operated. In 1951, maintenance and operation expenditures for these homes, excluding expenditures for county home farms, amounted to $7,946,041; this represents a tax rate of $.80 per $1,000 of assessed valuation as shown on county duplicates.

In connection with county homes, it should be noted that patients in state mental hospitals who have nonpsychotic illnesses may be transferred to county homes, and the Commonwealth pays to these homes an administratively fixed fee, which in 1952 amounted to $1.25 per patient per day.

Though county homes are not maintained for the exclusive use of the aged, the majority of the residents of these homes are aged 65 and over, and their income is considerably below the income of the comparable group in the community at large.[11]

Unlike the residents of licensed commercial convalescent and nursing homes and boarding homes, the aged residents of county homes are not eligible for old age assistance. This situation is comparable to that which obtained prior to 1949 in connection with children removed from their own homes by court order and transferred to the care of the county institution district. Where such children had been receiving public assistance in their homes, assistance ceased upon transfer to the care of the institution district. In 1949, however, the General Assembly passed the so-called "Mallery Amendment"[12] which provided for the continued payment of public assistance grants on behalf of children transferred in this manner subsequent to the effective date of the act. Under the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act, Federal par-

[10] For detail of these appropriations, see Appendix J.

[11] For details see Appendix K.

[12] 1949, P. L. 767.

ticipation in the grants ceased when the transfer was effected, and assistance grants on behalf of children in the care of the county institution district are financed exclusively from Commonwealth funds.

It appears that under the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, Federal participation would be available in connection with assistance grants made for aged persons in public medical institutions, exclusive of mental or tubercular patients. Under the circumstances, it is probable that, if grants were made available by the General Assembly to residents of hospital facilities in the county homes, Federal participation in financing would be available.

If old age assistance were made available to all aged residents of county homes, the estimated costs and the distribution of costs between the Federal Government and the Commonwealth would be approximately as follows: It is estimated (on the basis of information received from county homes in 26 counties which responded to a Commission inquiry) that approximately 8,000 residents of county homes in Pennsylvania are aged 65 and over. It is further estimated that of this number, about 2,680 are confined to hospital facilities. At prevailing grant and income levels, payment of old age assistance to those residents not confined to hospital facilities would amount to $3,200,000 per year, which would have to be financed exclusively from Commonwealth funds. For those aged residents in hospital facilities, the estimated total annual grant cost would be $1,600,000, of which approximately $600,000 would be from Commonwealth funds and $1,000,000 from Federal monies. In other words, the extension of old age assistance to residents of county homes would involve an estimated annual cost to the Commonwealth of $3,800,000.

B. Restoration Programs

Numerous restoration programs are provided by public agencies. The Pennsylvania Council for the Blind is concerned with the restoration of vision. On the local level, the Allegheny County Institution District has been a national pioneer in the area of physical rehabilitation and restoration of residents in its county homes.

It appears that on the Commonwealth level one of the most promising programs is concerned with the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Since 1921, both the Federal Government and the Commonwealth have been concerned with the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. Currently, rehabilitation is the responsibility of the State Board of Vocational Education, Bureau of Rehabilitation, whose operations are financed jointly by the Federal Government and the Commonwealth.

In order to be eligible for rehabilitative services, a disabled person must be at least 16 years of age, a bona fide resident of Pennsylvania or planning to become a resident, and must have an employment handicap. An employment handicap is a physical or mental condition which constitutes, contributes to, or if not corrected will probably result in, an obstruction to professional or occupational performance. In other words, in order to be eligible for vocational rehabilitation, a person must have a specific mental or physical disability and his unemployment may not be due to technological factors. This restriction upon rehabilitative services in Pennsylvania is in part due to the nature of the Federal statute. Unless the Federal statute is complied with by Pennsylvania as regards eligibility for rehabilitative services, Federal funds are not made available.

Before rehabilitation will be undertaken, there must be reasonable grounds for assuming that a rehabilitation plan developed for a disabled person will be successful.

In fiscal 1951, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Rehabilitation completed rehabilitative services to 3,485 persons. Of these persons, 78 percent were male and 22 percent femal.

Most of the persons accepted for rehabilitation (2,685) were under 45 years of age; 755 were aged 45 to 64; and 45 were 65 years of age or older. There is good reason to believe that rehabilitative services will be most useful if made available to persons in the younger age groups.

Table 16 shows the sources of support of persons accepted for rehabilitation at the time of the approval of their applications.

While 19.5 percent of the persons accepted for services were employed prior to approval, the majority were receiving support from sources other than current personal endeavor; relatives, personal savings, and public assistance.

Table 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REHABILITATED PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY AGE, BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT AT TIME OF APPROVAL OF REHABILITATION SERVICES FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY, 1951

Source of Support	All Ages	Under 45	45-64	65 Years and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total—Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Employment	19.4	16.6	27.4	57.8
Public Assistance	16.9	15.6	22.3	6.7
Organized Private Assistance	.4	.3	.5	4.4
Unemployment Compensation	6.3	5.7	8.5	4.4
Workmen's Compensation	1.8	1.4	3.0	2.2
Insurance	1.5	1.2	2.0	8.9
Relatives	44.9	52.3	21.1	6.7
Personal Savings	8.8	6.9	15.2	8.9
Total Number	3,485	2,685	755	45

Source: Pennsylvania State Board of Vocational Educational Education, Bureau of Rehabilitation.

The total cost of rehabilitating 3,485 individuals amounted to $1,061,206, of which 50 percent was contributed by the Federal Government. The cost, on the average, was $304.50 per case. Broken down by age groups, average costs amounted to $346.70 for individuals under 45, $162.45 for persons aged 45 to 64, and $170.56 for persons aged 65 and over.

Table 17 shows the type of employment secured by rehabilitants upon completion of their training. Rehabilitants in the age groups 45 to 64 and 65 and over gravitated most frequently into the service trades.

Table 18 shows the weekly salary or wages received by rehabilitants.

Table 17

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REHABILITATED PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY AGE AND OCCUPATION SECURED AT COMPLETION OF REHABILITATION SERVICES—FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY, 1951

Occupation	All Ages	Under 45	45-64	65 Years and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total—Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Professional	3.8	4.5	1.5	2.2
Semi-Professional	2.1	2.6	.3	2.2
Managerial and Official	1.2	1.0	1.5	4.4
Clerical	18.1	21.1	8.7	2.2
Sales	4.6	5.0	3.2	2.2
Service	15.6	12.5	25.3	35.6
Agricultural	2.5	2.1	3.7	8.9
Skilled	16.0	14.9	19.3	26.7
Semi-skilled	20.0	20.7	18.0	11.2
Unskilled	13.9	13.4	16.3	4.4
Family workers	2.2	2.2	2.2	...
Total Number	3,485	2,685	755	45

Source: Pennsylvania State Board of Vocational Education, Bureau of Rehabilitation.

Table 18

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REHABILITATED PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY AGE AND AMOUNT OF SALARY OR WAGES RECEIVED AT COMPLETION OF REHABILITATION SERVICES—FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY, 1951

Weekly Salary or Wage	All Ages	Under 45	45-64	65 Years and Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total—Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than $10	.2	.1	.4	2.2
$10-$19	4.7	3.8	7.6	11.1
$20-$29	14.7	14.2	14.4	44.5
$30-$39	31.1	32.0	28.3	26.7
$40-$49	26.2	26.4	26.9	2.2
$50-$69	20.4	20.8	19.2	13.3
$70-$97	2.2	2.0	3.0	...
$98 and Over	.2	.3	...	...
No data	.3	.4	.2	...
Total Number*	3,399	2,619	735	45

* Eighty-six persons secured employment as farmers or family workers. The earnings of these individuals were not reported.

Source: Pennsylvania State Board of Vocational Education, Bureau of Rehabilitation.

Inspection of the table shows that rehabilitants in the age groups 45 to 64 and 65 and over earned most frequently $30 to $39 per week and $20 to $29 per week, respectively.

To the extent that resources of rehabilitants formerly on public assistance are improved by restoring their earning power, the drain upon public funds represented by public assistance payments is correspondingly reduced.

In order to determine with any degree of exactitude the savings which accrue to the general taxpayer by reason of the vocational rehabilitation of a public assistance recipient, it is necessary to know the length of time such a recipient would have remained on assistance had he not been rehabilitated. At present such knowledge is not available.

However, the following numerical calcuations are illuminating: In fiscal 1951, 590 persons formerly receiving public assistance were rehabilitated and obtained employment. Prior to rehabilitation the 590 persons were receiving public assistance totaling $61,213 per month. Though there is some likelihood that some of the 590 persons continued to receive a fraction of their former assistance payments because they were unable to earn enough to maintain an assistance standard of living, it is tentatively estimated that something less than $12,250 per month in assistance payments continued to be made. Hence, for every month of employment for this group the state and Federal governments, jointly, saved from $48,963 to $61,213 in assistance payments. The cost of rehabilitation for these 590 persons totaled $113,788. Therefore, if the group remained employed for an average of only 2.5 months, the taxpayer would save enough on assistance payments to pay the full cost of rehabilitation. If employment continued beyond an average of 2.5 months, the general taxpayer would close the transaction with a "net profit." In addition, if the members of the group continued in employment they might become eligible for old age and survivors' insurance benefits, and the probability of their return to the assistance rolls would be lessened.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Sampling often constitutes a more economical means of obtaining information than a complete census. But an estimate obtained through sampling depends upon the particular random sample which happens to be drawn, which is a matter of chance. The various estimates which would be obtained from a large number of random samples from a given population cluster about the "census value" (the value that would be obtained from a "complete" count), so that "most" (e.g., 95 percent) of the time, the estimate lies witihn a specifiable interval around the census value. Correspondingly, the census value lies within a specifiable interval around the estimate 95 percent of the time. The width of this interval depends in general upon the size of sample and the size of the estimate.

The tabulated estimates presented in this report are generally sample percentages—i.e., the percentage of the sample found to possess a particular characteristic.

The table on the following page presents interval estimates of the census percentages, corresponding to various sample sizes and various sample percentages. Interval estimates obtained in this way contain the census percentage 95 percent of the time.

INTERVAL ESTIMATES OF CENSUS PERCENTAGES

(Note: Interval estimates obtained in this way contain, at least 95 percent of the time, the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census)

Sample Percentage	Size of Sample			
	50	100	250	1,000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5%	1 %-16 %	2 %-11 %	2½%- 9 %	4 %- 7 %
10%	3 %-22 %	5½%-18 %	7½%-15 %	8 %-12½%
20%	10 %-34 %	12½%-29 %	15 %-26 %	17½%-23 %
30%	18½%-45 %	21½%-40 %	24 %-37 %	27½%-33 %
40%	27 %-55 %	30 %-50½%	33½%-47 %	37 %-43 %
50%	36 %-64 %	39½%-60½%	43 %-57 %	47 %-53 %
60%	45 %-73 %	49½%-69½%	53 %-66½%	57 %-63 %
70%	55 %-82½%	60 %-78½%	63 %-76 %	67 %-72½%
80%	66 %-90 %	71 %-87½%	74 %-85 %	77 %-82½%

Source: Eisenhart, Hastay, and Wallis (Eds.), Techniques of Statistical Analysis (1st ed.; New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1947), p. 333.

For example, if in a sample of 250 persons from the given population, 20 percent possessed a certain characteristic, it is estimated that 20 percent of the census population possess the characteristic. The reliability of such an estimate can be ascertained by reference to the table, which shows that 95 percent of the time under such circumstances the census percentage is expected to be between 15 percent and 26 percent.

The following list indicates the sample sizes upon which the tabulated estimates in the text are based.

Table 1—20% sample	Table 10—census
Table 2—20% sample	Table 11—census
Table 3—20% sample	Table 12—39,137
Table 4—20% sample	Table 13—census
Table 5—census	Table 14—719 [2]
Table 6—census	Table 15—160 [2]
Table 7—census	Table 16—census
Table 8—census	Table 17—census
Table 9—[1]	Table 18—census

Appendix tables include specifications of sample sizes where relevant.

The estimates were computed as follows:

$$P = \frac{n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

where P = the estimated population proportion having a specified characteristic, where the population consists of all those who have exhausted their Unemployment Compensation benefits in the first quarter of 1950
n_1 = the number of respondents (2,412)
p_1 = the proportion of respondents having the specified characteristic
n_2 = the number of nonrespondents (2,588)
p_2 = the proportion of the subsample of nonrespondents having the specified characteristic.

[1] Table 9 was compiled from data obtained by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry from a sample of those persons who exhausted their Unemployment Compensation benefits during the first quarter of 1950. Questionnaires were mailed to 5,000 such persons, selected by a random process; and responses were obtained from 2,412 out of the 5,000. A 20 percent subsample of the nonrespondents was interviewed.

[2] The number given is the one to be used in determining sampling variability, although a larger sample was actually taken due to heavy sampling of small counties to avoid bias which might otherwise have arisen through the use of case-number endings in selecting the sample.

Appendix B

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, BY SEX—DECENNIAL CENSUS YEARS 1900-1950

Age	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Population	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180	10,498,012
Total—Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	38.2	36.6	37.4	35.8	30.0	29.1
18-24	13.4	13.6	11.7	12.2	13.1	10.5
25-44	30.0	30.7	30.0	29.0	29.7	30.8
45-54	8.7	9.3	10.2	10.7	12.1	11.8
55-64	5.5	5.5	6.2	7.0	8.3	9.4
65 and Over	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.3	6.8	8.4
Male, Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18	37.8	35.7	37.0	35.8	30.4	30.1
18-24	13.1	13.7	11.3	11.9	12.9	10.2
25-44	30.9	31.8	30.6	29.2	29.4	30.4
45-54	8.9	9.5	10.7	11.1	12.3	11.8
55-64	5.4	5.4	6.2	7.0	8.5	9.5
65 and Over	3.9	3.9	4.2	5.0	6.5	8.0
Female, Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 18	38.5	37.3	37.8	35.7	29.6	28.2
18-24	13.7	13.7	12.1	12.5	13.2	10.9
25-44	29.1	29.6	29.4	28.9	30.0	31.0
45-54	8.6	9.2	9.7	20.4	11.8	11.7
55-64	5.6	5.6	6.2	7.0	8.2	9.3
65 and Over	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.5	7.2	8.9

Source: Census of the United States, 1900, 1920, 1940. Data for 1950 released by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, to the Joint State Government Commission prior to final checking for minor clerical errors.

Appendix C

TABLE C-1

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM HOUSEHOLDS, BY NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD, BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, UNITED STATES—APRIL, 1950

Number of Persons in Household	Total	Age of Head of Household	
		Under 65	65 & Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1	9.8	7.1	24.8
2	28.5	25.9	42.5
3	23.0	24.3	16.1
4	19.1	21.2	7.5
5	10.1	11.1	4.8
6	4.9	5.3	2.4
7 or more	4.6	5.1	1.9
Number of Nonfarm Households	36,697,000	31,039,000	5,658,000
Number of Households in sample	36,697	31,039	5,658

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Special sample tabulation of 1950 Census data prepared under agreement with the Division of Housing Research, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Table C-2

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM, BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1950

Number of Persons Per Room	Total	Age of Head of Household	
		Under 65	65 & Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
.75 or less	60.5	56.4	82.2
.75 to 1.00	24.7	27.0	13.0
1.01 to 1.50	9.3	10.5	2.6
1.51 or more	5.5	6.1	2.2
Number of Nonfarm Households	36,697,000	31,039,000	5,658,000
Number of Households in sample	36,697	31,039	5,658

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Special sample tabulation of 1950 Census data prepared under agreement with the Division of Housing Research, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Table C-3

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS IN UNIT, BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, UNITED STATES—APRIL, 1950

Number of Rooms in Unit	Total	Age of Head of Household	
		Under 65	65 & Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1	2.7	2.5	3.7
2	7.6	7.5	7.6
3	15.1	15.5	12.8
4	22.0	22.7	17.9
5	22.3	22.8	19.5
6	17.3	17.2	18.5
7	6.6	6.2	9.2
8	6.4	5.6	10.8
Number of Nonfarm Households	36,697,000	31,039,000	5,658,000
Number of Households in sample	36,697	31,039	5,658

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Special sample tabulation of 1950 Census data prepared under agreement with the Division of Housing Research, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Table C-4

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM HOUSING UNITS, BY OWNERSHIP STATUS, BY AGE OF HEAD OF OCCUPYING HOUSEHOLD, UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1950

Ownership Status	Total	Age of Head of Occupying Household	
		Under 65	65 & Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Owner-occupied	53.4	50.9	67.2
Renter-occupied	46.6	49.1	32.8
Number of Nonfarm Households	36,697,000	31,039,000	5,658,000
Number of Households in sample	36,697	31,039	5,658

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Special sample tabulation of 1950 Census data prepared under agreement with the Division of Housing Research, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Table C-5

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM HOUSING UNITS, BY STATE OF REPAIR AND PRESENCE OF MODERN CONVENIENCES, BY AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, UNITED STATES—APRIL, 1950

State of Repair and Presence of Modern Conveniences	Total	Age of Head of Household	
		Under 65	65 & Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Not Dilapidated, total	92.9	93.1	91.6
Private toilet, bath, and hot running water	71.5	72.4	66.4
Private toilet, bath, and cold running water	3.3	3.2	4.0
Running water, no private toilet or bath	11.5	11.3	12.8
No running water	6.6	6.2	8.4
Dilapidated, total	7.1	6.9	8.4
Private toilet, bath, and hot running water	1.6	1.7	1.1
Private toilet, bath, and cold running water	5.5	5.2	7.3
Number of Nonfarm Households	36,697,000	31,039,000	5,658,000
Number of Households in sample	36,697	31,039	5,658

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Special sample tabulation of 1950 Census data prepared under agreement with the Division of Housing Research, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Appendix D

Table D-1

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SPENDING UNITS, BY NET WORTH, BY AGE OF HEAD OF SPENDING UNIT, UNITED STATES—EARLY 1950

Age of Head of Spending Unit	Total	Amount of Net Worth *						
		Negative	$1-$999	$1,000-$4,999	$5,000-$24,999	$25,000 and Over	Not Ascertained	No. of Cases in Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
18-24	100%	14%	59%	19%	5%	1%	2%	342
25-34	100	13	31	33	19	2	2	779
35-44	100	8	23	25	34	7	3	777
45-54	100	5	16	23	43	11	2	670
55-64	100	5	17	16	46	13	3	495
65 and over	100	1	26	15	42	14	2	419

* Difference between total selected reported assets (excluding currency) and total reported debt.
Source: Federal Reserve Bulletin XXXVI, No. 12 (December, 1950), 1588.

Table D-2

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SPENDING UNITS HEADED BY PERSONS AGED 65 OR OVER BY 1949 INCOME, BY NET WORTH, UNITED STATES—EARLY 1950

Money Income [a]	Total	Net Worth [b]						
		In Debt	$1-$999	$1,000-$4,999	$5,000-$24,999	$25,000 and Over	Not Ascertained	No. of Cases in Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	100.0%	1.0%	25.4%	14.9%	42.2%	14.1%	2.4%	419
Under $1,000 [c]	42.6	[d]	17.3	8.8	14.7	1.1	0.7	161
$1,000-$1,999	22.2	[d]	5.8	2.3	12.0	1.6	0.5	96
$2,000-$2,999	14.3	0.3	0.9	2.2	7.4	2.9	0.6	61
$3,000-$3,999	9.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	5.3	2.0	[d]	41
$4,000-$4,999	1.5	[d]	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	10
$5,000-$7,499	4.3	0.1	[d]	0.1	2.2	1.8	0.1	19
$7,500 or Over	3.6	[d]	[d]	[d]	0.1	3.5	[d]	21
Not Ascertained	2.0	[d]	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	10
No. of cases in Sample	419	4	88	63	181	72	11	..

Prepared for the Joint State Government Commission by the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, on the basis of data gathered in early 1950 in the 1950 Survey of Consumer Finances.

[a] Income includes wages, salaries, professional fees, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, profits (or losses) from unincorporated business, net farm income, retirement benefits, annuities, alimony, and public assistance. It excludes receipts from the sale of property, large gifts, inheritances, and nonmoney income.

[b] Difference between total selected reported assets (excluding currency) and total reported debt.

[c] Includes those units which incurred net losses in 1949.

[d] No cases in sample.

Appendix E

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY NUMBER OF YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, BY AGE AND SEX—APRIL, 1950

	Total		Elementary School			High School		College			Median Number of School Years Completed*
	Number	Percent	No Schooling	1-4 Yrs.	5-8 Yrs.	1-2 Yrs.	3-4 Yrs.	1-2 Yrs.	3 or More	Not Reported	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Male—25 Years and over	3,040,605	100.0%	2.4%	7.5%	40.3%	12.8%	22.5%	3.9%	7.6%	3.0%	8
25-44	1,545,095	100.0	.4	2.3	31.5	16.9	32.7	4.7	9.1	2.4	10
45-64	1,084,365	100.0	3.3	11.0	49.1	9.7	13.5	3.3	6.7	3.4	8
65 and over	411,145	100.0	7.6	17.6	50.1	5.4	8.5	2.1	4.5	4.2	8
Female—25 Years and over	3,251,230	100.0	2.5	6.4	39.3	13.4	27.1	3.8	5.2	2.3	9
25-44	1,650,855	100.0	.5	2.1	30.1	17.1	38.1	4.3	6.1	1.7	10
45-64	1,125,200	100.0	3.8	9.7	47.6	10.6	17.3	3.7	4.9	2.4	8
65 and over	475,175	100.0	6.7	13.2	51.5	6.9	12.3	2.6	3.1	3.7	8

* Median for those having formal schooling.

Source: Data released by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the the Census, to the Joint State Government Commission prior to final checking the minor clerical errors. Based on a 20 percent sample.

Appendix F

Table F-1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE FILE REGISTRANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE BY OCCUPATION, BY AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS SEPTEMBER, 1952

Age, Sex, and Marital Status	All Occupations	Professional and Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Service	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Unskilled	Entry*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Applicants, Number	122,857	4,151	14,698	14,293	794	20,439	29,391	25,770	13,321
Percent, Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent under 21	11.6	3.0	12.7	8.3	19.8	.9	6.4	9.7	47.5
Percent 21-34	34.1	40.1	45.2	25.0	28.3	23.4	40.3	38.4	24.9
Percent 35-44	18.6	19.7	16.0	18.7	13.5	21.2	22.9	19.0	6.8
Percent 45-44	14.0	14.7	11.9	17.7	11.8	19.1	14.5	13.3	5.1
Percent 55-64	12.2	11.3	7.3	15.8	16.5	20.4	9.9	11.6	7.1
Percent 65 and over	9.5	11.2	6.9	14.5	10.1	15.0	6.0	8.0	8.6
Male, Number	77,080	3,126	5,226	5,986	760	18,385	17,675	17,969	7,953
Percent, Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent under 21	10.2	2.3	8.6	5.4	20.7	.9	7.6	11.5	41.8
Percent 21-34	31.8	39.8	42.1	16.1	28.4	23.3	41.3	34.9	26.0
Percent 35-44	16.5	18.1	14.5	11.9	12.8	20.7	19.7	16.1	4.4
Percent 45-54	13.8	14.2	11.3	15.7	11.3	18.6	13.4	13.6	4.4
Percent 55-64	14.4	12.0	10.2	22.2	16.3	20.6	10.1	13.5	9.6
Percent 65 and over	13.3	13.6	13.3	28.7	10.5	15.9	7.9	10.4	13.8
Female, Married, Number	26,446	577	5,550	4,430	23	1,322	7,878	5,080	1,586
Percent, Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent under 21	4.4	2.8	6.6	4.1	....	.6	2.4	3.0	15.2
Percent 21-34	44.0	45.1	55.4	35.9	17.4	27.3	40.8	47.5	44.6
Percent 35-44	27.9	28.2	20.7	29.0	39.1	29.7	31.8	29.6	23.6
Percent 45-54	15.6	17.1	12.4	20.1	26.1	24.1	16.4	13.0	11.2
Percent 55-64	6.7	5.2	3.7	9.0	17.4	15.0	7.3	5.9	4.3
Percent 65 and over	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.9	....	3.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
Female, Not Married, Number	19,331	448	3,922	3,877	11	732	3,838	2,721	3,782
Percent, Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent under 21	26.8	8.0	26.8	17.7	....	1.8	9.1	10.6	72.9
Percent 21-34	29.9	35.5	35.0	26.2	45.4	18.7	35.1	44.7	14.2
Percent 35-44	14.2	20.5	11.2	17.3	9.1	16.8	19.1	18.6	4.7
Percent 45-54	13.0	15.0	12.2	18.0	18.2	23.0	15.9	12.0	4.0
Percent 55-64	10.6	14.1	8.4	13.7	27.3	25.5	14.1	9.6	3.4
Percent 65 and over	5.5	6.9	6.4	7.1	....	14.2	6.7	4.5	.8

*Without education, training, or experience which would fit applicant for a particular occupation; or required to change occupation.
Source: Data furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

Table F-2

NUMBER OF FIRMS COVERED BY PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FIRMS, BY SIZE OF FIRM—1948-1952

Sizer of Firm: Number of Employes	Number of Firms		Percentage Change 1948 to 1952
	1948	1952	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	182,872	188,997	+ 3%
Less than 10	146,741	127,168	— 13%
10-49	27,524	46,826	+ 70
50-99	4,263	6,794	+ 59
100-199	2,288	4,451	+ 95
200-499	1,373	2,843	+107
500-999	377	546	+ 45
1,000-4,999	272	315	+ 16
5,000-9,999	24	26	+ 8
10,000 and Over	10	8	— 20

Source: Data furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

Table F-3

NONAGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS MADE BY PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL NONAGRICULTURAL NEW HIRES, REPORTING MAJOR MARKET EMPLOYERS IN FIFTEEN LABOR MARKET AREAS, BY INDUSTRY—JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER, 1952

Industry	Employment Service Placements as Percent of All New Hires
(1)	(2)
Nonagricultural, Total	13%
Manufacturing, Total	14
Food	15
Textiles	13
Apparel	21
Lumber	16
Paper	13
Rubber and Leather	17
Stone, Clay, and Glass	25
Primary Metals	10
Fabricated Metals	16
Machinery, except electrical	12
Machinery, electrical	17
Transportation Equipment	5
Other manufacturing	15
Nonmanufacturing, Total	10
Mining	12
Construction	12
Transportation and Public Utilities	8
Trade, wholesale and retail	11
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6
Service, except domestic	10
Government	5
Other nonmanufacturing	19

Source: Data furnished by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

Appendix G

PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW

Unemployment compensation benefits are available to the qualified unemployed. For the totally unemployed, the rate of weekly benefits ranges from $10 per week to $30 per week, and the duration of these benefits ranges from thirteen weeks to twenty-six weeks.

In order to be eligible for compensation, the unemployed person whose work was covered by the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law must meet the following requirements:

(1) Be totally or partially unemployed.

(2) Have received remuneration of not less than 30 times his weekly benefit rate during his base year (the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding his benefit year).

(3) Be registered for employment at the Pennsylvania State Employment Service and continue to report there.

(4) Be able to work and be available for work.

(5) Apply according to the rules of the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation and have a waiting period of one week (the first week in his "benefit year" and for which he does not receive compensation).

An employe may be compensated for total unemployment or partial unemployment. Partial unemployment is recognized for compensation purposes if the individual is working less than his customary full time in any week, and at the same time is earning less than his weekly benefit rate. A partially unemployed person is compensated in the amount of the weekly benefit rate minus remuneration paid which is in excess of $5.

Employers of one or more persons are covered by the statute, but agricultural pursuits, domestic service, "casual" labor, and certain other employment categories are excluded.*

* For detail, see Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefits (Harrisburg: Joint State Government Commission, 1951), p. 11.

Appendix H

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT RATES OF PENNSYLVANIA RESIDENTS BETWEEN TWO AGE GROUPS, BY OCCUPATION, BY SEX, APRIL, 1950

Occupation	Percentage Change in Employment Rate from Age 55-64 to Age 65 & Over *	
	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	—52%	—64%
Professional, technical, and kindred	—46	—70
Farmers and farm managers	— 3	—17
Managers, officials, and proprietors except farm	—51	—58
Clerical and kindred	—57	—78
Sales workers	—48	—67
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred	—63	—67
Operatives and kindred (including miners)	—70	—70
Private household workers	—18	—42
Service workers except private household	—25	—62
Farm laborers and foremen	—85	—64
Laborers except farm and mine	—50	—68
Occupation not reported	—26	—35

* The number of men (or women) aged 65 and over in a specified occupation, expressed as a proportion of all men (or women) aged 65 and over, was subtracted from the corresponding proportion of men (or women) aged 55 to 64. The difference obtained was divided by the latter proportion to obtain the tabulated percentage change.

Source: Data released by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, to the Joint State Government Commission prior to final checking for minor clerical errors.

Appendix I

TABLE I-1

GRANTS FOR CANCER RESEARCH IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY SOURCE, 1952

Source of Grant	Amount
(1)	(2)
Total [a]	$1,024,402.57
American Cancer Society (National)	305,384.57
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania [b]	175,000.00
Damon Runyon Memorial Fund	115,415.00
Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund	6,800.00
National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency	421,803.00

[a] Does not include individual gifts.
[b] Appropriation Act No. 108A, Session of 1951.
Source: Pennsylvania Division, American Cancer Society, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December, 1952.

Table I-2

GRANTS FOR HEART DISEASE RESEARCH IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY SOURCE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

Source of Grant	Amount
(1)	(2)
Total	$468,731
American Heart Association	27,125
National Heart Institute, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency	421,266
Pennsylvania Heart Association (including local chapters)	20,340

Note: Table based on fiscal year, July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952. Does not include individual gifts.

Source: (1) Pennsylvania Heart Association, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January, 1953. (2) National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, October, 1952

Table I-3

FEDERAL GRANTS FOR HEALTH RESEARCH IN PENNSYLVANIA EXCEPT FOR CANCER AND HEART DISEASES, BY TYPE OF RESEARCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

Type of Research	Amount of Grant
(1)	(2)
Total	$314,928
Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases	43,996
Dental	4,848
Mental Health	7,000
Micro-biological	64,063
Neurological Diseases and Blindness	42,795
Other	152,226

Note: Table based on Federal fiscal year (July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952); the amounts of grants are as of October 20, 1952, and are subject to later revision.

Source: National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, October, 1952.

Appendix J

STATE AID TO NONPROFIT HOMES FOR THE AGED IN PENNSYLVANIA, BIENNIUM 1951-1953*

Name of Home	Appropriation
(1)	(2)
Total	$188,225
Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport, Lycoming County	825
Almira Home, New Castle, Lawrence County	7,500
Eastern Home for Aged and Infirm Women, Easton, Northampton County	7,000
Friendship House, Scranton, Lacakawanna County	15,000 [a]
Home for Aged, Philadelphia	7,200
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County	3,200
Home for Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and Wives, Philadelphia	17,000
Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading, Berks County	5,000

Home for Widows and Single Women, Lebanon, Lebanon County	2,000
Ladies Grand Army Home, Swissvale, Allegheny County	28,000
Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged, Meadville, Crawford County	8,000 [a]
Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia	6,000
Pennsylvania Memorial Home, Brookville, Jefferson County	12,000
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind, Philadelphia	36,000
Sarah A. Reed Home, Erie, Erie County	12,000 [a]
Tilden Home for Aged Couples, Philadelphia	3,500
Union Home for Old Ladies, Philadelphia	6,000
Williamsport Home, Williamsport, Lycoming County	12,000

*M. Clark Mariner's Home, Philadelphia, receives state aid as part of the Seamen's Church Institute, Inc., Philadelphia.

[a] The Pennsylvania Department of Welfare advises that a part of this amount is spent for the care of children.

Source: Budget Circular No. 100, Budget Bureau, Governor's Office, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1951-53 Biennium, Pages 41-42.

Appendix K

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS OF COUNTY HOMES IN TWENTY-SIX PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES, BY AMOUNT OF MONTHLY MONEY INCOME, BY AGE—OCTOBER, 1952

Monthly Money Income	Age			
	All Ages	Under 45	45-64	65 & Over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No Income	78.3	86.7	87.9	73.0
Under $25	2.9	1.8	1.2	3.9
$25 to $50	13.7	11.1	8.5	16.3
$50 or more	5.1	.4	2.4	6.8
Number of Residents	6,861	516	1,947	4,398

Based on a survey made by the Joint State Government Commission.

STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1953

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Baker Royer, Chairman

Honorable Paul L. Wagner, Vice Chairman

Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Hiram G. Andrews
James S. Berger	Adam T. Bower
Leroy E. Chapman	Edwin C. Ewing
John H. Dent	Thomas H. Greer, Jr.
G. Graybill Diehm	W. Stuart Helm
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
A. Evans Kephart	Albert W. Johnson
A. H. Letzler	James E. Lovett
John G. Snowden	Albert S. Readinger
M. Harvey Taylor	Baker Royer
Paul L. Wagner	Charles C. Smith
John M. Walker	†Herbert P. Sorg
T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Honorable Fred P. Hare, Jr., Chairman

Honorable William Z Scott, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Thomas P. Harney
Fred P. Hare, Jr.	Albert E. Madigan
Edward J. Kessler	William R. McMillen
Hugh J. McMenamin	J. Dean Polen
Albert R. Pechan	William Z. Scott
Samuel B. Wolfe	Harry E. Seyler

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the directive contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 77 of the 1951 Session of the General Assembly, there is submitted herewith a report dealing with state and local support of public education in the Commonwealth.

To facilitate the study, the Commission, under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, created a subcommittee on state and local support of public education. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER,
Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

---

†Term expired.

CONTENTS

Summary of Facts

Section I. Structure of the Public School Reimbursement System
A. Equalization and Incentive Payments
B. Miscellaneous Subsidies

Section II. Support of Public Education
A. Principal Factors
B. Relationships between Principal Factors
C. Relationship between Over-all Effective Tax Rate and Local Utilization of Statutory Fiscal Capacity

Section III. Commonwealth Subsidies on Account of Joint Organizations and Merged School Districts

Section IV. Special Aid Grants to Financially Handicapped and Distressed School Districts
A. Legislative Consideration of Financially Handicapped Districts
B. Appropriations and Grants
C. Characteristics of Special-Aid Districts

Section V. Commonwealth Subsidies on Account of Closed Schools

Section VI. Commonwealth Subsidies to School Districts on Account of Rentals Paid to Building Authorities
A. Authority Financing
B. Rentals and Tax Effort
C. Estimated School Construction Requirements
D. Construction Expenditures and Commonwealth Reimbursement on Account of Rentals
E. Rental Reimbursement and Closed-School Subsidies

Appendices

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart I. Pupil Load. Distribution of Third and Fourth Class School Districts Combined, by Number of District Teaching Units: School Year 1950-51

Chart II. Local Capacity to Support Public Schools. Distribution of All School Districts, by Market Value of Taxable Real Property per Teaching Unit: School Year 1950-51

Chart III. Current Expense Costs. Distribution of All School Districts, by Total Current Expense Cost per District Teaching Unit: School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51

Chart IV. Over-all Effective Tax Rates. Distribution of All School Districts by Over-all Effective Tax Rate: School Year 1950-51

Chart V. Relationship between Current Expenses and Local Capacity to Support Public Schools: School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51

Chart VI. Relationship between Current Expenses and Over-all Effective Tax Rate: School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51

Chart VII. Relationship between Over-all Effective Tax Rate and Local Capacity to Support Public Schools: School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51

Chart VIII. Relationship between Over-all Effective Tax Rate and Utilization of Statutory Fiscal Capacity: School Year 1950-51

Chart IX. Comparison between Instruction Reimbursement at Different Cost Levels and Rental Reimbursement

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Commonwealth School Subsidy Appropriations for the Biennia 1945-47 to 1951-53

Table 2. Current Expense Cost per District Teaching Unit for Average Districts, by Class: School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51

Table 3. Distribution of All School Districts and School Districts Operating as Members of Jointures, by Number of Teaching Units per District

Table 4. Distributions of All School Districts and School Districts Operating as Members of Jointures, by Market Value of Taxable Real Property per Teaching Unit

Table 5. Enrollments in Jointly Operated Schools as Percentages of Total Third and Fourth Class School District Enrollments, by County

Table 6. Total Third and Fourth Class School Districts in Selected Counties Compared on the Bases of Capacity, Size, and Proportion of Joint Enrollment

Table 7. Appropriations for Special Aid Recommended by the Governor, Regular Appropriations, Deficiency Appropriations, and Total Grant Allocations for Biennia 1943-45 to 1951-53

Table 8. Number of Applications for Special Aid, Number of Grants Made and Number of Districts which received Aid; Annual Grant Allocations and Average Grant: School Years 1943-44 to 1951-52

Table 9. Number of Distressed School Districts in Pennsylvania, by County: School Years 1943-44 to 1951-52

Table 10. Comparison of Special Aid Grants to Distressed School Districts in Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Clearfield, Fayette, Luzerne, Northumberland, and Schuylkill Counties with Special Aid Grants to All Pennsylvania Distressed School Districts: School Years 1943-44 to 1951-52

Table 11. Distressed School Districts in Pennsylvania, Classified by Number of District Teaching Units: School Years 1944-45 to 1950-51

Table 12. Number of Distressed Districts and Total Number of Pennsylvania School Districts, Classified by Market Value per District Teaching Unit: School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51

Table 13. Number of Distressed School Districts, Classified by Over-all Effective Tax Rate: School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51

Table 14. Total Negative Closing Balances, Numbers of Distressed Districts Receiving Aid, and Average Negative Closing Balance for Distressed School Districts: School Years 1943-44 to 1951-52

Table 15. Annual Cost over Thirty-seven Years of $1,000 of Construction at Various Interest Rates

Table 16. Distributions of School Districts, by District Share of Rental Payments Expressed as Millage Rates on Assessed Value and Market Value of Taxable Real Property

Table 17. Distribution of Districts Paying Leased Rentals, Average Total Rental, and Districts' Share of Rentals Expressed as Average Millage Rates on Assessed and Market Value, by Standard Reimbursement Fraction

Table 18. Estimated New Construction Needs and Necessary Improvements to Existing Facilities, All School Districts: September, 1952

SUMMARY OF FACTS

I. The present public school reimbursement system, which was established in 1945, is designed to achieve "equalization of basic educational opportunities at fairly uniform levels of local taxation" throughout the Commonwealth and to encourage the enlargement of attendance areas for the purpose of improving quality and variety in educational services.

II. During the biennium 1949-51, total public school subsidy payments amounted to $226,076,000; total tax collections of local school districts were $426,930,000. Commonwealth appropriations for the "support of public schools," which constitute the major portion of total public school subsidy appropriations, amounted to $206,500,000 for the biennium 1949-51 and $286,700,000 for the biennium 1951-53. For the biennium 1959-61, they are estimated at $580,000,000.

III. Factors affecting size of financial operations of the public schools:

A. Pupil Load.—The total public school enrollment in Pennsylvania's 2,525 school districts during 1950-51 was 1,515,864. Of this total, 1,053,973 pupils, or 69.5 percent, were enrolled in public schools of districts of the third and fourth classes. Of the 2,503 third and fourth class districts, 1,350 had less than 270 resident pupils.

B. Local Capacity to Support Public Schools.—As certified by the State Tax Equalization Board, the market value of taxable real estate in the Commonwealth's school districts in 1950 (certified June, 1951) was $23,630,282,684, or $415,000 per teaching unit. (A teaching unit consists of 22 high school pupils or 30 elementary pupils.)

During 1950-51, the market value per teaching unit in the average fourth class district was $263,000; in the average third class district, $394,000; in the average second class district, $584,000; and in the two first class districts, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, $661,000 and $704,000, respectively.

C. Current Expense Costs.—During 1950-51, the current expense cost per teaching unit in the average fourth class district was $4,800; in the average third class district, $5,400; in the average second class district, $6,300; and in the first class districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, $6,500 and $7,000, respectively. During 1950-51, Commonwealth subsidies exceeded current expense costs on account of resident pupils of seven school districts.

D. Local Tax Effort.—During 1950-51, total tax collections were the equivalent of 9.4 mills on the market value of taxable real estate in the average fourth class district; 10.8 mills in the average third class district; 10.5 mills in the average second class district; and 9.3 and 9.7 mills, respectively, in the first class districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Factor variations among districts within classes are more pronounced than the variations in averages among classes of districts indicated above.

IV. Factor relationships:

A. Local Capacity to Support Public Schools, and Current Expense Costs.—For all districts, total current expense costs per district teaching unit tend to increase as local capacity to support public schools (measured in terms of market value of taxable real property per district teaching unit) increases. During 1950-51, for all districts exclusive of those receiving minimum subsidies, a change of $310 in current expense per teaching unit was associated, on the average, with a change of $100,000 in market value per unit.

B. Local Tax Effort and Current Expense Costs.—For all districts, total current expense costs per district teaching unit during 1950-51 tended to increase as local tax effort (tax collections divided by market value) increased. For all districts exclusive of those receiving minimum subsidies, a change of $59 in current expense per unit was associated on the average, with a change of 1 mill in this rate.

C. Local Capacity and Local Tax Effort.—For all school districts, over-all effective tax rates—that is, total tax collections divided by market value—decreased as market value per unit increased. For 1950-51, for all school districts with market values per teaching unit of less than $1,000,000, a decrease of .7 mills in this rate was associated, on the average, with an increase of $100,000 in market value per teaching unit.

V. Local Tax Effort and Utilization of Fiscal Capacity.—Generally speaking, Pennsylvania's school districts do not fully utilize their statutory fiscal capacity. During 1950-51, total current and delinquent tax collections were more than 90 percent of current statutory fiscal capacity in only 5.3 percent of all school districts.

VI. Since 1945, the General Assembly has encouraged the enlargement of attendance areas by providing financial incentives to individual school boards to operate joint schools. Under 1951 legislation, this takes the form of annual supplemental payments. For the present school year 380,000 pupils who are residents of member districts are enrolled in joint schools, an increase of 124 percent over 1949-50—the year prior to that for which supplemental payments were first made. Joint school enrollment represents 33 percent of total third and fourth class school district enrollment.

Though the majority of school districts engaging in joint operations have less-than-average enrollment and below-average capacity, some districts in all size and capacity groups utilize this form of organization.

VII. On petition of the districts and approval of the

Superintendent of Public Instruction, special aid grants in administratively determined amounts are made to "financially handicapped school districts." Of the 50 districts deemed financially handicapped during the school year 1950-51, 31 had fewer than 270 resident pupils and 20 had market values of taxable real property of less than .. $100,000 per teaching unit. Although the number of grants has declined over the years, concentrations of special-aid districts remain in the coal mining regions of the Commonwealth.

VIII. Under acts of 1921 and 1943, Commonwealth subsidies of $200 per year are payable on account of closed schools to fourth class districts and to third class districts located within townships. The subsidy is payable without reference to the number of rooms and is not contingent upon the discontinuance of the use of a building or upon the erection of a new building. A district receives a "closed school" subsidy when a building formerly used for secondary program is converted to an elementary program. For the school year 1950-51, subsidies were payable on account of 9,370 closed schools. Since the subsidy is a perpetuity, the present value of the Commonwealth obligation is (assuming an interest rate of 2 percent) $10,000 per closed school.

IX. Under acts of 1949 and 1951, the Commonwealth participates in rental payments on account of school buildings constructed by the State Public School Building Authority and by municipal authorities. In 1951, 200 school districts paid approximately $2,100,000 in rentals for school buildings constructed by authorities. Of this total, Commonwealth reimbursement amounted to approximately $990,000, or 47 percent. The local share of rental payments was equivalent, in the aggregate, to 4 mills on the assessed value and 1 mill on the market value of the taxable real property of the 200 districts.

Because of lower interest rates, district financing of school buildings, for which Commonwealth participation is not available, is less costly than authority financing, Authority financing, as opposed to district financing, is generally less costly to local school districts as a result of Commonwealth subsidies, but total costs—and therefore Commonwealth costs—are higher.

Schools constructed with Commonwealth participation by school districts with a given market value per teaching unit tend to be more costly than schools of comparable capacity constructed by similarly circumstanced districts without Commonwealth participation. On the average, costs in Commonwealth-aided districts are equivalent to costs in unaided districts with market values per teaching unit some $200,000 higher.

Section I

STRUCTURE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL REIMBURSEMENT SYSTEM

The present public school reimbursement system, which was established in 1945,[1] is designed to attain the following objectives:

1. "Equalization of basic educational opportunities at fairly uniform levels of local taxation" throughout the Commonwealth.

2. Enlarged attendance areas for the purpose of improving quality and variety in educational services without undue increases in local and Commonwealth costs.

In addition, miscellaneous Commonwealth subsidies, not directly related to the above objectives, are made to local school districts to cover specific circumstances.

Generally speaking, Commonwealth grants to Pennsylvania's 2,525 school districts in a given year take the form of Commonwealth reimbursement on account of statutorily recognized costs—presumed or actual—incurred by local districts during the preceding year.

A. Equalization and Incentive Payments

In order to facilitate the attainment of the equalization and enlargement objectives, the statute provides for the computation by the Department of Public Instruction of "standard reimbursement fractions," which measure the need-capacity relationships of individual school districts. The fractions are used to calculate dollar reimbursements for both actual and presumed costs.

The standard reimbursement fraction is computed annually for every school district in the Commonwealth on the basis of the following factors:

"Market value of taxable real property"—annually determined and certified by the State Tax Equalization Board for every school district of the Commonwealth.

"District teaching unit"—statutorily defined as either 22 high school pupils or 30 elementary pupils residing in a given school district of the Commonwealth and attending some public school.

"Local effort rate"—defined by statute as four mills.

"Equalization level" or "maximum subsidy"—statutorily defined as $4,000 for the school year 1951-52 and increasing to $5,500 for the school year 1958-59 and thereafter.

The district's market value of taxable real estate per district teaching unit is multiplied by the local effort rate, and the product is subtracted from the equalization level or maximum subsidy. The difference is then divided by the equalization level, producing the district's standard reimbursement fraction.

Under 1951 legislation, no school district may be assigned a standard reimbursement fraction of less than $1,000 divided by the equalization level.[2]

For the school year 1951-52, the standard reimbursement fractions for two school districts with market values of taxable real estate per district teaching unit of $100,000 and $200,000, respectively, would be computed as follows:

In the case of the first district, with a $100,000 market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit, a four-mill rate would produce $400; subtracting this amount from $4,000, a difference of $3,600 is obtained; dividing this difference by $4,000 produces a standard reimbursement fraction of .90. In the case of the second district, which has a $200,000 market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit, a four-mill rate would produce $800; hence, the second district's standard reimbursement fraction becomes .80.

The standard reimbursement fraction provides a uniform, legislatively controlled method for computing Com-

[1] 1945, May 29, P. L. 1112, as amended. For a brief account of reimbursement practice prior to that date, see: A Report of the State Tax Equalization Board to the Governor and to the General Assembly Harrisburg: 1951, p. 9.

[2] 1951, December 27, P. L. 1783.

monwealth percentage contributions toward the financing of statutorily recognized, locally incurred costs. The percentage contribution, as computed by use of the standard reimbursement fraction, increases as a district's capacity (measured in terms of market value of taxable real estate) relative to its pupil load (measured in terms of number of teaching units) decreases.

Specifically, the standard reimbursement fraction is used to compute Commonwealth payments on account of:[3]

1. instruction
2. school nurses
3. extension classes and instruction of home-bound children
4. tuition
5. pupil transportation
6. rentals payable to the State Public School Building Authority and municipal authorities providing school plant facilities
7. supplemental subsidies for jointly operated schools and merged school districts.

Some of these payments, such as those for instruction, school nurses, extension classes, and instruction of home-bound pupils, are computed on the basis of presumed costs. Others, such as those for tuition, pupil transportation, and rentals, are computed on the basis of actual costs. Supplemental payments on account of jointures and mergers are incentive payments in the sense that they are primarily designed to encourage certain courses of action on the part of local school boards.

The General Assembly has established an "equalization level" or cost standard ($4,000 for the school year 1951-52) for current expenses per teaching unit, and it is by reference to the standard, rather than the actual cost, that reimbursement on certain accounts is calculated. Whenever presumed or standard cost, rather than actual cost, is used for reimbursement computation, dollar reimbursement may exceed actual cost.

Reimbursement on Account of Instruction.—Well over 80 percent of all Commonwealth subsidies to local school districts are accounted for by reimbursement on account of instruction. Reimbursements to individual districts on account of instruction are calculated by multiplying the equalization level by the number of teaching units in the district's public schools and by the district's standard reimbursement fraction. Given a standard reimbursement fraction of, say, .80, a district which has ten teaching units in its public schools during 1951-52 is eligible for a reimbursement during 1952-53 of $32,000.

Two legislative provisions limit the operation of the equalization principle in Commonwealth reimbursement on account of instruction:

1. No school district may receive less than $1,000 per teaching unit.

2. During the biennium 1951-53, no school district may receive a lesser annual appropriation per teaching unit than it received during the school year 1949-50.[4]

Reimbursement on Account of School Nurses, Extension Classes, and Instruction of Home-bound Children.—For every school nurse employed per 1,500 children, the employing district receives a dollar reimbursement equal to its instruction reimbursement for one teaching unit.

Districts receive a reimbursement calculated by multiplying by the standard reimbursement fraction the mandated minimum salaries of the teachers engaged in conduct of extension classes and the instruction of home-bound children.

Reimbursement on Account of Tuition.—Districts are reimbursed by the Commonwealth for tuition obligations incurred in sending pupils to public schools in other districts. The per-pupil reimbursement is the actual per-pupil cost (the elements of which are statutorily defined) multiplied by the sending district's standard reimbursement fraction and by .85, less the per-pupil instruction appropriation paid to the district in which the pupil attends school.

Reimbursement on Account of Pupil Transportation.—In the case of approvad pupil transportation, Commonwealth payments are computed as follows:

1. Contract carriers: the approved contract cost is multiplied by the district's standard reimbursement fraction, and the product so obtained represents the dollar reimbursement to the school district engaging the contract carrier.

2. District-owned vehicles: the costs of gas, oil, and driver's wages are summed and multiplied by the district's standard reimbursement fraction, and to the product so obtained is added annually 10 percent of the certified purchase price of the vehicle; this sum represents the dollar reimbursement to the district owning the vehicle.[5]

Reimbursement on Account of Rentals.—Under Act 557 of 1949 (May 26, P. L. 1879), Commonwealth reimbursement on account of rentals payable to the State Public School Building Authority was made available to local school boards. The act provided that reimbursement was to be calculated by dividing the standard reimbursement fraction of a given district by two and multiplying the quotient so obtained by the rental charge.

The law was amended (1951 [January 21, 1952], P. L. 2195) to provide for reimbursement on rental charges payable to municipal authorities. In addition, the provisions relating to the computation of reimbursement for rental charges of both the State Public School Building Authority and municipal authorities were amended. Under the amendment of 1951, school districts are divided into two classes: those having reimbursement fractions of less than .60 and those with standard reimbursement fractions of .60 or greater. In the case of districts with fractions of less than .60, the fraction, as under the Act of 1949, is divided by two, and the quotient so obtained is multiplied by the rental charge. However, in the case of districts whose fractions are or exceed .60, the fraction is multiplied by itself and by the rental charge.

Reimbursement on account of rentals is made without reference to the statutory minimum fraction applicable to other accounts.

Supplemental Payments on Account of Jointures and Mergers.—The standard reimbursement fraction is used

[3] For technical computation detail, see Appendix A.
[4] 1951, December 27, P. L. 1783.
[5] A detailed discussion of pupil transportation appears in Public School Pupil Transportation, a report of the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of 1953.

to compute incentive payments to members of jointures and to mergers. Act 472 of 1951 provides that member districts of joint school operations and merged school districts are to be paid annually $500 and $800 per teaching unit, respectively, multiplied by their standard reimbursement fractions.

B. Miscellaneous Subsidies

Closed School Subsidies.—Under 1921 and 1943 legislation, the Commonwealth makes payments of $200 per year for every school closed by local boards in fourth class districts and third class districts which are located in or are coterminous with townships.

Subsidies for Vocational Education and Handicapped Pupils.—Per-pupil payments (partially financed by the Federal Government) of $35, $20, and $50 for pupils enrolled in vocational agricultural, vocational home economics, and vocational industrial curricula, respectively, are made by the Commonwealth to local school districts. In addition, the Commonwealth makes annual per-pupil payments of $20 and $30, respectively, on account of mentally handicapped and physically handicapped pupils enrolled in special classes.

Subsidies on Account of Staff Travel and Vocational Extension Classes.—Districts are reimbursed on these accounts by multiplying actual cost by .80. However, in the case of vocational extension classes, the statute specifies a maximum reimbursable cost.

Subsidies to Financially Handicapped School Districts.—On petition of local school districts and approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, special-aid grants in administratively determined amounts are made to financially handicapped school districts.

Section II

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

State subsidy payments to local school districts amounted to $226,076,000[1] during the biennium 1949-51. For the same period, total tax collections of local school districts amounted to $426,930,000.

Appropriations toward the "support of public schools" (payments for instruction, tuition, and closed schools, and supplemental payments for jointures and mergers), constitute the major portion of total Commonwealth public school subsidy appropriations. Appropriations for the "support of public schools" amounted to $286,700,000 for the biennium 1951-53. At presently mandated maximum subsidy levels and at the presently mandated local effort rate, the Commonwealth contribution for the biennium 1959-61 is estimated at $580,000,000.[2]

School subsidy appropriation detail, including deficiency appropriations, for the biennia 1945-47 to 1951-53 is shown in Table 1.

[1] Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Office of the Auditor General, Biennial Report, 1949-1951.

[2] The estimate is based upon the following assumptions:

(a) Between 1951 and 1958, market value of taxable real property will increase at a rate of 3 percent per year.

(b) The relationships which exist between live births and later school enrollment will not change significantly.

(c) By 1959-61, approximately 70 percent of total third and fourth class district enrollment will be in jointures.

Table 1

COMMONWEALTH SCHOOL SUBSIDY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIA 1945-47 TO 1951-53

Purpose of Appropriation	Biennium			
	1945-47	1947-49	1949-51	1951-53
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Support of Public Schools	$125,000,000	$173,000,000	$206,500,000	$286,700,000
Pupil Transportation	10,020,000	13,359,000	17,166,320	20,500,000
Vocational Education	2,225,000	2,300,000	2,500,000	2,865,000
Financially Handicapped School Districts	1,175,000	1,250,000	1,020,000	1,000,000
Miscellaneous Subsidies	405,800	386,200	428,000	450,000
Annual Payments—Authorities	.....	.....	500,000	900,000
Salaries of County Superintendents, Assistant County Superintendents, and Supervisors of Special Education, and Expenses of County Boards	1,623,200	1,944,800	2,113,300	2,566,200
Total	$140,449,000	$192,240,000	$230,227,620	$314,981,200

Source: 16th Biennial Budget of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Total Commonwealth subsidies to the public schools and total local school tax collections facilitate an appraisal of the magnitude of the financial operations of the public schools. These totals are generated by the operation and interaction of the following factors: pupil load, local capacity to support public education, local expenditures for education, and local tax effort on behalf of the public schools.

A. Principal Factors

1. Pupil Load

During the school year 1950-51, 1,515,864 pupils were in average daily membership in the public schools of Pennsylvania's 2,525 school districts.[3] Of this total, 280,171 attended school in the two first class districts, Philadelphia (212,707) and Pittsburgh (67,464); 181,720 were enrolled in the public schools of the Commonwealth's twenty second class districts. The combined enrollment of third and fourth class districts was 1,053,973, or 69.5 percent of the total enrollment of all school districts.[4]

Chart I shows the number of third and fourth class school districts, combined, by number of district teaching units.[5] On the average, one teaching unit consists of about twenty-seven pupils in average daily membership.

Examination of the chart shows: (1) Most (1,350) third and fourth class districts had less than ten district teaching units (see first bar on chart); (2) at the other extreme (see right of chart), six districts had between 160 and 180 teaching units.

2. Local Capacity to Support Public Education

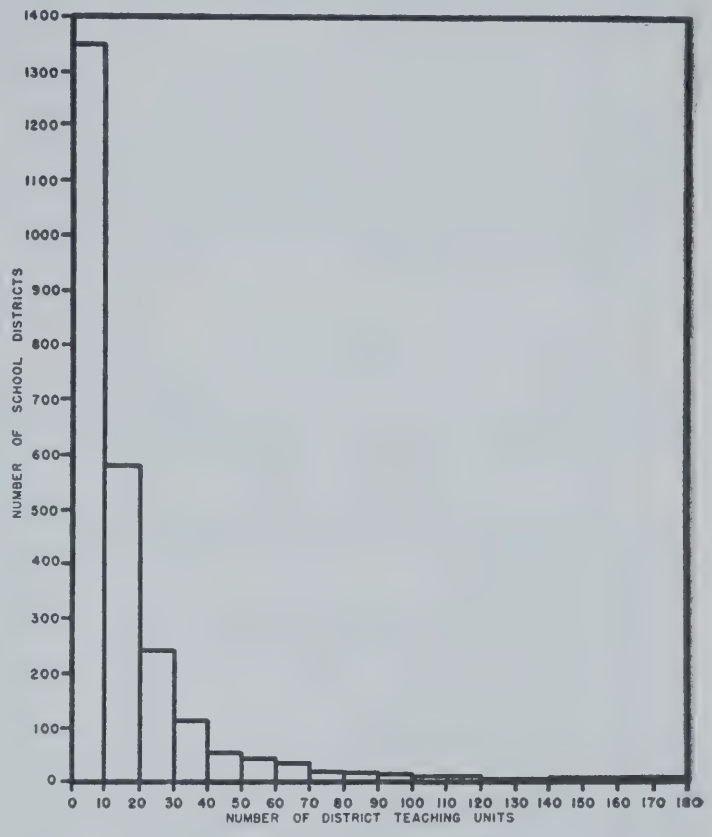
Though school districts may utilize tax bases other than the assessed value of taxable real estate,[6] traditionally and currently the major portion of local school tax revenues is derived from taxable real property. During the school year 1950-51, approximately 82 percent of current local school tax revenue was obtained from current real estate taxes.

Though the assessed value of taxable real estate is the most important statutory tax base of school districts, no significant interdistrict comparison can be made on the basis of assessed value of real estate, because of lack of uniformity. The ratios of assessed value to actual market value of taxable real property vary widely from district to district.[7] For example, during 1950, assessed-market value ratios ranged from a low of 14.3 percent to a high of 70 percent.[8] All comparisons of local capacity presented are made in terms of the market value of taxable real estate.[9]

Chart I

PUPIL LOAD

Distribution of Third and Fourth Class School Districts Combined, by Number of District Teaching Units: School Year 1950-51



As certified by the State Tax Equalization Board, the total market value of taxable real estate in the Commonwealth's school districts was $23,630,282,684 in 1950,[10] or, in the aggregate, $415,000 per district teaching unit.

For the school year 1949-50, market value per teaching unit in the average fourth class district was $256,000; in the average third class district, $382,000; and in the average second class district, $566,000. In the first class districts, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the market values per teaching unit were $645,000 and $704,000, respectively. For the school year 1950-51, this measure (market value per teaching unit) in the average fourth class district was $263,000; in the average third class district, $394,000; and in the average second class district, $584,000. In the first class districts, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the market values per teaching unit were $661,000 and $704,000, respectively.

[3] Average daily membership is computed by summing the number of days each pupil was enrolled in a given session and dividing by the number of days in the session.

[4] For statutory classification of districts, see Appendix B. Prior to 1945, different reimbursement schedules obtained for different classes of school districts. At present, the classification of districts is of slight fiscal importance for Commonwealth reimbursement purposes, except in the case of pupil transportation reimbursement and closed school subsidies.

[5] Source data for third and fourth class districts combined and for first class districts and second class districts appear in Appendix Table B-2.

[6] For details regarding tax bases and tax rate limitations, see Appendix Table B-1.

[7] For distributions for the calendar years 1949 and 1950, see Appendix Table B-3.

[8] 1951 Market Values of Assessed Taxable Real Property by School District (Harrisburg: State Tax Equalization Board, 1952).

[9] Market value of taxable real estate is not an all-inclusive measure of local capacity to support public education but represents the closest quantifiable (on the basis of available data) approximation.

[10] State Tax Equalization Board, op. cit.

The distribution of school districts by market value of taxable real property per district teaching unit for the school year 1950-51 is shown in Chart II.[11]

Examination of Chart II shows that about 220 school districts had market values of taxable real estate per district teaching unit to less than $100,000; the most frequently occurring market value per unit fell between $100,000 and $200,000.

3. Current Expenses Per Teaching Unit

As used in this section, the term "current expenses" includes all expenditures except expenditures for debt service and capital outlay. For purposes of analysis, current expenses attributable to pupils attending schools outside of their district of residence have been prorated among the home districts.

Chart II

LOCAL CAPACITY TO SUPPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Distribution of All School Districts, by Market Value of Taxable Real Property per Teaching Unit: School Year 1950-51

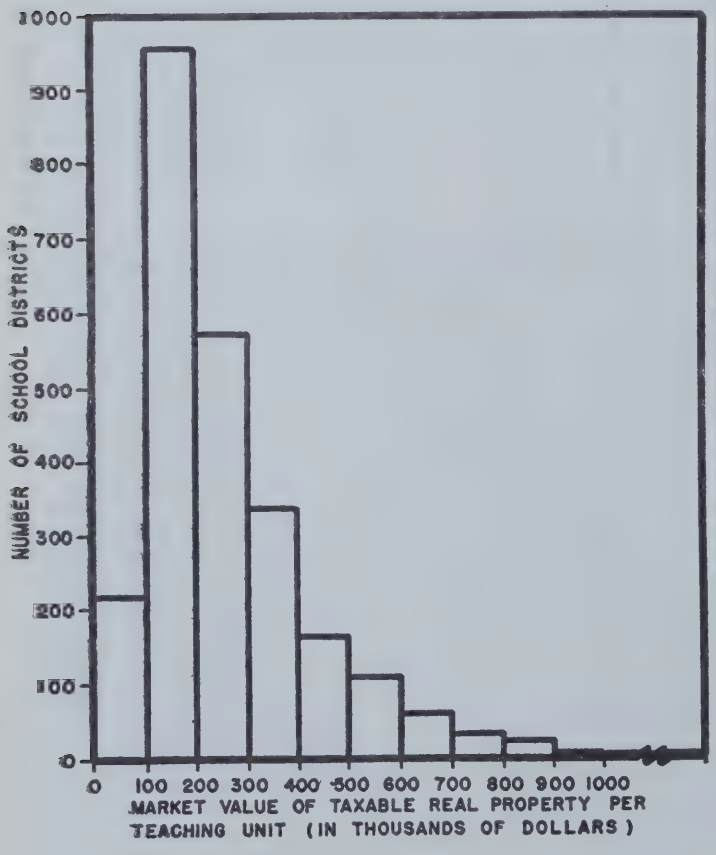


Table 2 shows current expenses per teaching unit for average districts, by class, for the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

[11] For tabulated data, see Appendix Table B-4.

Table 2

CURRENT EXPENSE COST PER DISTRICT TEACHING UNIT FOR AVERAGE DISTRICTS, BY CLASS: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51

Class of School District	School Year 1949-50	School Year 1950-51	Percentage Increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
First {Philadelphia	$5,900	$6,500	10%
First {Pittsburgh	6,300	7,000	11
Second	5,800	6,300	9
Third	5,000	5,400	8
Fourth	4,400	4,800	9

Examination of the table shows that: (1) Current expenses per district teaching unit, for average districts in all classes of districts, were higher during the school year 1950-51 than during the school year 1949-50; (2) the percentage increase range from 11 percent for Pittsburgh to 8 percent for districts of the third class.

Chart III shows, for all school districts, the number of districts with specified current expenses per district teaching unit in 1949-50 and 1950-51.[12]

Generally speaking, between 1949-50 and 1950-51, the number of districts with relatively low current expenses per unit decreased and the number with relatively high expenses increased. For example, in 1949-50, 525 districts had current expenses per unit ranging from $3,500 to $4,000; in 1950-51 this number decreased to 353; again, in 1949-50, 148 districts had current expenses per unit ranging from $5,500 to $6,000; in 1950-51 this number increased to 269.

For the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51, the maximum subsidy was $3,350 and $3,850, respectively. It is estimated that, during the school year 1949-50, 192 districts expended less than the maximum subsidy level in total current expenses per district teaching unit, and that during the school year 1950-51, 371 districts expended less than the maximum subsidy for that year.

During 1949-50 and 1950-51, Commonwealth subsidies exceeded current expense costs on account of resident pupils of three and seven districts, respectively.[13]

4. Local Tax Effort

Local tax effort may be conveniently measured in terms of the sum total of all local tax collections, from whatever source, divided by the market value of taxable real estate of the levying jurisdiction. This division produces a quotient which for reference purposes may be labeled the "overall effective tax rate."

In 1949-50, total tax collections from all sources were the equivalent of 8.8 mills upon the market value of real estate in the average fourth class district. The comparable millage for the average third class district was 10.4, and for the average second class district, 10.0. In both first

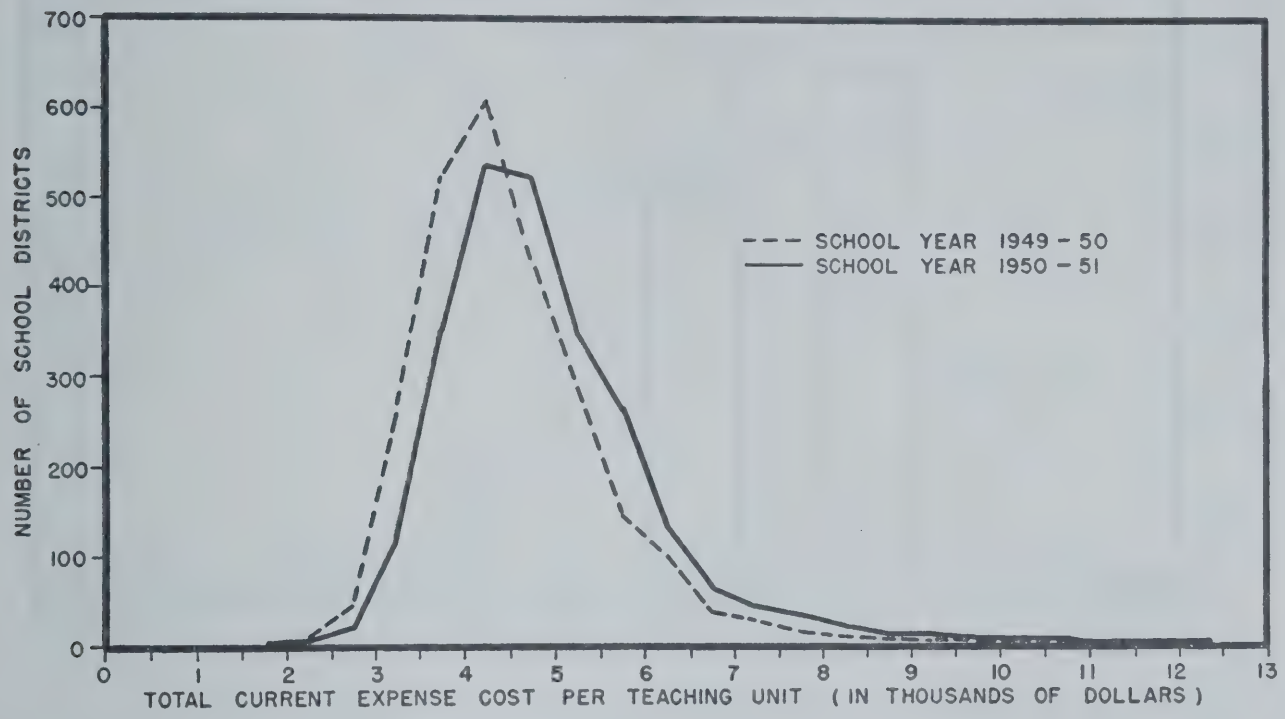
[12] For tabulations for all classes of districts, see Appendix Table B-5.

[13] The estimate excludes districts whose subsidies on account of instruction exceeded current expenses because of changes in district organization.

Chart III

CURRENT EXPENSE COSTS

Distribution of All School Districts, by Total Current Expense Cost per District Teaching Unit: School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51



class districts (Philadelphia and Pittsburgh), the comparable millage was 8.8. In 1950-51, total tax collections were the equivalent of 9.4 mills upon the market value of real estate in the average fourth class district. The comparable millage for the average third class district was 10.8, and for the average second class district, 10.5. For the first class districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the comparable millages were 9.3 and 9.7, respectively.

Chart IV shows, for the school year 1950-51, the distribution of all school districts by over-all effective tax rates.[14]

Examination of the chart shows that the over-all effective tax rate was less than 2 mills in twelve school districts and 20 mills or more in twenty school districts; for most (623) districts, this rate ranged from 8 mills to 10 mills.

B. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PRINCIPAL FACTORS

Local expenditures for education are financed by both Commonwealth subsidies and local tax revenues. Market value per district teaching unit serves as a measure of local capacity and as the basis for the distribution of Commonwealth subsidies. Increases in market value per teaching unit are accompanied by decreases in Commonwealth subsidies.

For example, for the school year 1950-51, the maximum subsidy per teaching unit was $3,850. Assume that two school districts—one with a market value per teaching unit of $100,000 and one with a market value per unit of $500,000—operated teaching units at a current expense cost of $4,800 per unit. On these assumptions, Commonwealth reimbursement and local effort of the two districts would have been as follows:

1. The district with a market value per teaching unit of $100,000 would have been reimbursed at the rate of 89.6 percent (the district's standard reimbursement fraction), which produces a dollar reimbursement of $3,450 per teaching unit. Hence, given a current expense cost of $4,800 per unit, the district would have had to raise locally $1,350 per unit, which would have necessitated imposition of local tax rates equivalent to 13.5 mills upon the market value of taxable real estate.

2. The district with a market value per teaching unit of $500,000 would have been reimbursed at the rate of 48.1 percent (the district's standard reimbursement fraction), which produces a dollar reimbursement of $1,850 per teaching unit. Hence, given a current expense cost of $4,800 per unit, the district would have had to raise locally $2,950 per unit, which would have necessitated imposition of local tax rates equivalent to 5.9 mills upon the market value of taxable real estate.

These cases illustrate that though Commonwealth subsidies decrease as local capacity increases, local effort rates for districts with equal current expense costs (above the equalization level) also decrease as capacity increases.

This subsection presents the major relationships between the principal factors discussed under A, above.[15] Through-

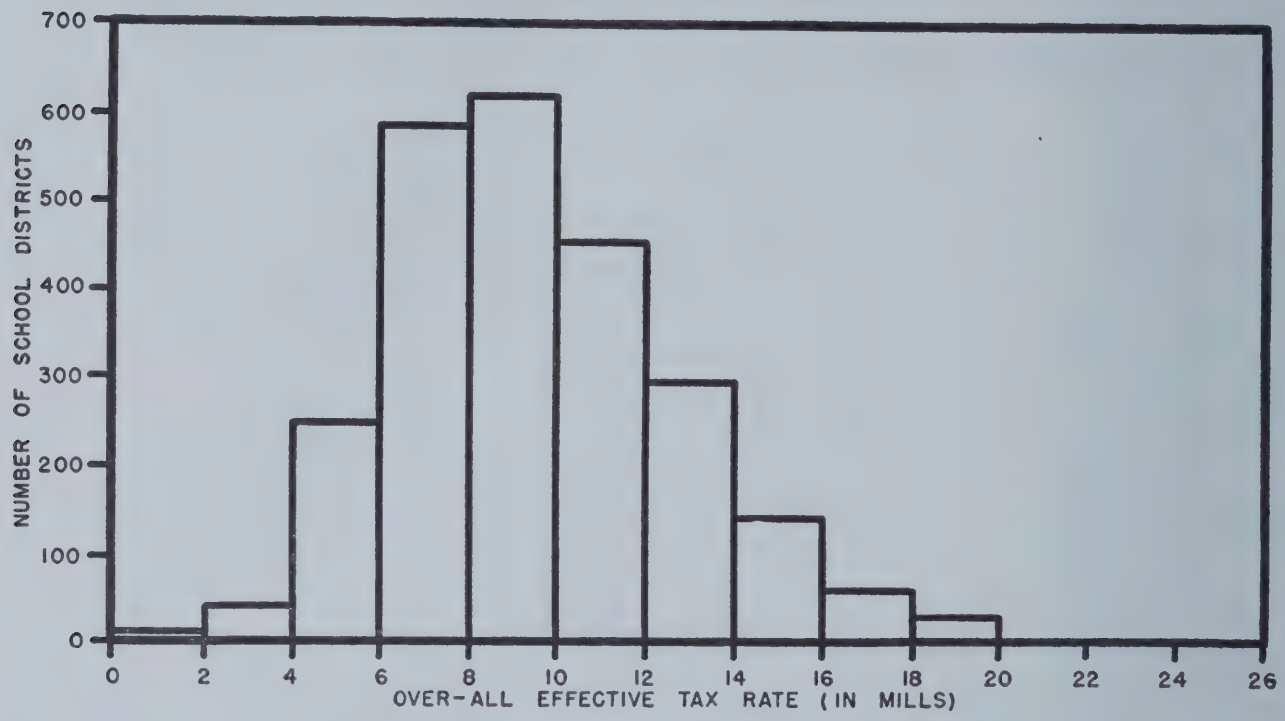
[14] For tabulated data, see Appendix Table B-6.

[15] Statistical analyses appear in Appendix B.

Chart IV

OVER-ALL EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

Distribution of All School Districts by Over-all Effective Tax Rate: School Year 1950-51



out, the emphasis is upon relationships which facilitate appraisal and evaluation of the equalization system.

1. Relationship between Current Expenses and Local Capacity to Support the Public Schools

The principal factor affecting level of current expenses is local capacity to support public schools.

Excluding minimum-subsidy districts, the total current expense cost per district teaching unit in the average district during the school year 1949-50 was $4,500, and in 1950-51, $4,800. For the same group of districts, the market value per district teaching unit for the average district in 1949-50 was $231,000 and in 1950-51, $244,000.

The relationship between total current expense cost per teaching unit and market value per teaching unit is shown on Chart V.

Examination of the chart shows that: (1) For the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51, current expense cost per teaching unit increased as market value per teaching unit increased; (2) the increase in total current expense cost per district teaching unit as market value per teaching unit increased was greater in the school year 1949-50 than in the school year 1950-51. For the school year 1949-50, a change of $400, and for the school year 1950-51, a change of $310, was associated, on the average, with a change of $100,000 in market value per teaching unit.

2. Relationship between Current Expenses and Over-all Effective Tax Rate

As noted in the preceding discussion, current expense cost per teaching unit for the average district was $4,500 in 1949-50 and $4,800 in 1950-51. For the same group of districts, the over-all effective tax rate of the average district was 9.1 mills in 1949-50 and 9.7 mills in 1950-51.

The relationship between total current expense cost per teaching unit and over-all effective tax rate is shown on Chart VI.

During the school year 1950-51, current expense cost per teaching unit increased as over-all effective tax rates increased; a change of $59 was associated, on the average, with a change of one mill in over-all effective tax rate. During the school year 1949-50, this relationship was not clearly defined.

3. Relationship between Over-all Effective Tax Rate and Local Capacity to Support the Public Schools

For all school districts with market values per teaching unit of less than $1,000,000,[16] the market value per teaching unit in the average district was $250,000 in 1949-50 and $257,000 in 1950-51; the over-all effective tax rate in the average district was 9.1 mills in 1949-50 and 9.6 mills in 1950-51.

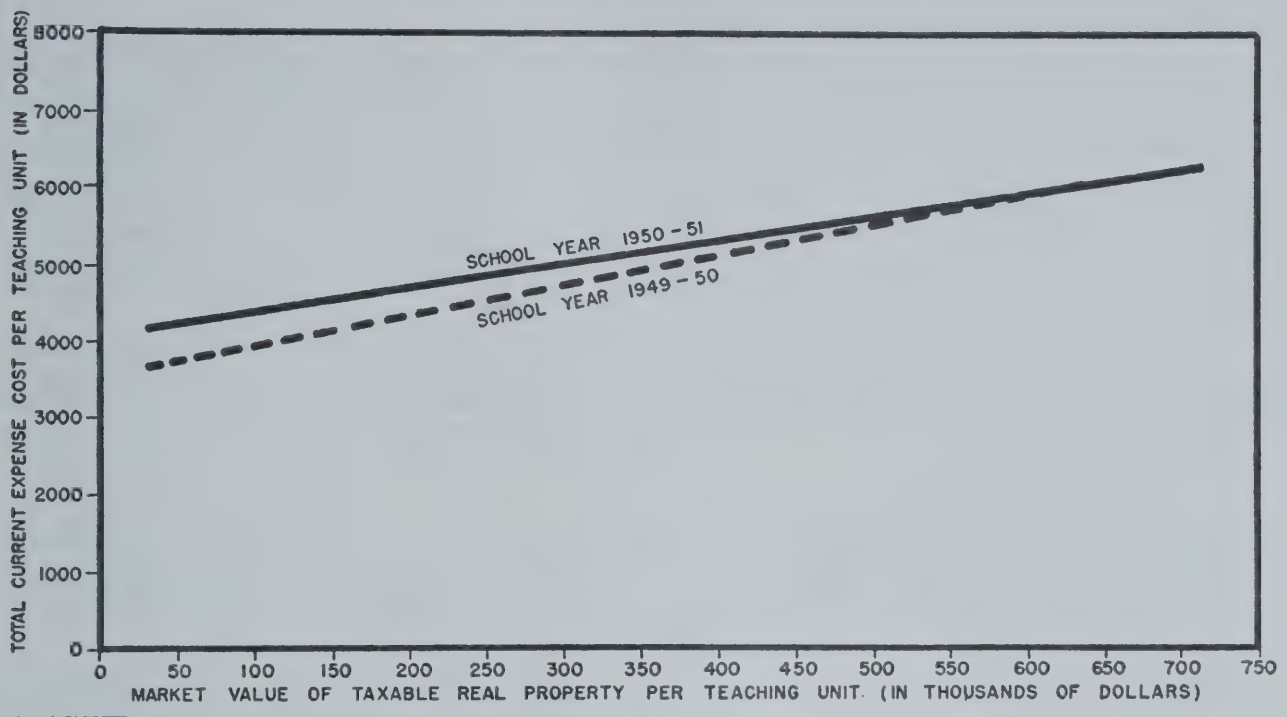
Chart VII shows, for the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51, the over-all effective tax rates for school districts with different market values of taxable real estate per teaching unit.

Examination of Chart VII brings two significant sets of facts into prominence:

[16] Includes all but 38 school districts.

Chart V

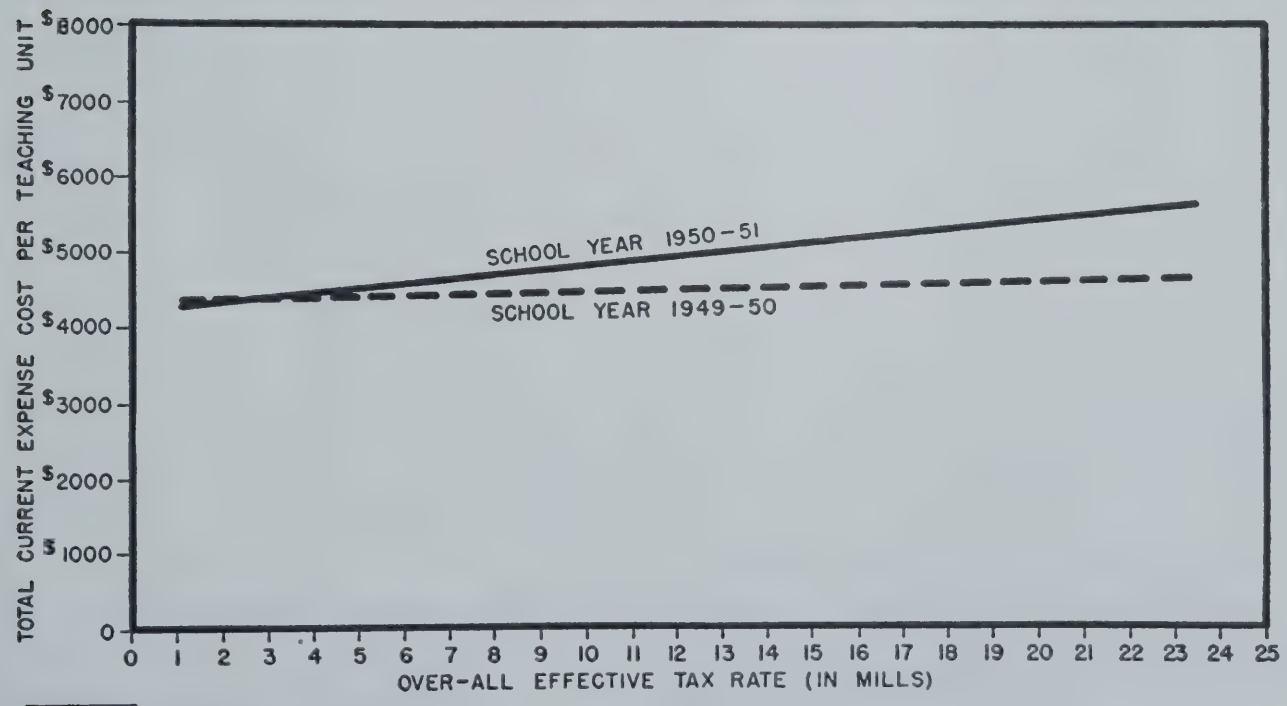
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CURRENT EXPENSES AND LOCAL CAPACITY TO SUPPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51 *



* Excludes minimum-subsidy districts.

Chart VI

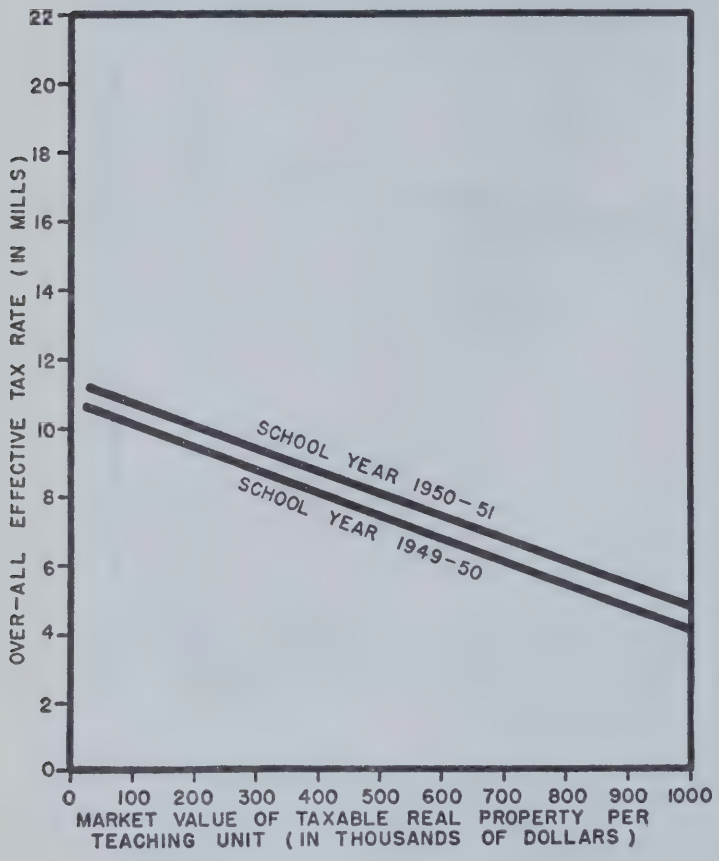
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CURRENT EXPENSES AND OVER-ALL EFFECTIVE TAX RATE: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51 *



* Excludes minimum-subsidy districts.

Chart VII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OVER-ALL EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND LOCAL CAPACITY TO SUPPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51



(1) On the average, for the group of districts under review, over-all effective tax rates have increased approximately .6 mill between 1949-50 and 1950-51 over the entire range of market values.

(2) The greater the capacity of a district to support education (measured in terms of market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit), the lower the district's over-all effective tax rate; for example, in 1950-51, districts with a capacity of $100,000 per district teaching unit had an over-all effective tax rate of 10.7 mills, whereas districts with a capacity of $900,000 per unit had an over-all effective rate of 5.4 mills.

It may be noted that the decrease in over-all effective tax rate associated with increase in capacity depends, in part, upon the relationship between current expense costs and capacity. If it were not for the fact that high current expenditures per teaching unit are generally associated with the higher capacity districts, the rate of change indicated on the chart would be more pronounced.

C. Relationship between Over-all Effective Tax Rate and Local Utilization of Statutory Fiscal Capacity

For purposes of evaluation of over-all effective tax rates, which are an approximate measure of the "burden" of taxation, it seems essential to relate these rates to the statutory fiscal capacity—that is, the sum total of taxes which jurisdictions may levy under existing statutory authority.

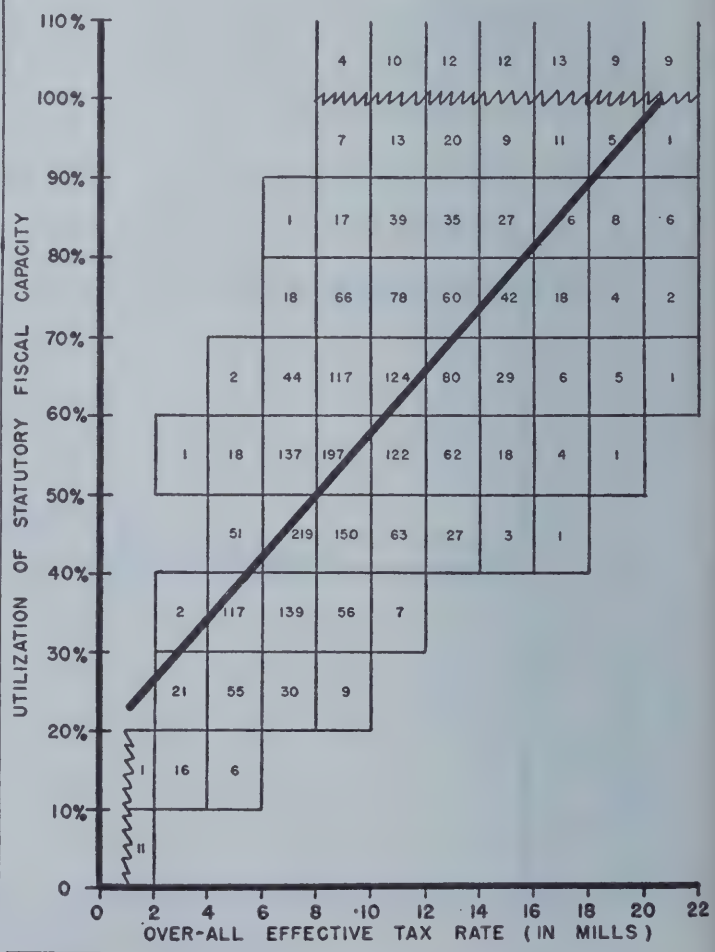
Chart VIII relates the over-all effective tax rates which obtained in all Pennsylvania school districts during the school year 1950-51 to the percent of utilization of statutory fiscal capacity.[17]

The horizontal axis of the chart represents over-all effective rates, computed by dividing actual total school tax collections of the individual district by the total market value of the levying jurisdiction. The vertical axis represents degrees of utilization of statutory fiscal capacity, computed by dividing actual total tax collections of individual school districts by maximum potential collections (the sum total of taxes which districts may levy under existing statute), and expressing the quotients in percentage terms. Numbers in the blocks represent numbers of school districts.

The solid reference line drawn through the field of the chart illustrates the situation which would obtain if, in all districts: (1) the assessed-market value ratios of taxable real property were uniform, and (2) there existed uniform utilization of uniform statutory capacity.

Chart VIII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OVER-ALL EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND UTILIZATION OF STATUTORY FISCAL CAPACITY: SCHOOL YEAR 1950-51



[17] See Appendix B Table B-1, and Methods and Analyses.

Examination of the chart shows that, generally speaking, Pennsylvania's school districts do not fully utilize their statutory fiscal capacity. Further, there is wide variation in utilization of statutory capacity among districts with any given over-all effective tax rate. For example, of the 40 districts with over-all effective tax rates ranging from 2 to 4 mills, 16 used between 10 percent and 20 percent of their statutory fiscal capacity, 21 used between 20 percent and 30 percent of statutory fiscal capacity, 2 used between 30 percent and 40 percent of their statutory capacity, and 1 utilized between 50 percent and 60 percent of its statutory capacity.

Section III

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES ON ACCOUNT OF JOINT ORGANIZATIONS AND MERGED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Since 1945, the General Assembly has encouraged the enlargement of attendance areas by providing financial incentives to individual school boards to operate joint schools or "jointures."

Act 403, Session of 1945, provided that member districts sending secondary pupils to a jointly operated school (or "joint school") be reimbursed for such pupils on a tuition basis at a preferential rate.

Act 472, Session of 1951,[1] eliminated tuition reimbursement for secondary pupils of member districts attending a joint school and substituted annual supplemental Commonwealth payments on account of both secondary and elementary pupils in average daily membership in joint schools. The supplemental payment amounts to $500 per teaching unit multiplied by the standard reimbursement fraction, payable annually to member districts on account of resident pupils who attend jointly operated schools.

In addition, the act provided for annual supplemental payments of $800 per teaching unit multiplied by the standard reimbursement fraction, payable on account of pupils who attend schools of a merged district.

It should be noted, however that not all member districts of jointures and merged districts are necessarily eligible for the payments under review, because the act provides:

"In all cases, the supplemental payments specified in the foregoing shall be made only for organizations approved by the Department of Public Instruction."

The effectiveness of the legislative encouragement upon the enlargement of attendance areas may be judged by reference to changes in the enrollment of resident pupils in jointly operated schools. During the school year 1949-50, approximately 170,000 pupils attended jointly operated schools. For the school year 1952-53, the comparable number of pupils is estimated at 380,000. This figure represents slightly more than 33 percent of total third and fourth class school district enrollment in the Commonwealth.

At the present time, the number of pupils enrolled in schools operated by merged or union districts, the organization of which was not financially encouraged until 1951, is relatively small.

On the assumption that all existing organizations will be approved for payment by the Department of Public Instruction, supplemental payments on account of joint enrollments for the present school year will amount to approximately $6,000,000. If current increases in the number of resident pupils of jointures continue over the next few years, it is not unlikely that by 1959-60 almost three-fourths of all pupils in third and fourth class school districts will be enrolled in joint schools. Without considering the possibilities of increases in the number of mergers over the same period, a joint enrollment of such magnitude would obligate the Commonwealth in the amount of $14,000,000 annually for supplemental payments.

As of December, 1952, 1,348, or 53.5 percent, of the total school districts in Pennsylvania were members of jointures. The largest proportion of these districts are members of joint schools which operate on both the elementary and secondary level. However, about 20 percent of the districts are members of jointures for secondary operations only, and 7 percent for elementary schools only.

Table 3 shows the distributions, by pupil load (measured in terms of teaching units), of (1) all school districts and (2) school districts operating as members of jointures.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTIONS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS OPERATING AS MEMBERS OF JOINTURES, BY NUMBER OF TEACHING UNITS PER DISTRICT*

Number of Teaching Units Per School District	All School Districts with Resident Pupils	School Districts Operating as Members of Jointures	Joint Members as Percent of All School Districts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0-9	1,350	823	61.0%
10-19	581	315	54.2
20-29	243	105	43.2
30-39	115	41	35.7
40-49	58	23	39.7
50-59	46	20	43.5
60-69	37	8	21.6
70-79	16	..	....
80-89	15	4	26.7
90-99	12	4	33.3
100 and Over	48	5	10.4
Total	2,521	1,348	53.5%

* Based on 1950-51 attendance data and reported joint operations for 1952-53.

Examination of the table shows that, in the Commonwealth as a whole, 1,350 districts (col. 2) had less than 10 teaching units; of these districts with less than 10 teaching units, 823 (col. 3), or 61.0 percent (col. 4), operated in 1952-53 as members of jointures. Inspection of columns 1 and 4 shows that as the size of districts, measured in terms of teaching units, increases, the percentage of districts which operate as members of jointures tends to decrease. Though joint operations tend to occur with lower frequency as districts increase in size, some relatively large districts engage in joint operation. For example, of the districts which have between 90 and 99 teaching units,

[1] 1951, Dec. 27, P. L. 1783.

which is the approximate equivalent of 2,430 to 2,673 pupils, 33.3 percent (col. 4) engage in joint operation.

Table 4 shows the distributions on the basis of local capacity to support the public schools of (1) all school districts and (2) school districts operating as members of jointures.

Examination of the table shows that in the Commonwealth as a whole, 218 school districts (col. 2) had market values of taxable real property per teaching unit of less than $100,000 (col. 1); of the 218 districts in this market-value group, 149 (col. 3), or 68.3 percent (col. 4), operated in 1952-53 as members of joint organiaztions. Inspection of columns 1 and 4 shows that, as local capacity to support public education increases, the percentage of districts which participate in the operation of joint schools tends to decrease. However, some districts of relatively high capacity engage in joint operations. For example, of the districts which have between $750,000 and $799,000 of market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit (col. 1), 23.5 percent (col. 4) engage in joint operations.

Table 4

DISTRIBUTIONS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS OPERATING AS MEMBERS OF JOINTURES, BY MARKET VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY PER TEACHING UNIT *

Market Value of Taxable Real Property Per Teaching Unit	All School Districts with Resident Pupils	School Districts Operating as Members of Jointures	Joint Members as Percent of All School Districts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Under $100,000	218	149	68.3%
$100,000-$149,999	490	330	67.3
150,000- 199,999	466	297	63.7
200,000- 249,999	329	166	50.5
250,000- 299,999	247	122	49.4
300,000- 349,999	206	89	43.2
350,000- 399,999	133	58	43.6
400,000- 449,999	106	39	36.8
450,000- 499,999	56	17	30.4
500,000- 549,999	59	26	44.1
550,000- 599,999	52	18	34.6
600,000- 649,999	33	11	33.3
650,000- 699,999	26	8	30.8
700,000- 749,999	13	2	15.4
750,000- 799,999	17	4	23.5
800,000 and Over	70	12	17.1
Total	2,521	1,348	53.5%

* Based on 1950-51 attendance data and reported joint operations for 1952-53.

Though the majority of school districts engaging in joint operations have less-than-average enrollment and below-average capacity, some districts in all size and capacity groups utilize this form of organization.

Table 5 shows, on a county basis, enrollments in jointly operated schools as percentages of total third and fourth class school district enrollments.

Table 5

ENROLLMENTS IN JOINTLY OPERATED SCHOOLS AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENTS, BY COUNTY

County	Joint Enrollment as a Percent of Total Third and Fourth Class Enrollment*
(1)	(2)
Adams	96.2%
Allegheny	16.3
Armstrong	59.8
Beaver	39.8
Bedford	81.0
Berks	2.0
Blair	42.1
Bradford	79.8
Bucks	59.0
Butler	55.8
Cambria	37.4
Cameron	80.7
Carbon	27.7
Centre	98.3
Chester	34.5
Clarion	81.6
Clearfield	49.7
Clinton	66.8
Columbia	15.2
Crawford	51.9
Cumberland	80.0
Dauphin	2.9
Delaware	3.3
Elk	17.9
Erie	43.0
Fayette	27.6
Forest	95.0
Franklin	44.0
Fulton	81.8
Greene	24.6
Huntingdon	32.1
Indiana	63.3
Jefferson	56.1
Juniata	45.9
Lackawanna	12.1
Lancaster	14.3
Lawrence	17.2
Lebanon	26.7
Lehigh	34.3
Luzerne	8.2
Lycoming	33.8
McKean	13.3
Mercer	39.6
Mifflin	76.0
Monroe	19.4
Montgomery	15.8
Montour	22.9
Northampton	19.2
Northumberland	70.4
Perry	72.5
Pike	38.2
Potter	30.5
Schuylkill	4.3
Snyder	57.8
Somerset	78.0
Sullivan	76.0
Susquehanna	56.8
Tioga	90.3
Union	70.3
Venango	13.9
Warren	24.8
Washington	14.1

County	Joint Enrollment as a Percent of Total Third and Fourth Class.. Enrollment*
(1)	(2)
Wayne	12.5%
Westmoreland	23.3
Wyoming	81.4
York	56.2

* Based on 1950-51 attendance data adjusted to reflect 1952-53 organizational patterns. Excludes data for three second class school districts which are reported as operating joint schools: Altoona, Johnstown, and Williamsport.

Inspection of the table shows that the percentage of third and fourth class district pupils in average daily membership in jointly operated schools ranges from less than 5 percent for districts located in the counties of Berks, Dauphin, Delaware, and Schuylkill to almost 100 percent in the counties of Adams, Centre, and Forest.

It seems that the wide county-to-county variations in the relative importance of joint operations cannot be explained on the basis of variations in pupil load and capacity to support public schools.

Table 6 presents, for selected counties: (1) the average market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit for third and fourth class districts; (2) average number of teaching units per district; and (3) percentage of third and fourth class district pupils in average daily membership in joint schools.

Examination of bank I of the table shows that though the third and fourth class districts located in a given pair of counties may be similar as regards capacity and size, the individual counties constituting the pair vary considerably as regards percentage of pupils in joint schools. For example, the districts located in Adams County and Columbia County are similar as regards capacity (col. 2) and size (col. 3); however, in Adams County 96 percent of third and fourth class district pupils are in average daily membership in joint schools, whereas the comparable percentage for Columbia County is but 15 percent.

It has been suggested from time to time that low-capacity districts are more likely to organize jointures than are high-capacity districts. Examination of bank II, Table 6, shows that this statement does not reflect the facts in all cases.

Table 6

TOTAL THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN SELECTED COUNTIES COMPARED ON THE BASES OF CAPACITY, SIZE, AND PROPORTION OF JOINT ENROLLMENT

I. Counties of Similar Capacity and Size which Show Marked Differences in Proportion of Enrollment in Jointures—

County	Average Market Value Per Teaching Unit	Average Nnmber of Teaching Units Per District	Percentage of Pupils in Jointures
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Adams	$250,000	10	96%
Columbia	240,000	11	15
Bucks	420,000	15	59
Chester	425,000	13	34
Lawrence	260,000	15	17
Schuylkill	260,000	16	4

II. Counties Similar in Size with the County of Greater Capacity Showing a Greater Proportion of Joint Enrollment—

County	Average Market Value Per Teaching Unit	Average Number of Teaching Units Per District	Percentage of Pupils in Jointures
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
York	$305,000	13	56%
Carbon	270,000	12	28
Cumberland	320,000	19	80
Leckawanna	235,000	20	12
Lebanon	370,000	19	27
Dauphin	300,000	17	3

The third and fourth class districts in Cumberland County and Lackawanna County are similar as regards size (col. 3), but the districts in Cumberland County have an average market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit of $320,000, whereas the districts in Lackawanna County have but $235,000 (col. 2). However, in Cumberland County 80 percent of the third and fourth class district pupils attend joint schools, whereas the comparable percentage for Lackawanna County is but 12 percent.

On perusal of the evidence, it would appear that county-to-county variations in the relative utilization of the joint school organizational pattern are in large measure due to differences in community and administrative attitudes.

Section IV

SPECIAL AID GRANTS TO FINANCIALLY HANDICAPPED AND DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

A " financially handicapped and distressed" school district is defined as a district which applies for and receives a special aid grant in an administratively determined amount.

Commonwealth appropriations to finance grants to financially handicapped districts have been made since 1929. From 1929 to 1933, the grants to individual school districts were made by the State Council of Education. Since 1933, the grants have been made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Total grant allocations for the school years 1933-34 to 1951-52 amounted to $25,627,933.

A. Legislative Consideration of Financially Handicapped Districts

Since 1929, every regular session of the General Assembly has appropriated monies to finance grants to financially handicapped districts, legislative commissions have studied the problem, and legislation has been passed providing for (1) more extensive investigation by agencies of the Commonwealth of districts applying for special aid and (2) enlargement of the taxing power of these districts.

The Educational Cost Survey Committee, in its reports to the sessions of 1935 and 1937, discussed the problem. The School Commission made a study of the problem and presented a special report to the Session of 1945.[1] The School Commission found that "distress" in chronically financially handicapped districts was traceable to: (1) the inadequacies of the reimbursement system in existence at that time; (2) administrative units of inadequate size and resources; (3) overstaffing; and (4) poor business management and administration.

The School Commission recommended that the General Assembly direct the Superintendent of Public Instruction to take anticipatory action, calculated to prevent "distress." In addition, the Commission recommended that certain requirements be met by a district petitioning for special aid before its application for special aid could be favorably acted upon by the superintendent.

In 1947, the act creating the State Tax Equalization Board made is mandatory upon the board to investigate the financial condition of districts petitioning the Superintendent of Public Instruciion for special aid and to advise the superintendent.[2]

In 1951, Act No. 604 enlarged the taxing powers of financially handicapped districts.[3] The act authorizes such districts to levy an additional ten-mill tax upon real property if the Superintendent of Public Instruction detrmines that: (1) the district is financially handicapped and distressed; (2) all taxable property in the district has benn levied upon; (3) all other taxes available and deemed advisable have been used; and (4) certain standards to be set by the department before January 1, 1952, have been followed, including: (a) the teacher-pupil ratio shall not exceed 1 to 25 and (b) the costs of the district shall not exceed the costs for the average district in its class within the same county.

Act No. 593 of the 1951 Session[4] enlarged the taxing power of financially handicapped school districts by providing that the aggregate amount of taxes imposed under authority of Act No. 481, Session of 1947, as amended,[5] by such a district shall not exced 15 mills on the market (rather than assessed) value of real estate as certified by the State Tax Equalization Board.

B. Appropriations and Grants

Table 7 shows the recommended, regular, deficiency, and total appropriations for special aid, and total grant allocations, for the biennia 1943-45 to 1951-53, inclusive.

Annual grant allocations, together with number of applications for special aid, number of grants, number of districts receiving aid, and average grant, are shown in Table 8.

[1] School Districts on Relief (Report II; Harrisburg: The School Commission, January, 1945).
[2] 1947, June 27, P. L. 1046.
[3] 1951 (January 18, 1952), P. L. 2126.
[4] 1951 (January 18, 1952), P. L. 2093.
[5] 1947, June 25, P. L. 1145; 1949, May 9, P. L. 898

Table 7

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPECIAL AID RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR, REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS, DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, AND TOTAL GRANT ALLOCATIONS FOR BIENNIA 1943-45 TO 1951-53

	Biennium				
	1943-45	1945-47	1947-49	1949-51	1951-53
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Amount Recommended by the Governor	$3,000,000	$2,000,000	$750,000	$1,250,000	$1,000,000
Appropriations:					
Amount	2,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	750,000	1,000,000
Act	1943 No. 35-A	1945 No. 28-A	1947 No. 38-A	1949 No. 60-A	1951 No. 21-A No. 44-A No. 122-A
Deficiency Appropriations:					
Amount	300,000	175,000	500,000	270,000	.....
Act	1945 No. 31-A	1947 No. 14-A	1949 No. 20-A	1951 No. 49-A	.....
Total Appropriations	2,300,000	1,175,000	1,250,000	1,020,000	1,000,000
Total Grant Allocations	2,238,550	1,165,670	1,189,100	950,200	.....

Table 8

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR SPECIAL AID, NUMBER OF GRANTS MADE AND NUMBER OF DISTRICTS WHICH RECEIVED AID; ANNUAL GRANT ALLOCATIONS AND AVERAGE GRANT: SCHOOL YEARS 1943-44 TO 1951-52

School Year	Number of Applications	Number of Grants	Number of Districts Receiving Aid	Annual Grant Allocations	Average Grant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1943-1944	163	128	114[a]	$1,165,350	$9,104.30
1944-1945	153	130	117	1,073,200	8,255.38
1945-1946	137	106	103	711,720	6,714.34
1946-1947	123	85	76[a]	453,950	5,340.59
1947-1948	149	96	91	520,100	5,417.71
1948-1949	149	101	96	669,000	6,623.76
1949-1950	142	95	91	672,800	7,393.41
1950-1951	103	50	50	277,400	5,548.00
1951-1952	75[b]	40[b]	40[b]	258,600	6,307.32

[a] Includes payment to one joint board and not member districts.
[b] As of November 7, 1952.

C. Characteristics of Special-aid Districts

1. Geographic Location

Though the number of grants has declined over the period under review, the concentration of special-aid districts in coal mining regions of the Commonwealth has remained unchanged.[6]

Table 9 shows the number of special-aid districts, by county, for the period 1943-44 to 1951-52.

[6] The School Commission, op. cit., p. 15.

Table 9

NUMBER OF DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, BY COUNTY: SCHOOL YEARS 1943-44 TO 1951-52

County	Number of Districts, Biennium								
	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	114	117	103	76	91	96	91	50	40
Adams	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Allegheny	4	5	..	1	1	..	2	1	..
Armstrong	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Beaver	1	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	1
Bedford	3	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..
Blair	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bradford	2	1	..	..	2	4	4	3	..
Butler	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambria	10	8	6	9	10	6	5	3	2
Cameron	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Carbon	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	1
Centre	4	2	4	4	6	5	7	1	1
Clarion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Clearfield	10	11	13	12	8	10	10	5	2
Clinton	3	..	1	2	3	2	2	1	..
Columbia	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1
Crawford	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dauphin	3	3	1	2	3	2	..	1	..
Delaware	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Elk	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Erie	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
Fayette	8	8	12	10	7	9	9	4	6

Table 9 (Continued)

County	Number of Districts, Biennium								
	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Forest	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Fulton	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Huntingdon	9	5	3	1	6	1	..	1	..
Indiana	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Juniata	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lackawanna	11	9	8	..	2	..	..	..	..
Luzerne	7	8	8	3	11	8	9	5	5
Lycoming	5	7	6	1	2	3	..	..	..
Mercer	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Monroe	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1
Montour	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	7	7	6	5	4	2	2	3	3
Potter	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..
Schuylkill	8	11	9	6	7	11	12	9	10
Snyder	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Somerset	3	2	2	..	3	2	5	3	3
Sullivan	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
Susquehanna	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Tioga	2	2	2	3	..	4	4	2	..
Warren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washington	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Westmoreland	3	5	4	4	1	1	2	..	..
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1

During the years 1943-44 to 1951-52, no special aid grants were made to districts in twenty-one counties.[7] During the first of the years under review, 1943-44 (see table, column 2), relatively large numbers of special-aid districts occurred in Cambria, Clearfield, Fayette ,Huntingdon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lycoming, Northumberland, and Schuylkill counties.

Decreases in the number of financially handicapped school districts were typical of the period 1943-44 to 1951-52. In 1951-52, concentrations were confined to Fayette, Luzerne, and Schuylkill counties.

Table 10 shows the concentration of special-aid districts in eight counties.

[7] These counties, not listed in the table, are: Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Franklin, Greene, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, McKean, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Union, Venango, Wayne, and York.

Examination of the table shows (col. 2) that, during the school year 1943-44, 48.2 percent of all distressed school districts were located in Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Clearfield, Fayette, Luzerne, Northumberland, and Schuylkill counties, and that 57.1 percent of all Commonwealth monies allocated to all special-aid districts went to districts located in these counties. For the school year 1951-52, the comparable percentages (col. 10) were 75 and 88.6.

With the exception of Centre County, the counties shown are coal mining regions.

2. Pupil Load

Table 11, shows, for the school years 1944-45 to 1950-51, the number of special-aid districts, classified by pupil load (number of district teaching units).

Table 10

COMPARISON OF SPECIAL AID GRANTS TO DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN CAMBRIA, CARBON, CENTRE, CLEARFIELD, FAYETTE, LUZERNE, NORTHUMBERLAND, AND SCHUYLKILL COUNTIES WITH SPECIAL AID GRANTS TO ALL PENNSYLVANIA DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS: SCHOOL YEARS 1943-44 TO 1951-52

	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Number of Distressed School Districts in Eight Counties	55	58	59	52	54	54	56	31	30
Number of Distressed School Districts in Eight Counties as a Percent of all Pennsylvania Distressed School Districts	48.2%	49.6%	57.3%	68.4%	59.3%	56.3%	61.5%	62.0%	75.0%
Total Dollar Amount Granted to Distressed School Districts in Eight Counties	$665,800.00	$670,300.00	$518,520.00	$383,450.00	$427,000.00	$504,200.00	$559,700.00	$234.500.00	$229,100.00
Total Dollar Amount Granted to Distressed School Districts in Eight Counties as a Percent of Total Grants in Pennsylvania	57.1%	62.5%	72.9%	84.5%	82.1%	75.4%	83.2%	84.5%	88.6%
Average Grant Per Distressed School District for Eight Counties	$12,105.45	$11,556.90	$8,788.47	$7,374.04	$7,907.41	$9,337.04	$9,994.64	$7,564.52	$7,636.67
Average Grant Per District for All Pennsylvania Distressed School Districts	$10,222.37	$9,172.65	$6,909.90	$5,973.03	$5,715.38	$6,968.75	$7,393.41	$5,548.00	$6,425.00

Table 11

DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF DISTRICT TEACHING UNITS: SCHOOL YEARS 1944-45 TO 1950-51

Number of District Teaching Units	Number of Districts, School Year:						
	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	117	103	77*	91	96	91	50
0-9	40	37	29	45	47	44	31
10-19	30	24	24	20	25	19	7
20-29	14	17	11	14	14	15	8
30-39	12	10	5	5	4	5	1
40-49	10	7	2	1	1	..	..
50-59	2	1	1	1	2	3	1
60-69	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
70-79	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
80-89	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
90-99	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
100-109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
110-119	1	2	1	1	1	1	..

* Includes separately two districts which received aid as a joint board.

In all years shown by the table, special-aid districts with less than ten district teaching units occurred with the greatest frequency.

3. Local Capacity to Support Public Education

Table 12 shows, for the school year 1949-50 and 1950-51, the number of special-aid districts as well as the total number of all Pennsylvania school districts, classified by market value of taxable real estate per district teaching unit.

Table 12

NUMBER OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL DISTRICTS, CLASSIFIED BY MARKET VALUE PER DISTRICT TEACHING UNIT: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51

Market Value Per District Teaching Unit	1949-1950		1950-1951	
	Number of Distressed Districts	Total Number of Pennsylvania School Districts	Number of Distressed Districts	Total Number of Pennsylvania School Districts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	91	2,531	50	2,525
Less than $50,000	3	7	1	4
$50,000-$99,999	39	224	19	214
100,000-149,999	20	508	8	490
150,000-199,999	15	480	12	466
200,000-249,999	7	337	7	329
250,000-299,999	4	239	3	247
300,000-349,999	2	201	—	206
350,000-399,999	1	132	—	133
400,000 and Over	—	399	—	432
No Data	—	4	—	4

For both school years, under review, special-aid districts with market values per district teaching unit of from $50,000 to $99,999 occurred with the highest frequency; in 1949-50 and in 1950-51, 39 and 19 special-aid districts, respectively, fell into this market-value group.

4. Over-all Effective Tax Rates

Table 13 shows the over-all effective tax rates in special-aid districts during the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51. Over-all effective tax rates are measured by the ratio: total school taxes collected, regardless of the source from which collected, divided by market value of taxable real property.[8]

[8] For levy and collection details, see Appendix C.

Table 13

NUMBER OF DISTRESSED SCOOL DISTRICTS, CLASSIFIED BY OVER-ALL EFFECTIVE TAX RATE: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51

Effective Tax Rate — Equivalent Mills On Market Value of Taxable Real Property	School Year	
	1949-50	1950-51
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	91	50
0- 1.9	—	—
2- 3.9	—	—
4- 5.9	2	1
6- 7.9	17	6
8- 9.9	30	12
10-11.9	21	11
12-13.9	12	12
14-15.9	5	5
16-17.9	2	1
18-19.9	1	1
20-21.9	1	1

In 1949-50, the most frequently occurring over-all effective tax rate fell between 8 mills and 9.9 mills. In 1950-51, the most frequently occurring rates were between 8 and 9.9 mills and between 12 and 13.9 mills. Individual district over-all effective tax rates ranged from 4.1 mills to 20.6 mills in 1949-50, and from 5.4 mills to 20.8 mills in 1950-51.

5. Financial Position

Table 14 presents the financial position of special-aid districts for the period 1943-44 to 1951-52 in terms of the districts' "closing balances." "Closing balance" is defined as "cash minus the sum of: temporary loans, accounts payable, and special Commonwealth grants." Cash, temporary loans, and accounts payable are computed as of the end of the school year; special Commonwealth grants are those received during the school year.

Examination of column 2 shows that total annual negative closing balances decreased from $2,794,833 for the school year 1943-44 to $1,149,896 for the school year 1951-52. However, column 4 shows that average annual negative closing balances increased from $24,516 in 1943-44 to $31,942 (an all-time high for the period under review) in 1951-52.

Table 14

TOTAL NEGATIVE CLOSING BALANCES, NUMBERS OF DISTRESSED DISTRICTS RECEIVING AID, AND AVERAGE NEGATIVE CLOSING BALANCE FOR DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS: SCHOOL YEARS 1943-44 TO 1951-52

School Year	Total Annual Negative Balances	Number of Districts	Average Annual Negative Balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1943-44	$2,794,833	114	$24,516
1944-45	2,383,586	117	20,373
1945-46	2,032,323	103	19,731

1946-47	1,578,723	76[a]	20,773[a]
1947-48	2,082,765	91	22,773
1948-49	1,906,991	96	19,864
1949-50	2,497,472	91	27,445
1950-51	1,052,381	50	21,048
1951-52	1,149,896	40[b]	31,942[b]

[a] Includes one joint board comprising two districts.
[b] Average negative balance for 1951-52 was computed only for the 36 districts for which data were available.

Section V

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSED SCHOOLS

The General Assembly of 1921 provided Commonwealth subsidies of $200, payable annually, to school districts of the fourth class "for each school permanently closed or discontined in such district since nineteen hundred eleven or which may hereafter be permanently closed or discontinued."[1] An amendment in 1925[2] authorized closed-school subsidies on account of schools closed or discontinued under the provisions of the Act of 1901.[3] The General Assembly of 1943 broadened the scope of the previous acts by making third class school districts located within townships eligible for the closed-school subsidy.[4]

In connection with Commonwealth closed-school subsidies the following may be noted:

1. Contrary to a widely prevailing impression, the closed school subsidy is not limited to one-room schools; Commonwealth subsidies of $200 per year are paid to fourth class districts and selected third class districts on account of all schools closed since 1911 and all schools closed under the Act of April 25, 1901.
2. Under the acts as interpreted and administered, the "closing" of a school does not necessitate discontinuation of the use of a school building. For subsidy purposes, a school is also considered "closed" if the type of program offered in a certain school building is changed. For example, if a building which has been sused to offer a secondary curriculum is turned over to the use of elementary pupils, the secondary school is considered "closed," and the Commonwealth subsidy of $200 per year is forthcoming.
3. Inasmuch as the statute provides for no time limitation, closed-school subsidies are perpetuities. If money is worth 2 percent, the present value of one closed-school subsidy, payable forever at the annual rate of $200, is $10,000.

The effectiveness of closed-school subsidies may be gauged by an examination of the rates at which one-room schools located in fourth class districts—which at present constitute nearly 90 percent of all closed schools for which Commonwealth subsidies are paid—were closed over the period 1920 to 1951. In 1920—that is, one year prior to the 1921 closed school subsidy legislation—10,254 one-room schools (fourth class districts) were in use. In 1921, the year of subsidy legislation, the number decreased to 9,410. In 1922, the number of one-room schools in use decreased to 8,802. In 1927 (five years after the subsidy legislation), the number of one-room schools in use was 8,096. For the years 1932, 1937, and 1941, the numbers of one-room schools in use were 6,129, 5,339, and 4,511, respectively.[5]

The gradual decline in the number of one-room schools in use in fourth class districts after the passage of subsidy legislation in 1921 suggests that the subsidy was not particularly effective. It would appear that the legislative encouragement which has been given to joint schools since 1945 has been an effective stimulus to the closing of schools. School districts which operated joint schools in 1950-51 accounted for 44.4 percent of the schools closed over the five year period 1946-51. The identical school districts accounted for but 36.8 percent of the schools closed over the thirty-four year period 1911 to 1945.[6]

For the school year 1950-51, total closed-school subsidies amounted to $1,874,000. It is estimated that for the current school year the comparable total will be approximately $2,000,000.

As of 1950-51, 9,370 schools had been closed. As of the same date, approximately 1,900 one-room schools and approximately 3,700 with two or more rooms were in operation in fourth class districts and third class districts located within townships.

In view of the previously observed trend toward enlargement of attendance areas,[7] which has been given added impetus by the legislation of 1951 providing for supplemental payments for jointures and mergers, it is reasonable to assume that the closing of multiple-room schools will be accelerated. For 1950-51, 900 school districts which operated joint schools received: (1) 698 subsidies for schools closed between 1946 and 1951, plus (2) 2,869 subsidies for schools closed prior to 1946. Of the 2,869 subsidies paid for schools closed prior to 1946, 7 percent were paid for schools of more than one classroom. However, of 698 subsidies paid on account of schools closed after 1946, 18 percent were paid for schools of more than one classroom.

Concerning the existing and potential obligations of the Commonwealth arising from the closed-school subsidy: If money is worth 2 percent, the present value of the obligations is as follows—

Existing obligation on account of schools already closed	$93,700,000
Potential obligation on account of schools still open but eligible for subsidy when closed:	
(a) one-room schools	$19,000,000
(b) multiple-room schools	37,000,000
	$56,000,000

The above calculations understate the potential obligation of the Commonwealth. Under existing law a school board may "close" a school today, construct another one

[1] 1921, April 28, P. L. 328.
[2] 1925, May 2, P. L. 445.
[3] 1901, April 25, P. L. 105.
[4] 1943, May 27, P. L. 740.
[5] For details see: Appendix Table D-1.
[6] For number of closed schools and number of one-room schools in use as of 1950-51, on a county basis, see Appendix Table D-2.
[7] See above Section III, p. 38.

tomorrow, "close" the second school sometime in the future, and become eligible for two Commonwealth subsidies on account of closed schools.

Section VI

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS ON ACCOUNT OF RENTALS PAID TO BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Until 1949, the Commonwealth did not participate directly in capital outlay expenditures of local school districts. The closed-school subsidies discussed in Section V may be considered an indirect payment on capital account. However, this payment is not contingent upon the erection or purchase of school buildings.

Act No. 557, Session of 1949,[1] provided for an annual subsidy to any school district erecting or sharing in the erection of a school building under provisions of the State Public School Building Authority Act amounting to the rental paid to the authority multiplied by one-half of the district's standard reimbursement fraction, "without reference to the minimum value of such reimbursement fraction."[2]

The State Public School Building Authority, a nonprofit public authority, was created in 1947 to erect and equip school buildings and to lease these facilities to local school districts at an annual rental calculated to liquidate the cost over a specified number of years.[3] The administrative costs of the authority are financed by direct Commonwealth appropriations.

No school building projects were undertaken by the State Public School Building Authority between 1947 and 1949. The first project was placed under construction in May, 1950.

The 1951 legislature extended the rental subsidy to districts whose school buildings are constructed by municipal authorities or other nonprofit corporations and increased the amount of the subsidy for school districts with a standard reimbursement fraction of .60 or greater.[4] For the latter districts, the subsidy is to be computed by multiplying the annual rental by the standard reimbursement fraction multiplied by itself, rather than by multiplying the annual rental by one half of the standard reimbursement fraction, as is the case for districts with a fraction less than .60.

The calculation of Commonwealth participation in annual rentals paid to authorities gives a relative advantage to districts with standard reimbursement fractions of .60 or greater. For example, a school district with a standard reimbursement fraction of .40 is reimbursed by the Commonwealth to the extent of 20 percent of the annual rental, while a district with a fraction of .80 receives reimbursement amounting to .80x.80, or 64 percent of the annual rental.

Rates of reimbursement computed by reference to the standard reimbursement fraction on account of instruc-

[1] 1949, May 26, P. L. 1879.

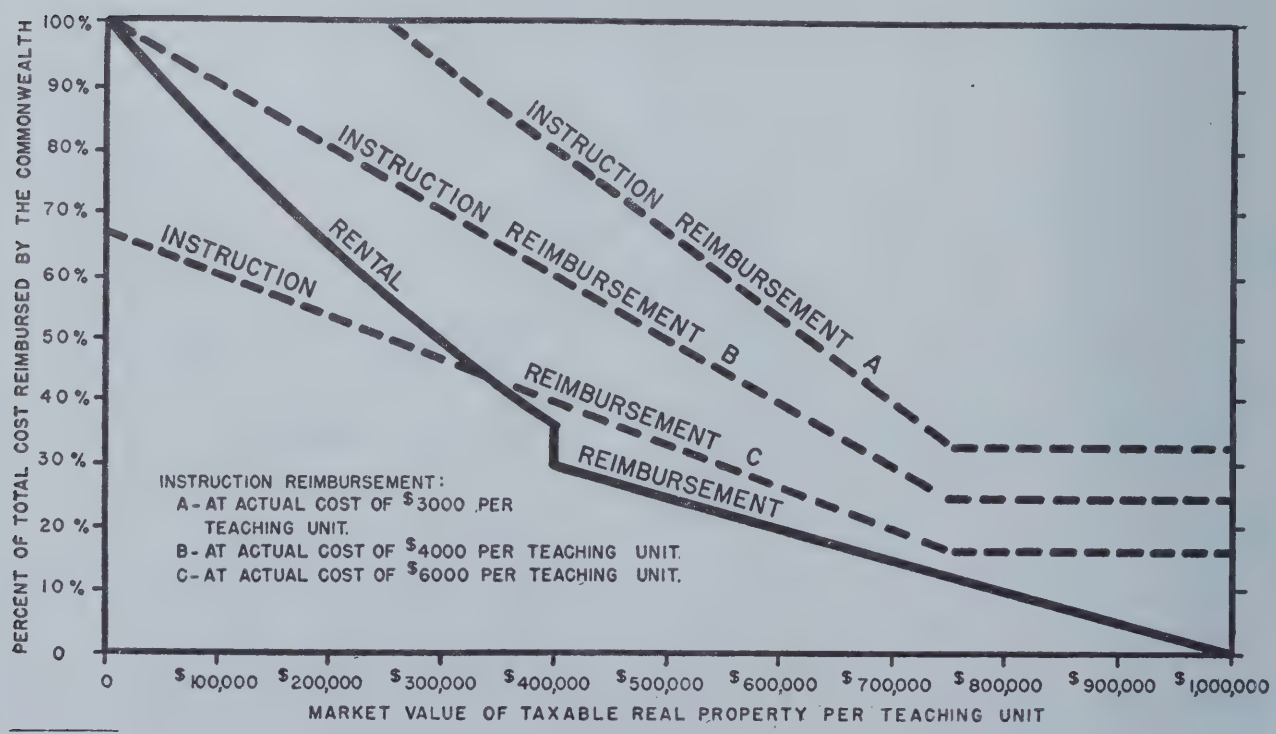
[2] See Section I, page 8, for the definition of "standard reimbursement fraction," and the minimum value thereof for purposes of current expense reimbursement.

[3] 1947, July 5, P. L. 1217.

[4] 1951 (January 21, 1952), P. L. 2195.

Chart IX

COMPARISON BETWEEN INSTRUCTION REIMBURSEMENT AT DIFFERENT COST LEVELS AND RENTAL REIMBURSEMENT *



* At an equalization level of $4,000.

tion and on account of rentals are illustrated on Chart IX.

The horizontal axis on the chart represents market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit; the vertical axis represents percentages of cost reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

The solid line in the field of the chart represents percentage contribution of the Commonwealth on account of rental payments. For example, a school district which has $100,000 of market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit (horizontal axis) is reimbursed on authority rentals to the extent of 81 percent (vertical axis). It will be observed that the solid line falls relatively rapidly as local capacity increases, until it reaches a market value of $400,000 per teaching unit, at which districts are reimbursed at the rate of 36 percent. At that point the line drops abruptly, signifying a pronounced percentage decrease from 36 percent to approximately 30 percent (a rate of decrease of 17 percent) in reimbursement as a district's capacity increases from $400,000 to $400,100, a percentage increase of .025 percent. Beginning at $400,100, the decrease in rental reimbursement is a constant multiple of increases in capacity; rental reimbursement reaches zero for districts with market values per teaching unit of $1,000,000.

The dotted lines in the field of the chart represent percentage contributions by the Commonwealth on instruction account at various cost-per-teaching-unit levels.

Line B represents percentage contributions at a cost level of $4,000 per teaching unit, which is equal to the equalization level for the school year 1951-52.

Examination of Line B shows that the decrease in percentage contribution toward total current expense costs on instruction account is a constant multiple of increases in capacity, until the percentage contribution reaches 25 percent for districts which have market values of taxable real estate per teaching unit of $750,000. All districts with market values per teaching unit in excess of $750,000 are reimbursed at the rate of 25 percent.

Lines A and C represent percentage contribution by the Commonwealth at actual cost levels of $3,000 and $6,000, respectively. Examination of Line A shows that districts with market values of less than $250,000 per unit operating at a cost level of $3,000 per unit receive Commonwealth payments in excess of actual local costs. However, the great majority of districts operate at current expense cost levels between $4,000 and $6,000 per unit.[5]

A. Authority Financing

The development of authority financing of school construction reflects, in large measure, the limited statutory borrowing capacity of local school districts. For school districts with adequate statutory borrowing capacity, a comparative disadvantage accompanies district financing, since Commonwealth subsidies are made available only to districts financing through authorities. In view of Commonwealth participation in rental payments to authorities, it is possible that districts with adequate statutory borrowing capacity will elect the authority method of financing for the primary purpose of shifting a portion of the expense to the Commonwealth.

A given district can obtain money on more favorable terms if it borrows directly than if it utilizes the instrumentality of a municipal authority. Considering the period of years over which school building bonds are customarily amortized, slight differences in interest rates produce significant cost differences. To the extent that existing statutes encourage the municipal authority method of financing as opposed to district financing, they generate increased Commonwealth costs.

Differences in annual cost occasioned by differences in rates of interest are shown in Table 15, which presents the annual cost over thirty-seven years of $1,000 of construction.

Table 15

ANNUAL COST OVER THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS OF $1,000 OF CONSTRUCTION AT VARIOUS INTEREST RATES

Rate of Interest	Annual Cost
(1)	(2)
0%	$27.03
.5	29.67
1.0	32.47
1.5	35.41
2.0	38.51
2.5	41.74
3.0	45.11
3.5	48.61
4.0	52.24
4.5	55.98
5.0	59.84

Inspection of the table shows that, excluding interest, the annual cost of $1,000 of construction spread over a thirty-seven year period would be 1/37 of $1,000, or $27.03 per year. At an interest rate of 1 percent, the annual cost would be $32.47 per year. The annual cost of interest increases at a greater rate than increases in the rate of interest. For example, at a rate of interest of 2 percent, the actual interest cost is $38.51 minus $27.03, or $11.48; while, at an interest rate of 4 percent, the interest cost is $52.24 minus $27.03, or $25.21.

B. Rentals and Tax Effort

In 1951, 200 school districts paid a total of $2,081,000 in rentals for school buildings constructed by authorities. Rental payments per district ranged from a low of $300 to a high of $78,000. For all 200 districts, total Commonwealth reimbursement amounted to approximately $989,000, or 47.5 percent of total rental. The remainder, or $1,092,000, represents, in the aggregate, 4.16 mills on the assessed value and 1.12 mills on the market value of locally taxable real property of the 200 districts involved.

The distribution of the 200 school districts by district share of rental, expressed as millage rates on assessed value and on market value, is given in Table 16.

Examination of the table indicates that tax rates on assessed value necessary to cover the district's share of rental payments range from less than one-fifth of one mill to more than 10 mills.

The table reflects the disparity between the assessed and market values of locally taxable property. Since the ratio of the assessed value to the market value of locally tax-

[5] See Appendix Table B-5.

able property varies widely among school districts,[6] a meaningful comparison of millage rates can be made only on the basis of market values.

[6] For the year 1951, in second, third, and fourth class school districts, the total assessed valuation of taxable property amounted to 30 percent of the market value. The individual ratios of assessed value to market value ranged from a low of 6.2 percent to a high of 68.1 percent. For further details, see 1951 Market Values of Assessed Taxable Real Property by School District (Harrisburg: State Tax Equalization Board, 1952).

Table 16

DISTRIBUTIONS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY DISTRICT SHARE OF RENTAL PAYMENTS EXPRESSED AS MILLAGE RATES ON ASSESSED VALUE AND MARKET VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY

Number of Mills	Number of School Districts: Rates Computed on ssessed Value	Rates Computed on Market Value
(1)	(2)	(3)
0- .19	..	16
.20- .39	5	21
40- .59	7	23
.60- .79	6	22
.80- .99	8	22
1.00-1.24	10	17
1.25-1.49	7	18
1.50-1.74	5	19
1.75-1.99	7	16
2.00-2.49	12	18
2.50-2.99	12	4
3.00-3.99	30	3
4.00-4.99	24	1
5.00-5.99	22	..
6.00-6.99	13	..
7.00-7.99	13	..
8.00-8.99	8	..
9.00-9.99	4	..
Over 10.00*	7	..
Total	200	200

* Highest rate is 19.6 mills.

Source: Computed from data on 1951 rental payments, furnished by the Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey.

Table 17, column (2) shows the number of rental-paying districts with specified standard reimbursement fractions grouped as shown in column (1); column (3) presents the average total rental of the specified districts, and column (4) shows the average local share of the rental for each group. The average of the individual millage rates on assessed value representing the district's share of rental is shown in column (5), and the comparable average rate based on market value is presented in column (6).

The facts shown in the table, when taken in conjunction with previously presented data,[7] permit the following generalizations:

1. With respect to local capacity to support public education measured by market value of taxable real property per teaching unit, school districts paying rentals during 1951 are not representative of all districts in the Commonwealth. Of the 200 districts paying rentals, fourteen, or 7 percent, had standard reimbursement fractions less than .50, whereas 10.7 percent of all districts in the Commonwealth had fractions of comparable magnitude. A fraction of less than .50 corresponds to a market value per teaching unit of $500,000 or more. Seventy-nine, or 39.5 percent, of the 200 rental-paying districts had standard reimbursement fractions of .80 or greater; the comparable figure for the state as a whole is 46.6 percent.
2. The average rental for the fourteen districts with the smallest standard reimbursement fractions (the larger and wealthier districts) was about $23,000. In general, average rental decreases as the standard reimbursement fraction increases. Districts with the highest standard reimbursement fractions (the smaller and poorer districts) reported an average rental of $3,336.
3. For all districts, the local portion of the total rental payments represents, on the average, 4.16 mills on

[7] See above, Section II.

Table 17

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS PAYING LEASED RENTALS, AVERAGE TOTAL RENTAL, AND DISTRICTS' SHARE OF RENTALS EXPRESSED AS AVERAGE MILLAGE RATES ON ASSESSED AND MARKET VALUE, BY STANDARD REIMBURSEMENT FRACTION

Standard Reimbursement Fraction	Number of School Districts	Average Total Rental Payment	Average District's Share of Rental Payment	Average Mileage Rates: District's Share on Assessed Value	Average Mileage Rates: District's Share on Market Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Under .50	14	$22,744	$18,031	3.78	1.24
.50-.59	10	26,000	18,686	5.34	1.58
.60-.64	13	10,176	6,075	3.98	.99
.65-.69	24	16,376	8,951	6.81	1.66
.70-.74	28	8,231	3,868	4.11	.99
.75-.79	32	10,874	4,376	4.56	1.15
.80-.84	38	6,567	2,092	3.83	1.08
.85-.89	24	3,851	927	3.18	.95
.90-.94	17	3,336	527	1.57	.57
All Districts	200	$10,404	$5,461	4.16	1.12

Source: Computed from data on 1951 rental payments, furnished by the Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey.

assessed value and 1.12 mills on market value. Average millage rates on both assessed and market value necessary to finance the local share of rental payments tend to decrease as the standard reimbursement fraction increases.

4. Where the standard reimbursement fraction is greater than .7,[8] the Commonwealth pays more than 50 percent of the total rental; conversely, where the fraction is less than .7, the school district contributes more than 50 percent of the total rental. For the sixty-one districts with standard reimbursement fractions of less than .7, the local share of the rental payment represents an average rate of 5.27 mills on assessed value and 1.41 mills on market value. The comparable rates for the 139 districts with fractions of .1 or greater are 3.67 mills on assessed value and .99 mills on market value.[9] In other words, the tax effort necessary to cover the district's share of rental payments is significantly smaller for districts with standard reimbursement fractions of .7 or greater than the tax effort of districts with fractions less than .7.

C. Estimated School Construction Requirements

At the present time, no exact information is available concerning the volume of school construction under way in the Commonwealth. The State Public School Building Authority has a current backlog of about 125 projects, and numerous municipal authorities are being formed to finance the construction of public school facilities.

Some approximation of the probable demand for school construction in the near future may be made on the basis of estimated construction requirements as reported by local school administrators.

For the School Facilities Survey, a recent joint undertaking of the Federal Government and the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, local school administrators were requested to estimate school plant construction "needs" as of September, 1952. All estimates were to be made on the assumption that funds were available.

A summary of new construction "needs" and necessary improvements to existing public school facilities, as estimated for the survey, is presented in Table 18.

The table shows that, in the judgment of local school administrators, 444,200 pupils "need" improved school facilities, estimated to cost in the neighborhood of $666,000,000 at current prices.

Of the 444,200 pupils, approximately 28,200 are residents in districts of the first class; the remaining 416,000 reside in districts of the second, third, and fourth class. Of the total estimated capital requirements, approximately $596,000,000 is represented by projects in districts of the second, third, and fourth classes.

Table 18

ESTIMATED NEW CONSTRUCTION NEEDS AND NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING FACILITIES, ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS: SEPTEMBER, 1952

Purpose	Number of Pupils Involved	Estimated Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Improvements and Additions to Existing Facilities		
A. Instructional Space	21,400	$26,000,000
B. Noninstructional Space ..	.....	81,000,000
II. New Construction Needs		
A. To Relieve Overcrowding	192,000	252,000,000
B. To Replace Obsolete Facilities	230,800	282,000,000
III. Improvement and Acquisition of Sites	.....	25,000,000
Total	444,200	$666,000,000

Source: Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey. Summary of reports submitted by all school districts.

In order to gain some perspective concerning the possible magnitude of the Commonwealth obligations which may arise in connection with school building projects, assume that projects calling for a total capital outlay of $596,000,000 will be undertaken, that the interest rate will be 3 percent, and that the projects will be amortized over a period of thirty-seven years.

On these assumptions, the capital outlay of $596,000,000 involves an annual cost of $26,890,000 for a period of thirty-seven years.

Under existing law and on the assumption that the total volume of construction were financed through authorities, the Commonwealth would assume some portion of the total annual charges. At present, the average proportion of Commonwealth financial participation is estimated at 48 percent. If this participation rate continues, the Commonwealth share of the projected cost will be approximately $12,900,000 per year.

In connection with the above calculations, it may be noted that additional plant may be called for during the coming decade because of anticipated increases in enrollment. According to current estimates, 1960-61 enrollments in second, third and fourth class districts will be about 25 percent above current enrollments. Translated into numbers of pupils, this means that facilities may be needed for an additional 312,000 pupils. This number represents approximately 70 percent of the number of pupils shown in the calculations relating to "needs" as of September, 1952.

D. Construction Expenditures and Commonwealth Reimbursement on Account of Rentals

It has been noted that the cost of some programs partially financed with state aid tends to be higher than the cost of similar programs financed entirely from local revenue sources.[10] Concerning the relationship between

[8] .7071, or $\sqrt{.50}$.

[9] In both cases, the difference in average rates is statistically significant. The standard deviations are 3.70 and .859 for districts with fractions of less than .7 on assessed and market values, respectively; and 2.45 and .668 for districts with fractions of .7 or greater on assessed and market values, respectively. A difference of means test gives a probability of .0019 that the mean rates on assessed value do not differ, and a probability of .0007 that the mean rates on market value do not differ.

state aid and school construction costs, the legislative Auditor of the State of California reports "the cost of state-aided projecs . . . has exceeded by a considerable margin the costs of projects financed entirely by local funds."[11]

This section represents an attempt to analyze—to the extent that existing data permit—the relationship among:

1. cost per classroom (total building cost divided by number of classrooms)
2. local capacity, measured in terms of the market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit, to support educational programs
3. Commonwealth reimbursement on account of rentals.

It should be noted that the results of the analysis do not necessarily indicate what is likely to occur in the future. Further, the group of school districts analyzed may not be representative of all school districts.

As was previously noted, Commonwealth subsidies on account of school building rentals payable to the State Public School Building Authority were first provided for at the Session of 1949. Act No. 627 of the 1951 Session (January 21, 1952, P. L. 2195) extended Commonwealth participation to rental payments made to municipal authorities. Under the circumstances, it is assumed that Commonwealth participation did not affect local decision relative to design and cost of municipal authority-built school structures erected between 1947 and 1952.

For purposes of analysis, the costs of elementary schools built and financed by municipal authorities between 1947 and 1951 (inclusive) and of district financed elementary schools are compared with the costs of elementary schools erected by municipal authorities during 1952 and of all elementary schools erected by the State Public School Building Authority.[12]

Separate analyses have been made for the eastern and the western areas of the Commonwealth, and the cost data have been adjusted for changes in the price of building construction.[13]

1. Eastern Area—

In the eastern area of Pennsylvania, data are available for eighty-four districts which constructed elementary schools during 1947-1952; of this total, sixty-one schools were locally financed, and twenty-three were partially financed by the Commonwealth.

For the eighty-four districts, the average cost per classroom per school was $31,880, as adjusted to 1952 prices, and the average market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit was $436,500. Statistical analysis indicates that both market value per teaching unit and Commonwealth financial participation are significant determinants of the cost per classroom. For districts in the eastern area, an increase of $2,525 in cost per classroom is associated with each $100,000 increase in market value per teaching unit. Similarly, an increase of $5,845 in cost per classroom is associated with Commonwealth participation.

Hence, Commonwealth participation is equivalent, on the average, to an increase in market value of $231,500 per teaching unit [(5,845 ÷ 2,525) x $100,000].

2. Western Area—

For schools constructed in the western part of the state during 1947-1952, fifty observations are available, of which thirty-one were financed partially by the Commonwealth and nineteen with local funds.

For the fifty districts, the average cost per classroom per school, at 1952 prices, was $27,442; and the average district had a market value per teaching unit of $298,260. Statistical analysis indicates that both market value and Commonwealth participation are significant determinants of the cost per classroom. On the average, an increase in cost per classroom of $3,239 is associated with an increase of $100,000 in market value per teaching unit. Again, an increase of $5,732 in cost per classroom is associated with Commonwealth participation. Hence in the western area, Commonwealth participation in building rentals is equivalent on the average, to an increase of $177,000 in market value per teaching unit.

The above analysis indicates that schools constructed with Commonwealth participation by school districts with a given market value per teaching unit tend to be more costly than schools constructed by similarly circumstanced districts without Commonwealth participation. On the average, building costs in Commonwealth-aided districts are equivalent to the costs in unaided districts with market values per teaching unit some $200,000 higher.

E. Rental Reimbursement and Closed-School Subsidies

Under certain conditions, the combination of rental reimbursement and the closed-school subsidy may produce a situation whereby some school districts may be able to replace several one-room schools with a new building and transport the pupils involved to the newly constructed building without an expenditure of local funds. As an example, consider the case of a school district with a present standard reimbursement fraction of .90[14] which closes two one-room schools with a total enrollment of 33 pupils[15] and transports the pupils to a new elementary building, of which one classroom costs $28,000. If this building were constructed by an authority and the cost amortized over a period of thirty-seven years at an interest rate of 3 percent, the annual rental per classroom would be $1,263. Of this amount, the Commonwealth would reimburse $1,023 (.90 x .90 x $1,263), leaving $240 per year as the district's cost. Cost of transportation, if at the average rate for all fourth class districts would be approximately $39 per pupil, or a total of $1,287 per year, of which the Commonwealth would reimburse $1,158 (90 percent), leaving $129 as the district's cost.

Hence, the total annual cost to the district would be $129 plus $240, or $369, whereas the closed-school subsidy would amount to $400 per year. Under the above conditions, the district would make a "profit" of $31 per year.

[10] See Public Assistance in Pennsylvania: Organization, Administration and Policy Problems (Harrisburg: Joint State Government Commission, 1951), p. 71.

[11] Analysis of School Building Aid Program prepared by Legislative Auditor (Sacramento: The Senate of the State of California, 1952).

[12] High schools and combination elementary-high schools were excluded because of the limited number of structures of this type erected during the period under consideration.

[13] For statistical techniques employed, see Appendix E.

[14] About 10 percent of fourth class districts have standard reimbursement fractions greater than .90.

[15] About 25 percent of one-room schools now in use have enrollments of between 10 and 24 pupils.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

ELEMENTS AND COMPUTATION OF INSTRUCTION AND TUITION REIMBURSEMENT

The components of the reimbursement system are defined as follows:

E=Equalization level or maximum subsidy

S=Minimum subsidy

r=Local effort rate

M=Market value of taxable real property, per district, (as certified by State Tax Equalization Board)

U=Number of district teaching units, per district, where one unit equals 30 elementary or 22 secondary pupils in average daily membership in a public school.

Restrictions:

(1) $U \geq 1$

(2) Each one-room school operated with approval of State Council of Education credited with at least one teaching unit.

(3) When ratio of pupils to teachers exceeds 33, U is multiplied by 33 and divided by the pupil-teacher ratio.

f=standard reimbursement fraction

$$= \frac{E - r\frac{M}{U}}{E} \qquad \text{Restriction: } f \geq \frac{S}{E}$$

1. Computation of Instruction Reimbursement

R=Number of reimbursable teaching units, per district, where one unit equals 30 elementary or 22 secondary pupils in average daily membership in the district's public schools.

Provided: Under special circumstance and approval of State Council of Education, R shall not be less than number of teachers actually employed.

A_I =Amount of instruction reimbursement, per district.
=EfR

Provided: The product Ef may not be less than the comparable product for the school year 1948-49.

A_M =Supplemental payments on account of mergers, per district.
=\$800fR

A_J =Supplemental payments on account of jointures, per district.
=\$500fR_J
Where: R_J=number of resident reimbursable teaching units.

2. Computation of Tuition Reimbursement

Ci =Per-pupil overhead and instruction cost of i^{th} receiving district.

Ai =Per-pupil instruction appropriation of i^{th} receiving district.

Ni =Number of tuition pupils sent to i^{th} receiving district.

A_{Ti} =Amount of tuition reimbursement on account of pupils sent to i^{th} receiving district.
=Ni (.85fCi—Ai).

A_T =Total Tuition Reimbursement, per district

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_{T_i}$$

Appendix B

SOURCE DATA AND METHODS AND ANALYSES USED IN SECTION II

Statutory Classification of School Districts, by Population

First Class—Population 1,500,000 or more.

First Class A—Population 500,000 or more, but less than 1,500,000.

Second Class—Population 30,000 or more, but less than 500,000.

Third Class—Population 5,000 or more, but less than 30,000.

Fourth Class—Population less than 5,000.

(Reference: School Laws of Pennsylvania: 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, Article II, Section 202; 1949, May 13, P. L. 1332, Section 1.)

Table B-1

SUMMARY OF STATUTORY TAX BASES AND MAXIMUM RATES OF TAXATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Class and Tax Base	Maximum Rate
First Class Districts:	
Assessed value of taxable real property [1]	13.25 mills
Business receipts [2]	1 mill
Intangible personal property [3]	4 mills
First Class A Districts:	
Assessed value of taxable real property [4]	11.75 mills
Taxable persons [5]	\$5.00 per capita
Wholesale business receipts [6]	0.5 mill
Retail (includes restaurants and amusements) business receipts [6]	1 mill
Intangible personal property [7]	4 mills
Second Class Districts:	
Assessed value of taxable real property [8]	No maximum rate
Taxable population [9]	\$5.00 per capita
Bases under Act No. 481 (Session of 1947) [10]	Yield not to exceed assessed value of taxable real property multiplied by 15 mills.

[1] 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, Sec. 652, as amended; 1949, May 23, P. L. 1661, as amended.
[2] 1949, May 23, P. L. 1669, as amended.
[3] 1949, May 23, P. L. 1676, as amended.
[4] 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, Sec. 652, as amended.
[5] 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, Sec. 663.
[6] 1947, June 20, P. L. 745, as amended.
[7] 1947, June 20, P. L. 733, as amended.
[8] 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, Sec. 672, as amended.
[9] 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, Sec. 679.
[10] 1947, June 25, P. L. 1145, as amended.

Class and Tax Base	Maximum Rate
Third Class Districts:	
Assessed value of taxable real property [8]	No maximum rate
Taxable population [9]	$5.00 per capita
Bases under Act No. 481 (Session of 1947)[10]	Yield not to exceed assessed value of taxable real property multiplied by 15 mills.
Fourth Class Districts:	
Assessed value of taxable real property [8]	35 mills [11]
Taxable population [9]	$5.00 per capita
Bases under Act No. 481 (Session of 1947)[10]	Yield not to exceed assessed value of taxable real property multiplied by 15 mills.
Financially Handicapped and Distressed School Districts:	
Certain of the foregoing are modified as follows—	
Tax Base	Maximum Rate
Assessed value of taxable property [8]	10 mills additional
Bases under Act No. 481 (Session of 1947)[10]	Yield not to exceed market value of taxable real property as certified by the State Tax Equalization Board multiplied by 15 mills.

[11] Exclusive of tax levies for payment of obligations to State Public School Building Authority or municipal authorities.

Table B-2

1. NUMBERS OF DISTRICT TEACHING UNITS IN FIRST CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51

	Number of District Teaching Units	
	1949-50	1950-51
First Class District: Philadelphia	8,049	8,055
First Class A District: Pittsburgh	2,582	2,544

2. DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECOND CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY NUMBER OF DISTRICT TEACHING UNITS: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51

Number of District Teaching Units	Number of School Districts	
	1949-50	1950-51
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	20	20
Under 200	3	3
200-239	3	3
240-279	1	1
280-319	3	2
320-359	4	5
360-399	2	2
400-499	..	..
500 and Over	4	4

3. DISTRIBUTIONS OF THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY NUMBER OF DISTRICT TEACHING UNITS: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51

Number of District Teaching Units	Number of Third and Fourth Class School Districts	
	1949-50	1950-51
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	2,509	2,503
0-9	1,367	1,350
10-19	577	581
20-29	239	243
30-39	109	115
40-49	66	58
50-59	48	46
60-69	32	37
70-79	15	16
80-89	16	15
90-99	8	12
100-119	15	12
120-139	2	3
140-159	8	5
160-179	3	6
No data	4	4

Table B-3

DISTRIBUTIONS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY RATIO OF ASSESSED VALUE TO MARKET VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY AS CERTIFIED BY THE STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD: CALENDAR YEARS 1949 AND 1950

Ratio	Number of School Districts	
Percentage of Assessed Value of Taxable Real Property to Market Value of Taxable Real Property	1949	1950
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	2,531	2,531
13-19%	127	134
20-29	1,111	1,114
30-39	911	910
40-49	285	279
50-59	81	79
60-69	14	14
70-79	1	1
80 and over	1	..

Table B-4

DISTRIBUTIONS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY MARKET VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY PER DISTRICT TEACHING UNIT, BY CLASS OF DISTRICT: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51

Market Value of Taxable Real Property Per District Teaching Uuit	Number of School Districts 1949-50					Number of School Districts 1950-51				
	Total	Fourth Class	Third Class	Second Class	First Class	Total	Fourth Class	Third Class	Second Class	First Class
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2,531	2,230	279	20	2	2,525	2,221	282	20	2
Under $100,000	231	224	7	..	..	218	212	6	..	..
$100,000-$199,999	988	946	42	..	..	956	916	40	..	..
200,000- 299,999	576	507	68	1	..	576	508	68	..	..
300,000- 399,999	333	271	58	4	..	339	282	53	4	..
400,000- 499,999	162	113	43	6	..	162	110	46	6	..
500,000- 599,999	90	59	26	5	..	111	77	29	5	..
600,000- 699,999	54	37	14	2	1	59	38	17	3	1
700,000- 799,999	27	16	10	..	1	30	18	11	..	1
800,000- 899,999	18	11	6	1	..	22	15	6	1	..
900,000- 999,999	10	9	1	..	..	10	8	2	..	..
1,000,000 and Over	38	33	4	1	..	38	33	4	1	..
No data	4	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..

Table B-5

1. DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES COST PER DISTRICT TEACHING UNIT, BY CLASS OF DISTRICT: SCHOOL YEAR 1949-50

Total Current Expense Per District Teaching Unit	Number of School Districts				
	Total	Fourth Class	Third Class	Second Class	First Class
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	2,531	2,230	279	20	2
Under $2,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..
$2,000-$2,499 ...	9	9	..	..	..
2,500- 2,999 ...	45	44	1	..	..
3,000- 3,499 ...	260	252	8	..	..
3,500- 3,999 ...	525	493	32	..	..
4,000- 4,499 ...	609	547	62	..	..
4,500- 4,999 ...	431	381	49	1	..
5,000- 5,499 ...	294	235	52	7	..
5,500- 5,999 ...	148	111	30	6	1
6,000- 6,499 ...	101	69	27	4	1
6,500- 6,999 ...	37	30	6	1	..
7,000- 7,499 ...	26	23	3	..	..
7,500- 7,999 ...	15	11	4	..	..
8,000- 8,499 ...	9	6	2	1	..
8,500- 8,999 ...	5	4	1	..	..
9,000- 9,499 ...	3	2	1	..	..
9,500- 9,999 ...	3	2	1	..	..
10,000-10,499 ...	1	1	..	..	..
10,500-10,999 ...	3	3	..	..	..
11,000-11,499 ...	..	..	..	..	..
11,500-11,999 ...	1	1	..	..	..
12,000 and over	2	2	..	..	..
No data	4	4	..	..	..

Table B-5—Continued

2. DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE COST PER DISTRICT TEACHING UNIT, BY CLASS OF DISTRICT: SCHOOL YEAR 1950-51

Total Current Expense Per District Teaching Unit	Number of School Districts				
	Total	Fourth Class	Third Class	Second Class	First Class
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	2,525	2,221	282	20	2
Under $2,000 ..	1	1	..	..	..
$2,000-$2,499 ...	4	4	..	..	..
2,500- 2,999 ...	21	21	..	..	..
3,000- 3,499 ...	122	120	2	..	..
3,500- 3,999 ...	353	338	15	..	..
4,000- 4,499 ...	537	494	43	..	..
4,500- 4,999 ...	524	467	57	..	..
5,000- 5,499 ...	353	310	41	2	..
5,500- 5,999 ...	269	213	49	7	..
6,000- 6,499 ...	132	98	29	5	..
6,500- 6,999 ...	67	44	18	4	1
7,000- 7,499 ...	42	28	12	1	1
7,500- 7,999 ...	34	26	8	..	..
8,000- 8,499 ...	19	17	2	..	..
8,500- 8,999 ...	10	8	1	1	..
9,000- 9,499 ...	12	10	2	..	..
9,500- 9,999 ...	4	3	1	..	..
10,000-10,499 ...	3	3	..	..	..
10,500-10,999 ...	3	3	..	..	..
11,000-11,499 ...	2	1	1	..	..
11,500-11,999 ...	1	1	..	..	..
12,000 and over	1	1	..	..	..
No data	11	10	1	..	..

Table B-6

DISTRIBUTIONS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY OVER-ALL EFFECTIVE TAX RATE, BY CLASS: SCHOOL YEARS 1949-50 AND 1950-51

Over-all Effective Tax Rate	Number of School Districts 1949-50					Number of School Districts 1950-51				
Total Tax Collections Divided by Market Value of Taxable Real Property (Mills)	Total	Fourth Class	Third Class	Second Class	First Class	Total	Fourth Class	Third Class	Second Class	First Class
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2,531	2,230	279	20	2	2,525	2,221	282	20	2
0- 0.9	6	6	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..
1.0- 1.9	8	8	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..
2.0- 2.9	21	21	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..
3.0- 3.9	50	50	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..
4.0- 4.9	136	131	5	..	..	82	79	3	..	..
5.0- 5.9	215	210	5	..	..	167	164	3	..	..
6.0- 6.9	307	288	18	1	..	255	239	16	..	..
7.0- 7.9	336	302	30	4	..	333	309	21	3	..
8.0- 8.9	322	271	46	3	2	322	276	42	4	..
9.0- 9.9	275	237	35	3	..	301	255	42	2	2
10.0-10.9	252	210	39	3	..	261	223	36	2	..
11.0-11.9	174	149	24	1	..	195	159	33	3	..
12.0-12.9	131	110	19	2	..	192	166	22	4	..
13.0-13.9	90	68	20	2	..	104	81	22	1	..
14.0-14.9	72	52	19	1	..	88	74	13	1	..
15.0-15.9	43	36	7	..	..	52	43	9	..	..
16.0-16.9	31	26	5	..	..	32	24	8	..	..
17.0-17.9	20	15	5	..	..	27	21	6	..	..
18.0-18.9	10	9	1	..	..	22	19	3	..	..
19.0-19.9	7	7	..	..	..	10	9	1	..	..
20.00 and Over	21	20	1	..	..	20	18	2	..	..
No data	4	4	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..

METHODS AND ANALYSES

Basic data utilized are as follows:

Pupil Load—number of teaching units resident in the school district during each of the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Current Expenses—total current expense cost attributable to pupil load of a school district during each of the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51, expressed in terms of total current expense cost per district teaching unit. Costs for pupils sent to schools of other districts have been prorated back to district of residence from districts of attendance.

Local Capacity to Support Public Schools—market value of taxable real property in the district (as certified by the State Tax Equalization Board) divided by number of district teaching units. Market values for the years 1949 and 1950 (certified in June, 1950 and June, 1951) have been used for the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51, respectively.

Over-all Effective Tax Rate—total tax collections (on both current and delinquent account) during each of the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51, divided by market value of taxable real property for the calendar years 1949 and 1950, respectively, expressed in mills.

Utilization of Statutory Fiscal Capacity—for first class and fourth class districts, the sum of tax collections on both current and delinquent account divided by maximum potential taxes as defined by statute, expressed in percentage terms. For second and third class districts, this utilization percentage was computed with the property tax component determined on the basis of norms (in the absence of statutory tax rate limitations) of 20 mills on assessed value and 25 mills on assessed value for second class districts and third class districts, respectively.

Minimum-Subsidy Districts—those districts to which minimum standard reimbursement fractions were assigned for payments on account of the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

1. Relationship between Current Expenses and Local Capacity to Support Public Schools

Data for 2,427 districts and 2,401 districts were used for the school years 1950-51 and 1949-50, respectively. Excluded were minimum-subsidy districts and districts for which no data were available.

	1950-51	1949-50
1. Districts for which data were used	2,427	2,401
2. Minimum-subsidy districts	87	126
3. Districts—no data	11	4
Total	2,525	2,531

Using:

Y = Current Expenses (dollars) and

X = Local Capacity to Support Public Schools (dollars), the regression equations are as follows:

1950-51: $Y = 4{,}068 + .003141X$
1949-50: $Y = 3{,}529 + .004034X$

The standard errors of estimate, coefficients of correlation, and standard errors of coefficients of correlation are as follows:

	1950-51	1949-50
Sy	979	1,072
r	.413	.430
°r	.017	.017

2. Relationship between Current Expenses and Over-all Effective Tax Rate

The numbers of districts used were as in 1, above.
With:

Y = Current Expenses (dollars) and

X = Over-all Effective Tax Rate (mills), the regression equations are as follows:

1950-51: $Y = 4{,}262 + 58.9X$
1949-50: $Y = 4{,}337 + 13.8X$

The standard errors of estimate, coefficients of correlation, and standard errors of coefficients of correlation are as follows:

	1950-51	1949-50
Sy	1,055	1,187
r	.191	.037
°r	.019	.020

3. Relationship between Over-all Effective Tax Rate and Local Capacity to Support Public Schools

All school districts for which data were available and for which market value of taxable real property per district teaching unit was less than $1,000,000 were used in these computations. The numbers of districts for these two school years are as follows:

	1950-51	1949-50
1. Number of school districts with market value less than $1,000,000	2,476	2,489
2. Number of districts with market value $1,000,000 or more	38	38
3. Districts—no data	11	4
Total	2,525	2,531

With:

Y = Over-all Effective Tax Rate (mills) and

X = Local Capacity to Support Public Schools (dollars).

the regression equations are:

1950-51: $Y = 11.32 - .00000657X$
1949-50: $Y = 10.76 - .00000675X$

The standard errors of estimate, coefficients of correlation, and standard errors of coefficients of correlation are as follows:

	1950-51	1949-50
Sy	3.13	3.12
r	.303	.327
°r	.018	.018

4. Relationship between Over-all Effective Tax Rate and Local Utilization of Statutory Fiscal Capacity

For the school year 1950-51, school districts for which data were available numbered 2,514, and districts for which no data were available numbered 11.

With:

Y= Utilization of Statutory Fiscal Capacity (percent), and

X = Over-all Effective Tax Rate (mills), the regression equation is $Y = 18.97 + 3.91X$

The standard error of estimate, coefficient or correlation, and standard error of the coefficient of correlation are as follows:

Sy	13.47
r	.703
°r	.010

Appendix C

DETAIL OF LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES BY DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Table C-1

Number of Distressed School Districts Classified by Percentage of Total Tax Collections to Statutory Fiscal Capacity: School Years 1947-48 to 1951-52

Total Tax Collections as Percentage of Statutory Fiscal Capacity [a]	Number of Districts									
	1947-48		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52	
	3rd Class Dist.	4th Class Dist.	3rd Class Dist.	4th Class Dist.	3rd Class Dist.	4th Class Dist.	3rd Class Dist.	4th Class Dist.	3rd Class Dist.	4th Class Dist.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	16	75	11	85	12	79	7	43	1	39
Less than 20%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20 to 29	0	12	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
30 to 39	3	20	2	16	0	4	0	1	0	20
40 to 49	6	28	1	32	1	18	0	7	0	2
50 to 59	6	10	3	17	2	19	1	9	1	1
60 to 69	1	1	3	10	3	20	3	7	0	1
70 to 79	0	0	0	1	3	10	1	13	0	0
80 to 100	0	0	2	3	2	7	1	6	0	0
Over 100%	0	0	0	2 [b]	1	0	1	0	0	0
Insufficient Data	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13

[a] Capacity as defined for fourth class districts. Taxable capacity of third class districts is not similarly limited, and third class districts are included for comparative purposes only.

[b] Tax collections segregated by current and delinquent accounts not available. These percentages include collections of delinquent taxes.

Table C-2

DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS CLASSIFIED BY PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT REAL ESTATE TAX LEVY COLLECTED: SCHOOL YEARS 1943-44 TO 1951-52

Percentage of Current Real Estate Tax Levy Collected	Number of Districts								
	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	115[a]	117	103	77[a]	91	96	91	50	40
No Data	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	5
0-5%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26-30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31-35	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
36-40	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
41-45	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
46-50	1	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	..
51-55	4	3	..	..	1	2	..	2	..
56-60	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	..	..
61-65	6	4	3	6	5	2	2	3	..
66-70	5	5	5	1	2	4	2	1	1
71-75	5	4	5	3	4	2	6	1	..
76-80	11	6	4	3	4	3	8	2	2
81-85	14	11	10	11	16	12	13	9	6
86-90	14	18	20	13	14	21	21	10	10
91-95	25	26	29	30	25	30	28	17	13
96-100	12	25	19	8	13	15	7	4	2
Over 100%[b]	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

[a] Includes separately two districts which received aid as a joint board.
[b] Districts having over 100 percent collections report delinquent taxes together with current taxes.

Table C-3

DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS CLASSIFIED BY PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT PER CAPITA TAX LEVY COLLECTED: SCHOOL YEARS 1943-44 TO 1951-52

Percentage of Current Per Capita Tax Levy Collected	Number of Districts								
	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	114	117	103	77[a]	91	96	91	50	40
No Data	4	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	5
0	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
1-5%	2	2	4	..	1	1	1	..	..
6-10	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
11-15	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
16-20	4	5	4	1	2	..	3	..	..
21-25	10	5	5	1	2	3	2	1	..
26-30	7	9	5	2	3	2	2	..	..
31-35	7	9	10	6	2	3	4	1	1
36-40	12	8	4	2	6	7	2	3	..
41-45	8	6	8	7	3	3	7	1	1
46-50	7	16	8	6	8	4	4	2	2
51-55	9	5	14	5	5	7	7	4	3
56-60	8	8	8	4	5	9	5	..	3
61-65	6	3	5	7	7	4	9	3	4
66-70	4	6	7	6	6	7	7	8	2
71-75	4	10	6	8	8	8	12	4	5
76-80	3	6	3	7	8	9	9	11	8
81-85	5	4	6	7	8	15	10	8	3
86-90	4	2	3	3	6	7	4	2	1
91-95	2	4	1	2	1	3	2	1	1
96-100	1	3	..	3	3	2	..	..	..
101-105[b]	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..

[a] Includes separately two districts which received aid as a joint board.
[b] Districts having over 100 percent collections report delinquent taxes together with current taxes.

Table C-4

NUMBER OF DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS LEVYING TAXES UNDER ACT No. 481 (SESSION OF 1947) AND AMENDMENTS: SCHOOL YEARS 1947-48 TO 1951-52

Year	Number of Distressed School Districts	Number of Districts Levying Taxes Under Act No. 481 (Session of 1947) and Amendments	Percentage of All Distressed Districts Col. (3) ÷ Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1947-48	91	5	5.5%
1948-49	96	32	33.3
1949-50	91	37	40.7
1950-51	50	30	60.0
1951-52	40	19	47.5

Table C-5

NUMBER AND TYPES OF TAXES LEVIED UNDER ACT No. 481 (SESSION OF 1947) AND AMENDMENTS BY DISTRESSED SCHOOL DISTRICTS: SCHOOL YEARS 1947-48 TO 1951-52

Type of Tax	Number of Taxes Levied by Distressed School Districts				
	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Per Capita	..	13	22	24	15
Nutural Resources	5	10	7	..	..
Income or Wage	2	9	4	3	2
Amusement	..	6	7	4	2
Employers	..	1	..	..	..
Mechanical Devices	..	2	5	2	..
Mercantile	..	2	3	..	..
Manufacturers	..	..	1	..	..
Occupation	..	1	1	1	..

Appendix D

DATA RELATING TO CLOSED SCHOOLS AND ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS

Table D-1

NUMBER OF ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS REPORTED IN USE: SCHOOL YEARS 1920 TO 1951

School Year Ended in	Number of One-Room Schools in Use[a]	School Year Ended in	Number of One-Room Schools in Use
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1920	10,254	1936	5,633
1921	9,410	1937	5,339
1922	8,802	1938	5,154
1923	8,703	1939	4,987
1924	8,219	1940	4,761
1925	8,622	1941	4,511[b]
1926	8,298	1942	4,385
1927	8,096	1943	4,168
1928	7,821	1944	4,067
1929	7,292	1945	3,873
1930	7,089	1946	3,622
1931	6,816	1947	3,367
1932	6,129	1948	2,743
1933	5,970	1949	2,409
1934	5,882	1950	2,204
1935	5,786	1951	1,924

[a] For fourth class districts, 1920 to 1941; and, for fourth class districts and third class districts located within townships, 1942 to 1951.

[b] Estimated by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.

Table D-2

NUMBER OF CLOSED SCHOOLS AND ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS REPORTED IN USE, BY COUNTY: 1950-51 *

County	Number of Closed Schools	Number of One-Room Schools in Use
(1)	(2)	(3)
Adams	131	19
Allegheny	233	5
Armstrong	177	32
Beaver	101	42
Bedford	233	23
Berks	255	86
Blair	112	22
Bradford	303	13
Bucks	146	71
Butler	178	49
Cambria	170	7
Cameron	36	4
Carbon	45	19
Centre	128	3

Table D-2—Continued

County	Number of Closed Schools	Number of One-Room Schools in Use
(1)	(2)	(3)
Chester	213.5	8
Clarion	181	19
Clearfield	222	46
Clinton	70	17
Columbia	138	9
Crawford	301	48
Cumberland	81	85
Dauphin	98	55
Delaware	35.5	..
Elk	104	2
Erie	171	62
Fayette	194	53
Forest	66	2
Franklin	144	32
Fulton	48	26
Greene	163	30
Huntingdon	128	43
Indiana	196	42
Jefferson	161	33
Juniata	56	32
Lackawanna	79	2
Lancaster	205	144
Lawrence	115	6
Lebanon	82	42
Lehigh	123	18
Luzerne	161	37
Lycoming	173	38
McKean	125	6
Mercer	158	60
Mifflin	58	15
Monroe	92	15
Montgomery	181	2
Montour	42	5
Northampton	91	32
Northumberland	146	..
Perry	108	11
Pike	65	..
Potter	136	10
Schuylkill	160	36
Snyder	46	..
Somerset	224	41
Sullivan	79	4
Susquehanna	192	19
Tioga	239	7
Union	32	34
Venango	145	27
Warren	158	8
Washington	235	31
Wayne	153	28
Westmoreland	301	32
Wyoming	88	5
York	159	170
Total	9,370	1,924

* In fourth class districts and third class districts located within townships.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.

Appendix E

DETERMINANTS OF CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES PER CLASSROOM

The data which form the basis for the analysis of determinants of construction expenditures were obtained from two sources. The State Public School Building Authority furnished data on all of its projects completed as of May, 1952. Data relating to municipal authority and district-financed projects were obtained by questionnaire from county and district superintendents. Though not all superintendents to whom a questionnaire was mailed responded, it is believed that the data supplied cover the major portion of the building projects under review.

The observations are restricted to elementary schools constructed during the period 1947 to 1952. The number of secondary and combined elementary-secondary projects is inadequate for statistical analysis.

To achieve comparability, expenditures per school must be related to some measure of pupil capacity. The number of class-rooms per building appears to be a more reliable indicator of pupil capacity than either existing or anticipated enrollments.

Schools constructed in a given area during any one year are too few in number to permit valid inferences regarding the effect of Commonwealth participation on expenditures per classroom. In order to secure a sufficiently large number of observations, the per classroom costs of schools built at different times and in different localities have been adjusted for spatial and temporal price variations as follows:

1. In view of the fact that construction price indices are not available for other than the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia areas, it is assumed that within the western area of the state and within the eastern area of the state no substantial price differentials obtain.[1]
2. Costs per classroom for elementary schools located in the western area and constructed during 1947-1951 have been adjusted to 1952 prices with the Pittsburgh price index.[2]
3. Costs per classroom for elementary schools located in the eastern area and constructed during 1947-1951 have been adjusted to 1952 prices with the Philadelphia price index.[2]

Estimates of the magnitude of the determinants of cost per classroom are based upon the least-squares solution of a single linear prediction equation containing the following variables:

Y = Cost per classroom
X_1 = Market value per teaching unit
X_2 = Total square feet per building
X_3 = 1 if Commonwealth aided and
= 0 if district financed

The observations are limited to districts erecting new elementary schools; structural additions to existing buildings are excluded. In general, each observation represents but a single school and a single school district. Where a school was constructed by several districts jointly or several schools were built in the same district, average values of the variables were used.

Total costs are defined to include expenditures on all items which are a permanent part of the school buildings,

[1] For purposes of this study, the eastern area includes all of Pennsylvania to the east of the following counties: Tioga, Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Huntingdon and Fulton.

[2] Engineering News-Record Building Cost Index. Adjustments were made on a semi-annual basis to June 1952 prices.

as well as costs of landscaping and other exterior improvements. Site costs and architectural fees are excluded.

The market value of taxable real property per teaching unit is based upon the 1951 certification of the State Tax Equalization Board and 1950-51 attendance data.

The variable X_2, square feet per buildings, is inserted in the formula to reduce the variation in cost per classroom on account of (1) decreases in unit costs as the size of the project increases and (2) increases in total costs as a result of additional noninstructional space in the larger buildings.

The variable X_3 indicates the presence or absence of Commonwealth participation but not the degree of participation. Since the latter depends directly upon market value per teaching unit, it is not feasible to use a graduated participation factor.

$$Y = 12{,}326 + .02525X_1 + .3315X_2 + 5{,}845X_3$$
$$(1{,}045) \quad (.00592) \quad (.0750) \quad (2{,}408)$$
$$r = .66$$

For the western area, the comparable equation is:

$$Y = 7{,}342 + .03239X_1 + .4816X_2 + 5{,}732X_3$$
$$(1{,}094) \quad (.00856) \quad (.1605) \quad (2{,}682)$$
$$r = .75$$

The numbers in parentheses below the equations are the standard errors of the constant terms and of the coefficients. The constants, all regression coefficients, and both correlation coefficients are significant at a .05 confidence level. It may also be noted that between the two equations there is no significant difference in the regression coefficients although the constant terms do differ.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the General Assembly of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1953

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Baker Royer, Chairman
Honorable Paul L. Wagner, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Hiram G. Andrews
James S. Berger	Adam T. Bower
Leroy E. Chapman	Edwin C. Ewing
John H. Dent	Thomas H. Greer, Jr.
G. Graybill Diehm	W. Stuart Helm
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
A. Evans Kephart	Albert W. Johnson
A. H. Letzler	James E. Lovett
John G. Snowden	Albert S. Readinger
M. Harvey Taylor	Baker Royer
Paul L. Wagner	Charles C. Smith
John M. Walker	Herbert P. Sorg†
T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis
Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

† Term expired.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Honorable John G. Snowden, Chairman

Honorable Samuel B. Dennison, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
Elmer J. Holland	Samuel B. Dennison
John G. Snowden	D. Raymond Sollenberger
G. Robert Watkins	John F. Stank

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In accordance with the directive contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 77 of the 1951 Session of the General Assembly, there is presented herewith a report dealing with public school transportation costs in the Commonwealth.

Under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to facilitate the study of public school pupil transportation costs. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission wishes also to express its appreciation to the office of the School Facilities Survey in the Department of Public Instruction and the Pennsylvania Association of County Supedintendents for cooperation in the collection of pertinent data.

Baker Royer
BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

CONTENTS

Summary

Section I. Introduction

Section II. Permissive and Mandatory Pupil Transportation

A. Permissive Legislation

B. Mandatory Legislation

Section III. Commonwealth Reimbursement on Account of Pupil Transportation
A. Statutory Restrictions
B. Approved Transportation Costs
C. Dollar Reimbursement

Section IV. Pupil Transportation Costs
A. Transportation Costs and Numbers of Pupils: 1937-38 to 1950-51
B. Transportation Costs and Number of Pupils: 1951-52
C. Commonwealth Appropriations on Account of Pupil Transportation

Section V. Principal Determinants of Pupil Transportation Costs per School District

Appendices

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Permissive Transportation of Public School Pupils Authorized by the School Code of 1949

Table 2. Mandatory Transportation of Public School Pupils Provided by the School Code of 1949

Table 3. Statutory Provisions Relating to Commonwealth Reimbursement for Pupil Transportation

Table 4. Distribution of Third and Fourth Class School Districts by Standard Reimbursement Fraction: 1951-52

Table 5. Pupil Transportation Cost, Number of Pupils Transported, and Number of Vehicles Operated: Alternate Years, 1937-38 to 1949-50, and 1950-51

Table 6. Total Pupil Transportation Costs, All School Districts: 1951-52

Table 7. Nnmber of Pupils Transported and Number of Vehicles Used, by Type of Transportation, All School Districts: 1951-52

Table 8. Comparison Between Contract Transportation and Transportation with District-Owned Equipment, Third and Fourth Class School Districts: 1951-52

Table 9. Commonwealth Appropriations for Pupil Transportation: Biennia 1945-47 to 1951-53

Table 10. Publicly Owned Vehicles as Percentages of Total Vehicles Operated for Pupil Transportation, Selected States: 1949-50

SUMMARY

I. The General Assembly has dealt with public school pupil transportation for more than half a century. The first act permitting local school boards to furnish pupil transportation at the expense of local taxpayers was passed in 1897, and in 1901, the General Assembly made it mandatory upon some school boards to furnish transportation for some pupils at local expense. In 1919, legislation was passed providing for Commonwealth participation in the financing of locally furnished pupil transportation, under certain legislatively specified conditions.

II. Both numbers of pupils transported and cost of pupil transportation have increased over time. In 1937-38, 161,300 pupils were transported at a total cost of $3,154,000. By 1950-51, the number of pupils transported had increased to 94,237, and transportation costs were $12,543,000. Similarly, Commonwealth subsidies for pupil transportation increased from $1,923,000 for 1937-38 to $9,446,000 for 1950-51.

III. Pupils are transported by means of common carriers, contract carriers, and district-owned vehicles. In 1951-52, 11,500 pupils were transported by common carriers, 305,100 by contract carriers, and 112,300 by district-owned vehicles. Although the number of district-owned vehicles represented but 16 percent of the number of contract and district-owned vehicles combined, the number of pupils transported in district-owned vehicles was 27 percent of the number transported in both contract and district-owned vehicles.

IV. The Commonwealth reimburses local school districts on the basis of approved transportation costs multiplied by the standard reimbursement fraction (page 13). In addition, districts owning and operating their own vehicles receive an annual payment equal to 10 percent of the certified purchase price of the vehicles. However, under prevailing administrative practice, in the case of a district owning its own vehicles the only approved operating costs are those of gasoline, oil, and drivers' wages. Hence, other operating costs such as insurance, storage, and repairs, incurred by such districts are not considered in the calculation of Commonwealth reimbursements.

V. Analysis of the costs involved in home-to-school transportation of pupils in 1951-52 indicates that, on the average, it costs about 10 percent less to transport pupils in district-owned vehicles than in contract vehicles.

Section I

INTRODUCTION

When the issue of "free" public schools was before the General Assembly of 1835, Thaddeus Stevens, eloquent advocate of public schools, said on the floor of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives: ". . . Take the free school system—lay the township off into districts three miles square; the farthest scholars would then have one mile and a half to go, which would not be too far."[1]

The Free School Act of 1834 represents the first step toward the establishment of "free" public schools throughout the Commonwealth.[2] Subsequent to the passage of the act, public schools were established and operated at public expense. However, for sixty-three years it remained the private responsibility of Pennsylvanians to find means and ways to transport their children to the public schools.

The Act of 1897 permitted local school board, for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, to provide for pupil transportation, at local taxpayers' expense, under certain specified conditions.[3] Four years later, in 1901, the legislature made it mandatory upon local boards to transport certain pupils.[4]

Eighteen years later, the Act of 1919 provided for Commonwealth participation in the financing of mandatory

[1] Printed in The Pennsylvania Reporter and Democratic Herald, April 24, 1835.
[2] 1834, April 1, P. L. 170.
[3] 1897, June 22, P. L. 181.
[4] 1901, April 25, P. L. 105.

pupil transportation in certain school districts.[5] The act stipulated that Commonwealth payments on account of pupil transportation were not to exceed $350,000 for the for the biennium 1919-21.

Initially it was apparently the primary purpose of transportation to facilitate pupil access to some school. Of late, however, transportation has been increasingly utilized to facilitate reorganization of attendance areas.[6]

Increases in the size of school attendance areas in Pennsylvania have been brought about, in the main, by the joint operation of schools, rather than through merger or consolidation of school districts. Statutory provision for joint operation has existed since 1911, but the growth of joint schools has been greatly accelerated by recent enactments offering supplemental Commonwealth subsidies to school districts participating in joint operations. The effect of such financial inducements may be judged by the fact that resident pupils enrolled in jointly operated schools increased from approximately 170,000 in 1949-50 to an estimated 380,000 in the current school year. During the school year 1951-52, Commonwealth subsidy payments for pupil transportation amounted to $9,446,000.

The magnitudes of future pupil transportation expenditures depend mainly upon: (1) the rapadity with which local school districts take advantage of the financial inducements to enlarge school attendance areas; (2) the pupil load; and (3) the price level. However, under any reasonable set of assumptions, significant annual increases in the magnitude of pupil transportation expenditures must be anticipated.

Section II

PERMISSIVE AND MANDATORY PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

Statutes relating to pupil transportation (excluding those dealing with Commonwealth reimbursement) may be divided into two groups: (1) acts which permit local authorities to transport pupils at public expense; (2) acts which make it mandatory upon some classes of school districts to transport specified pupils under certain conditions.[1]

A. Permissive Legislation

In 1897, the legislature, for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, permitted local school boards to provide pupil transportation at public expense.[2] Specifically, under the Act of 1897, school boards were permitted to transport pupils at public expense, provided: (1) a school had been closed, and (2) pupils of the closed school had to travel a greater distance or were placed at a greater inconvenience by virtue of their reassignment to another school. However, the act stipulated that the cost of transporting the reassigned pupils was not to exceed the "cost of maintaining . . . the schools thus closed."

The Act of 1897 governed permissive pupil transportation until the passage of the School Code of 1911.

The School Code of 1911 gave all school districts authority to "provide for the free transportation of any pupil to and from the public schools."[3] In 1947, an amendment to the code enlarged local authority to furnish transportation by the insertion of the phrase ". . . and to and from any points in the Commonwealth in order to provide tours for any purpose connected with the educational pursuits of the pupils."[4]

Table 1 presents the principal provisions of the School Code of 1949 relating to permissive pupil transportation.

Examination of Table 1 shows that local school boards have virtually unlimited authority to transport public school pupils at public expense.

B. Mandatory Legislation

In 1901, four years after the passage of the first act per-

[5] 1919, June 18, P. L. 498; 1919, July 22, P. L. 1117.

[6] For a summary of the advantages, both educational and economic, of enlarged attendance areas, see: Public School Attendance Areas, (Harrisburg: Joint State Government Commission, 1951).

[1] For a discussion of statutes relating to pupil transportation reimbursement, see Section III.

[2] 1897, June 22, P. L. 181.

[3] 1911, May 18, P. L. 309, Section 1404.

[4] 1947, June 21, P. L. 867.

Table 1
PERMISSIVE TRANSPORTATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS AUTHORIZED BY THE SCHOOL CODE OF 1949

Section of the 1949 School Code *	Type of Pupil	Principal Provisions
(1)	(2)	(3)
517	Any pupil	Transportation may be provided to and from the Farm Show and for other educational pursuits
1361	Any resident pupil	Transportation may be provided to and from school and for educational tours in the Commonwealth
1374	Mentally or physically handicapped pupils enrolled in special classes or special schools	Free transportation or board and lodging authorized
1433	Tubercular pupils enrolled in special schools	Free transportation authorized
2006	Practice teachers	The board of trustees of any state teachers college may provide for the free transportation of students of the college to and from places where practice teaching facilities are available
1367	Any pupil	Districts of the fourth class and districts of the third class located wholly within the boundary lines of a township may provide board and lodging in lieu of transportation

* 1949, March 10, P. L. 30.

mitting local school boards to transport public school pupils, the legislature made it mandatory upon local boards to transport certain pupils.

The Act of 1901, which authorized the centralization of township schools, made it mandatory upon school boards to transport all pupils living more than three-fourth of a mile away from the centralized school.[5]

The Act of 1901 was repealed by the School Code of 1911, which in turn was repealed by the School Code of 1949.

Regarding the measurement of distances in connection with mandatory pupil transportation, the Code of 1949 provides:

> Where . . any distance is specified between the residence of any pupil and any public school to be attended by him, or any transportation is provided for within or beyond any particular distance, in computing such distance no allowance shall be made for the distance that the dwelling house of the pupil is situated off the public highway. All such distances shall be computed by the public highway from the nearest point where a private way or private road connects the dwelling house of the pupil with the highway to the nearest point where said highway touches the school grounds . . .[6]

A summary of existing provisions relating to mandatory pupil transportation is presented in Table 2.

The table shows that (1) the provisions of the School Code relating to mandatory pupil transportation do not follow a consistent pattern, and (2) the School Code is ambiguous in the sense that it makes possible the application of alternative sections (e.g., Section 1312 and Section 1331) to the same situation, producing different results.

The ambiguity in question has been noted by the court. For example, in 1921, in a case involving pupil transportation and compulsory attendance, the court noted:

> Owing to the extraordinary verbosity and ambiguity of the School Code, the product of many intelligent though differing minds at work in the evolution of a system, it is not easy to reach clear and positive conclusions on this subject. . . .[7]

In connection with the court's observation made in 1921, it should be noted that the provisions and language relating to transportation contained in the School Code of 1911 were incorporated in the School Code of 1949.

[5] 1901, April 25, P. L. 105.

[6] 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, Section 1366.

[7] Commonwealth v. Nansteil, 1 D. & C. 87 (1921), p. 89.

Table 2

MANDATORY TRANSPORTATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS PROVIDED BY THE SCHOOL CODE OF 1949

Section of the 1949 School Code [a]	Class of District [b]	Type of Pupil	Distance from Home	Principal Provisions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1312	Fourth class; third class within the boundary lines of a township third class within the boundary lines of a borough with a population of 500 or less per square mile	Elementary pupils of closed schools or assigned to a training school of a state teachers College	1½ miles	Mandatory transportation
1331	(Same as above)	Any pupil	2 miles	Mandatory transportation or board and lodging
1330 (5)	Third class, except those enumerated above; second class; first class	Any pupil	2 miles	Pupil exempt from compulsory attendance if free transportation not provided
505, 506	Any district	Any pupils of consolidated schools	1½ miles	Mandatory transportation
1313, 1315	Any district	Elementary pupils	1½ miles	Pupil may attend a school in another district or state if free transportation to school within his district is not provided
1310	Any district	Any child of compulsory school age	2 miles	School districts required to assign a pupil to a school in another district located within two miles if free transportation is not provided
1315, 1609	Any district	High school pupils	3 miles	Pupil may attend school in another district or another state if free transportation to school within district is not furnished

[a] 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, as amended 1949, April 14, P. L. 457; 1949, May 9, P. L. 977; 1949, May 11, P. L. 1195.
[b] Vocational districts have the same duties and authority as regular districts of the same class. (Section 1824.)

Section III

COMMONWEALTH REIMBURSEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

Commonwealth grants to school districts for pupil transportation in a given year take the form of Commonwealth reimbursement on account of costs incurred by local districts during the preceding year.

A. Statutory Restrictions

Table 3 outlines the statutorily designated conditions under which Commonwealth transportation reimbursement is made available to local school districts.

Examination of the table, taken in conjunction with Table 2 (page 9), shows that items 1 and 2 are virtually identical with the provisions covering mandatory transportation. The statutes covering reimbursement on account of pupils transported to consolidated schools (item 4) contain no distance limitation. However, under an administrative ruling of the Department of Public Instruction, transportation reimbursement on this account is limited to pupils who reside one and one-half miles or more from school.

B. Approved Transportation Costs

Specific statutory restrictions aside, locally incurred costs for pupil transportation must be approved by the Department of Public Instruction if the district wishes to receive Commonwealth reimbursement.

Generally speaking, pupils are transported by common carriers, contract carriers, or school district-owned vehicles.

Table 3

STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMMONWEALTH REIMBURSEMENT FOR PUPIL TRANSPORTATION *

Class of District	Type of Pupil	Distance from Home to School
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Fourth class; third class within the boundary lines of a township; third class within the boundary lines of a borough with a population of 500 or less per square mile. Merged districts containing one of the above	Elementary pupils of closed schools or elementary pupils assigned to the training school of a state teachers college	1½ miles
2. Same as 1, above	Any pupil	2 miles
3. Any district	Mentally or physically handicapped pupils enrolled in special classes or special schools	No limitation
4. Any district	Pupils of consolidated schools, joint conolidated schools, and vocational schools	No limitation
5. Any district	Pupils transported for purposes of better gradation, when such transportation is approved by the county superintendent	No limitation

Note: Reimbursement is also available for board and lodging provided by the district in lieu of transportation.

* 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, as amended 1949, May 11, P. L. 1195; 1951, May 10, P. L. 283.

In the case of common and contract carriers, the price agreed upon by boards and carriers, if approved by the Department of Public Instruction, is the basis for Commonwealth reimbursement. However, in the case of district-owned vehicles, the Department of Public Instruction, as a matter of administrative practice, approve only the cost items represented by drivers' wages and purchases of gasoline and oil.

Certain items of expense, such as tires, chains, antifreeze, repairs, storage, and insurance, which are, in effect, reimbursable costs when common- or contract-carrier transportation is used, are not reimbursable to a district which operates its own equipment.

A bill passed by the legislature at the 1951 Session provided that, "Approved costs in the case of a district owning and operating its own vehicles shall include the same items of expense for operation and maintenance as those allowed for vehicles under contract." This bill was vetoed by the Governor, who said, in his veto message, "This bill would necessitate an expenditure of at least $400,000 in excess of the amount set forth in the budget . . . and the state revenues will not permit its approval at this time." [1]

C. Dollar Reimbursement

Dollar reimbursement on account of pupil transportation is calculated by use of the standard reimbursement fraction, which is a measure of the need-capacity relationship in individual school districts.

The standard reimbursement fraction is computed annually for every school district in the Commonwealth on the basis of the following factors:

"Market value of taxable real property"—annually determined and certified by the State Tax Equalization Board for every school district of the Commonwealth.

"District teaching unit"—statutorily defined as either 22 high school pupils or 30 elementary pupils residing in a given school district of the Commonwealth and attending some public school.

"Local effort rate"—defined by statute as four mills.

"Equalization level" or "maximum subsidy"—statutorily defined as $4,000 for the school year 1951-52 and increasing to $5,500 for the school year 1958-59 and thereafter.

The district's market value of taxable real estate per district teaching unit is multiplied by the local effort rate, and the product is subtracted from the equalization level or maximum subsidy. The difference is then divided by the equalization level, producing the district's standard reimbursement fraction.[2]

Under 1951 legislation, no school district may be assigned a standard reimbursement fraction of less than $1,000 divided by the equalization level.[3]

[1] Veto No. 14, August 17, 1951.

[2] For technical computation detail, see Appendix A.

[3] 1951, December 27, P. L. 1783.

For the school year 1951-52, the standard reimbursement fractions for two school districts with market values of taxable real estate per district teaching unit of $100,000 and $200,000, respectively, would be computed as follows:

In the case of the first district, with a $100,000 market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit, a four-mill rate would produce $400; subtracting this amount from $4,000, a difference of $3,600 is obtained; dividing this difference by $4,000 produces a standard reimbursement fraction of .90. In the case of the second district, which has a $200,000 market value of taxable real estate per teaching unit, a four-mill rate would produce $800; hence, the second district's standard reimbursement fraction becomes .80.

The percentage contribution toward the financing of locally incurred transportation costs, as computed by use of the standard reimbursement fraction, increases as a district's capacity (measured in terms of market value of taxable real estate) relative to its pupil load (measured in terms of number of teaching units) decreases.

Table 4 shows the distribution of all third and fourth class districts by their standard reimbursement fractions.

Table 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STANDARD REIMBURSEMENT FRACTION: 1951-52

Standard Reimbursement Fraction	Number of Third and Fourth Class Districts	Percent of Total
(1)	(2)	(3)
.9000-.9999	221	8.87%
.8000-.8999	970	38.93
.7000-.7999	572	22.95
.6000-.6999	325	13.04
.5000-.5999	157	6.30
.4000-.4999	99	3.97
.3000-.3999	57	2.29
.2501-.2999	12	.48
.2500	79	3.17
	2,492	100.00%

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.

Examination of Table 4 shows that 221 third and fourth class districts have standard reimbursement fractions greater than .9, while 79 have minimum standard reimbursement fractions of .25.

Dollar reimbursement on transportation account is calculated by multiplying the approved cost of transportation by the district's standard reimbursement fraction. In addition, where district-owned equipment is employed in transporting pupils, the law provides for an annual payment by the Commonwealth equal to 10 percent of the certified purchase price of the transportation equipment. No statutory time limitation is imposed with respect to this annual payment. If a district should maintain equipment longer than ten years, the district would receive reimbursement in an amount greater than the purchase price of the vehicle.

For the school year 1951-52, the average (median) standard reimbursement fraction of third and fourth class districts was about .79. With legislatively stipulated increases in the equalization level (from $4,000 for 1951-52 to $5,500 for 1958-59), the average standard reimbursement fraction will increase appreciably.

Concerning the business practices of school boards whose districts have relatively high standard reimbursement fractions, the Superintendent of Public Instruction observes:

> The School Laws require that before a school district may be paid any appropriation on account of transportation the contract must be approved by the Department of Public Instruction. The responsibility for the approval is placed in the School Business Division. . . . Since the average reimbursement fraction is over .80, school districts are often very lenient in negotiating with prospective contracts [sic] concerning increases in transportation contracts. School boards in many instances seem to reason that the school district will pay 20 cents or less of the proposed increase and the Commonwealth will pay the remainder. As a result it has often been necessary for representatives of this Division to confer directly with prospective contractors rather than have the school board take the initiative.[4]

Section IV

PUPIL TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Local expenditures for pupil transportation amounted to $12,543,000 for the school year 1950-51. Of this total, approximately 75 percent, or $9,446,000, was reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

A. Transportation Costs and Numbers of Pupils: 1937-38 to 1950-51

The local cost of transportation, number of pupils transported, and number of vehicles operated, for selected years from 1938 to 1951, are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

PUPIL TRANSPORTATION COST, NUMBER OF PUPILS TRANSPORTED, AND NUMBER OF VEHICLES OPERATED: ALTERNATE YEARS, 1937-38 TO 1949-50, AND 1950-51

For School Year	Cost of Transportation	Number of Pupils Transported	Cost Per Pupil	Number of Vehicles Operated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1937-38	$3,154,000	161,300	$19.55	3,387
1939-40	4,438,000	206,111	21.53	4,194
1941-42	5,316,000	238,607	22.28	4,460
1943-44	6,403,000	231,505	27.66	4,103
1945-46	6,585,000	234,746	28.05	4,197
1947-48	8,696,000	286,152	30.39	4,741
1949-50	11,022,000	346,916	31.77	5,314
1950-51	12,543,000	394,237	31.82	5,353

Source: Statistical Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1951).

[4]Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Two-Year Period Ending May 31, 1950 (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, 1950), p. 83.

Examination of Table 5 shows that since 1937-38 the number of pupils has increased from 161,300 to 394,237, an increase of 144 percent. Over the same period, the average cost per pupil (all types of transportation) increased from $19.55 to $31.82, an increase of 63 percent. With the increase in number of pupils transported and the rise in the per-pupil cost of transportation, total transportation expenditures rose almost 300 percent from $3,154,000 in 1937-38 to $12,543,000 in 1950-51.

B. Transportation Costs and Number of Pupils: 1951-52

For the school year 1951-52, detailed pupil transportation data were submitted by local school districts to the office of the School Facilities Survey.

Total transportation costs for all school districts by type of transportation and by cost items are given in Table 6.

Examination of Table 6 shows that, in 1951-52, total costs of pupil transportation for all districts amounted to $15,900,000. Total costs of contract transportation amounted to slightly more than $12,000,000, while transportation costs for all districts operating their own equipment amounted to $3,638,000, and total costs of common-carrier transportation amounted to $250,000. Included in these totals are amounts covering nonreimbursable home-to-school transportation and nonreimbursable transportation in connection with extracurriculer activities.

It may also be noted from Table 6 that total local costs for insurance premiums, storage, tires, repairs, and similar items not now recognized when reimbursement is calculated for districts operating with district-owned transportation equipment amounted to $522,000.

Table 6

TOTAL PUPIL TRANSPORTATION COSTS, ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 1951-52

Type of Transportation and Cost Items	Item Costs	Total Costs
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Transportation with District-owned Equipment		$3,638,000
(1) Reimbursable Items:		
Depreciation	$514,000	
Wages, oil, and fuel	2,243,000	
TOTAL	$2,757,000	
(2) Nonreimbursable Items:		
Insurance premiums	$98,000	
Storage	37,000	
Tires, repairs, etc. ..	387,000	
Home-to-school transportation	195,000	
Extracurricular activities	164,000	
TOTAL	$881,000	
II. Contract Transportation		12,012,000
(1) Reimbursable Cost ...	$11,325,000	
(2) Nonreimbursable Items:		
Home-to-school transportation	$335,000	
Extracurricular activities	352,000	
TOTAL	$687,000	
III. Common-carrier Transportation—Reimbursable Cost		250,000
TOTAL COSTS		$15,900,000

Source: Summary of individual district reports, Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey.

Number of pupils transported and number of vehicles used, by type of transportation, for all school districts for the year 1951-52, are presented in Table 7.

Table 7

NUMBER OF PUPILS TRANSPORTED AND NUMBER OF VEHICLES USED, BY TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION, ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 1951-52

Type of Transportation	Number of Pupils Transported			Number of Vehicles
	Reimbursable	Nonreimbursable	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Transportation with District-owned Equipment	105,800	6,500	112,300	948
Contract Transportation	301,000	4,100	305,100	5,016
Common-carrier Transportation	11,500	.....	11,500	.....
TOTALS ...	418,300	10,600	428,900	5,964

Source: Summary of individual district reports, Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey.

Examination of Table 7 shows that a total of 428,900 pupils were transported during the year under review, of which 305,100 were transported by contract carriers, 112,200 were transported in district-owned equipment, and 11,500 were transported by common carrier. Of a total of 5,964 vehicles operated in transporting pupils, 948 were district owned and 5,016 were privately owned and operated.[1]

Table 8 presents a comparison between contract transportation costs and the costs of transporting with district-owned equipment, for third and fourth class school districts. In the aggregate, about 95 percent of all pupils transported reside in districts of the third and fourth classes.[2]

[1] For distributions of vehicles by type and by age, see Appendix Tables B-3 and B-4.

[2] For number of pupils transported, by counties, see Appendix Tables B-1 and B-2.

Table 8

COMPARISON BETWEEN CONTRACT TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION WITH DISTRICT-OWNED EQUIPMENT, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 1951-52

Total or Average	Transportation With District-Owned Equipment	Contract Transportation
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cost *	$3,005,000	$11,575,000
Number of Pupils	102,500	302,500
Number of Vehicles	895	4,988
Miles of School Routes	44,500	206,000
Average Cost per Pupil	$29.32	$38.26
Average Pupils per Vehicle	115	61
Average Miles per Vehicle	50	41

* Includes all costs except transportation costs of extra-curricular activities.

Source: Calculated from individual district reports, Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey.

Table 8 shows that the average cost per pupil of contract transportation was $38.26, while the comparable cost for districts using district-owned equipment was $29.32.

Although there is some evidence that transportation with district-owned equipment is less costly than contract transportation for similar districts (see Section V), most of the difference in average cost per pupil noted above is due to the operation of other factors. Generally speaking, districts using publicly owned equipment are located in the more populous areas of the Commonwealth, and hence are able to make more efficient use of transportation equipment. More efficient utilization is reflected in the average number of pupils transported per bus.[8] On the average, district-owned vehicles carry 115 pupils per bus, whereas contract carriers transport but 61 pupils per bus. Again, average number of miles of school route per vehicle was 50 for districts employing district-owned equipment and 41 for districts utilizing contract transportation.

C. Commonwealth Appropriations on Account of Pupil Transportation

The totals of regular and deficiency appropriations for pupil transportation for the biennia 1945-47 to 1951-53 are shown in Table 9.

Table 9

COMMONWEALTH APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUPIL TRANSPORTATION: BIENNIA 1945-47 TO 1951-53

Biennium	Amount of Appropriation
(1)	(2)
1945-47	$10,020,000
1947-49	13,359,000
1949-51	17,166,320
1951-53	20,500,000

Source: 16th Biennial Budget of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania .

[8]Average number of pupils per bus equals total number of pupils transported divided by total number of buses operated.

Inspection of Table 9 shows that Commonwealth appropriations for transportation have approximately doubled between 1945-47 and the current biennium. The increase in Commonwealth appropriations for transportation since 1945 was primarily due to the following changes:

1. Increased public school enrollment
2. Increases in the size of public school attendance areas, brought about primarily by the legislative encouragement given the formation of joint schools
3. Increases in the prices of items entering into transportation services
4. Changes in the Commonwealth reimbursement system, generating higher standard reimbursement fractions and, hence, increases in the proportion of local expenditures reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

The next several biennia are likely to be characterized by increasing Commonwealth appropriations for pupil transportation. At current prices, total transportation expenditures will tend to rise because of increases in pupil enrollment and enlargement of attendance areas. Moreover, under existing law the change in the equalization level, from $4,000 for 1951-52 to $5,500 for 1958-59 and thereafter, will, in all probability, increase the standard reimbursement fractions of all school districts.

It is estimated that, for the biennium 1959-61, total local expenditures for home-to-school transportation will amount to $38,400,000, of which the Commonwealth will be called upon to reimburse an estimated $33,000,000. These estimates take no account of any possible changes from contract transportation to district transportation. On the basis of the analysis presented in the succeeding section, it appears that a shift to district transportation might well result in lower total costs.

Section V

PRINCIPAL DETERMINANTS OF PUPIL TRANSPORTATION COSTS PER SCHOOL DISTRICT

Of the 2,515 school districts in Pennsylvania in 1951-52, about 1,730 provided home-to-school transportation for a total of 429,000 pupils. Transportation in the majority of districts (about 1,430) was furnished by contract carriers, while in 182 districts district-owned equipment was used. A small number utilized common carrier services exclusively. In about 110 districts, both district-owned and contract transportation were employed. Although operating but 16 percent of the total number of vehicles (contract and district-owned) used for pupil transportation, the 292 districts operating wholly or in part with district-owned equipment transported 27 percent of pupils transported in both district-owned and contract vehicles.

In the use of publicly owned pupil transportation equipment, Pennsylvania ranks low when compared with other states. Table 10 presents the percentages of public vehicles to total pupil transportation vehicles for thirty-seven states for the year 1949-50.

Inspection of Table 10 shows that for Pennsylvania in 1949-50, 14 percent of all pupil transportation vehicles were publicly owned. Only four of the states for which data were available ranked below Pennsylvania. In the thirty-seven states combined, 64 percent of pupil transportation vehicles were publicly owned.

Experience in other states indicates that publicly owned

pupil transportation systems tend to be more economical than contract transportation. For example, the Council of

Table 10

PUBLICLY OWNED VEHICLES AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL VEHICLES OPERATED FOR PUPIL TRANSPORTATION, SELECTED STATES: 1949-50

State	Publicly Owned Vehicles as Percent of Total Vehicles Operated for Pupil Transportation	State	Publicly Owned Vehicles as Percent of Total Vehicles Operated for Pupil Transportation
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
New Mexico	3%	Illinois	68%
New Hampshire	6	Virgina	72
Connecticut	7	Ohio	76
Delaware	10	Iowa	77
Pennsylvania	14	Oregon	78
Maryland	18	Nevada	79
Maine	24	Alabama	80
Montana	32	Oklahoma	81
Mississippi	38	Florida	82
Wyoming	39	Vermont	83
Missouri	44	Arkansas	84
New York	45	Washington	88
Colorado	47	California	91
Georgia	48	Utah	91
Tennessee	54	Texas	94
Wisconsin	54	West Virginia	96
Kentucky	56	Michigan	97
Idaho	57	North Carolina	100
South Carolina	66	Average	64%

Source: "Statistics on Pupil Transportation, 1949-50" (Washington: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education).

State Governments observes: "Public ownership and operation [of school buses] can be either efficient or inefficient, but when properly developed can result in substantial reductions in cost and improvements in operation." [1]

Examination of the variations in pupil transportation costs among school districts in Pennsylvania indicates that changes in transportation costs per district are associated with changes in the following factors:

1. Number of pupils transported.
2. Number of miles of school bus routes.
3. Total time required to traverse school bus routes.
4. Average number of pupils transported per bus.
5. Type of transportation facilities, whether entirely district owned, partially district owned or contract.

For the year 1951-52, the total cost, exclusive of common carrier cost, of home-to-school transportation for the average school district in Pennsylvania was $9,004.[2] Again, the average school district furnished transportation for 258 pupils, with an average of 68 pupils per bus. For the average district, vehicle mileage totaled 158 miles per day and the total time on transportation service for all buses was 8.5 hours per day.

Total transportation cost per district varied widely with variations in the magnitudes of the specified factors. Changes in total cost per district associated with factor changes were as follows: [3]

1. For each additional pupil transported, an increase of $14 in total cost.
2. For each additional hour of transportation service, an increase of $288 in total cost.
3. For each additional mile of bus route, an increase of $15 in total cost.
4. For each pupil increase in the average number of pupils transported per bus, a decrease of $15 in total cost.
5. For completely district-owned transportation facilities as compared to contract transportation, a decrease of $960 in total cost.

It should be noted that increases in number of pupils, miles of school bus routes, and hours on transportation service increase total district costs, whereas increases in the number of pupils per bus and district-owned transportation facilities reduce costs. The expected reduction in cost on account of district-owned-and-operated equipment amounts, on the average, to slightly more than 10 percent.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

COMPUTATION OF THE STANDARD REIMBURSEMENT FRACTION

The standard reimbursement fraction is calculated as follows:

E = Equalization level or maximum subsidy

S = Minimum subsidy

r = Local effort rate

M = Market value of taxable property, per district, (as certified by State Tax Equalization Board)

U = Number of district teaching units, per district, where one unit equals 30 elementary or 22 secondary pupils in average daily mmmbership in a public school.

Restrictions:

(1) $U \geq 1$

(2) Each one-room school operated with approval of State Council of Education credited with at least one teaching unit.

(3) When ratio of pupils to teachers exceeds 33, U is multiplied by 33 and divided by the pupil-teacher ratio.

[1] The Forty-Eight State School Systems (Chicago: The Council of State Governments, 1949).

[2] In a number of cases, two or more school districts cooperate in furnishing pupil transportation. For these situations, all factor data have been combined, and the combination considered a single observation. A number of districts were excluded from the statistical analysis because complete data were not available.

[3] For statistical details, see Appendix C.

f = Standard reimbursement fraction

$$= \frac{E - r\frac{M}{U}}{E}$$

Restriction: $f \geq \frac{S}{E}$

Appendix B

Table B-1

NUMBER OF PUPILS TRANSPORTED, BY TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION, BY COUNTY, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 1951-52

County	Number of Pupils Transported, Third and Fourth Class School Districts			
	Total	By Contract Carriers	With District-Owned Equipment	By Common Carriers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Adams	4,484	4,118	366	....
Allegheny	31,852	22,625	7,380	1,847
Armstrong	6,122	6,043	77	2
Beaver	8,042	6,670	1,037	335
Bedford	6,135	5,871	264	....
Berks	8,604	7,295	1,276	33
Blair	5,778	2,998	2,780	....
Bradford	5,901	5,698	168	35
Bucks	14,578	5,455	9,104	19
Butler	8,303	7,386	569	348
Cambria	11,137	6,702	3,994	441
Cameron	680	133	547	....
Carbon	2,033	1,973	46	14
Centre	5,215	4,713	502	....
Chester	12,835	8,917	3,834	84
Clarion	5,887	5,887	....	....
Clearfield	8,502	8,265	225	12
Clinton	2,363	1,376	982	5
Columbia	3,843	3,807	36	....
Crawford	6,454	4,862	1,592	....
Cumberland	4,067	3,967	100	....
Dauphin	5,441	2,293	2,934	214
Delaware	7,947	2,438	3,707	1,802
Elk	1,973	1,973	....	....
Erie	9,067	2,006	7,061	....
Fayette	12,490	7,137	5,164	189
Forest	505	443	62	....
Franklin	5,458	3,988	1,470	....
Fulton	1,701	1,701	....	....
Greene	5,609	5,558	50	1
Huntingdon	3,573	3,511	....	62
Indiana	7,731	6,347	1,368	16
Jefferson	4,182	4,042	116	24
Juniata	1,485	1,485	....	....
Lackawanna	3,659	2,757	892	10
Lancaster	11,353	9,018	2,163	172
Lawrence	5,591	3,125	2,398	68
Lebanon	4,630	3,832	780	18
Lehigh	7,131	2,107	4,977	47
Luzerne	9,706	8,377	730	599
Lycoming	4,417	3,741	676	....
McKean	5,418	1,883	3,535	....
Mercer	6,749	6,008	697	44
Mifflin	3,824	3,824	....	....
Monroe	2,668	2,291	377	....
Montgomery	15,691	9,822	5,370	499
Montour	796	796	....	....
Northampton	5,678	3,947	1,201	530
Northumberland	5,424	4,863	456	105
Perry	3,081	3,081	....	....

Table B-1 (Continued)

County	Number of Pupils Transported, Third and Fourth Class School Districts			
	Total	By Contract Carriers	With District-Owned Equipment	By Common Carriers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pike	790	790	....	....
Potter	1,920	1,696	224	....
Schuylkill	7,276	5,720	1,500	56
Snyder	1,798	1,798	....	....
Somerset	8,478	8,461	17	....
Sullivan	827	827	....	....
Susquehanna	3,787	3,787	....	....
Tioga	4,316	4,316	....	....
Union	1,648	1,492	156	....
Venango	4,486	2,626	1,847	13
Warren	3,507	2,614	893	....
Washington	14,410	9,510	4,331	569
Wayne	2,753	2,699	43	11
Westmoreland	20,510	10,290	9,121	1,099
Wyoming	2,229	2,229	....	....
York	10,166	6,514	3,352	300
Total	414,694	302,524	102,547	9,623

Source: Summary of individual district reports, Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey.

Table B-2

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT PUPILS TRANSPORTED, BY TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION, BY COUNTY, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICT: 1951-52

County	Percentage of Resident Pupils Transported, Third and Fourth Class School Districts			
	Total	By Contract Carriers	With District-Owned Equipment	By Common Carriers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Adams	66.8%	61.4%	5.4%	...
Allegheny	27.7	19.7	6.4	1.6%
Armstrong	39.4	38.9	.5	*
Beaver	25.2	20.9	3.3	1.0
Bedford	69.4	66.4	3.0	...
Berks	34.7	29.5	5.1	.1
Blair	46.5	24.1	22.4	...
Bradford	60.0	57.9	1.7	.4
Bucks	61.6	23.0	38.5	.1
Butler	48.1	42.8	3.3	2.0
Cambria	41.9	25.2	15.0	1.7
Cameron	49.6	9.7	39.9	...
Carbon	22.4	21.7	.5	.2
Centre	46.8	42.3	4.5	...
Chester	52.5	36.4	15.7	.4
Clarion	80.4	80.4	....	...
Clearfield	48.4	47.0	1.3	.1
Clinton	37.0	21.5	15.4	.1
Columbia	42.0	41.6	.4	...
Crawford	45.4	34.2	11.2	...
Cumberland	24.5	23.9	.6	...
Dauphin	32.2	13.6	17.3	1.3
Delaware	22.2	6.8	10.4	5.0

Table B-2 (Continued)

County	Percentage of Resident Pupils Transported, Third and Fourth Class School Districts			
	Total	By Contract Carriers	With District-Owned Equipment	By Common Carriers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Elk	40.9%	40.9%	....	....
Erie	53.1	11.7	41.4%	...
Fayette	35.8	20.4	14.8	.6%
Forest	46.4	40.7	5.7	...
Franklin	40.3	29.5	10.8	...
Fulton	68.2	68.2	....	...
Greene	59.3	58.8	.5	*
Huntingdon	46.3	45.5	....	.8
Indiana	48.9	40.1	8.7	.1
Jefferson	41.1	39.7	1.2	.2
Juniata	46.0	46.0	....	...
Lackawanna	18.4	13.9	4.5	*
Lancaster	36.8	29.2	7.0	.6
Lawrence	52.2	29.2	22.4	.6
Lebanon	35.0	29.0	5.9	.1
Lehigh	55.0	16.3	38.4	.3
Luzerne	22.7	19.6	1.7	1.4
Lycoming	42.1	35.7	6.4	...
McKean	50.8	17.7	33.1	...
Mercer	32.7	29.1	3.4	.2
Mifflin	44.3	44.3	....	...
Monroe	46.5	39.9	6.6	...
Montgomery	38.9	24.4	13.3	1.2
Montour	35.2	35.2	....	...
Northampton	35.2	24.5	7.4	3.3
Northumberland	30.1	27.0	2.5	.6
Perry	57.2	57.2	....	...
Pike	62.0	62.0	....	...
Potter	57.6	50.9	6.7	...
Schuylkill	26.8	21.1	5.5	.2
Snyder	40.6	40.6	....	...
Somerset	49.6	49.5	.1	...
Sullivan	62.9	62.9	....	...
Susquehanna	58.7	58.7	....	...
Tioga	61.2	61.2	....	...
Union	51.1	46.2	4.9	...
Venango	35.2	20.6	14.5	.1
Warren	44.9	33.5	11.4	...
Washington	37.4	24.7	11.2	1.5
Wayne	59.8	58.7	.9	.2
Westmoreland	37.9	19.0	16.9	2.0
Wyoming	68.6	68.6	....	...
York	38.5	24.7	12.7	1.1
State	38.8%	28.3%	9.6%	.9%

* Less than .1%.

Source: Summary of individual district reports, Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey.

Table B-3

NUMBER OF CONTRACT AND DISTRICT-OWNED VEHICLES BY TYPE OF VEHICLE, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 1951-52

Type of Vehicle	Contract Vehicles		District-Owned Vehicles	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Automobile	406	8.1%	2	.2%
Station Wagon	177	3.5	10	1.1
Bus, 24 Passenger	109	2.2	5	.5
Bus, 30 Passenger	159	3.2	9	1.0
Bus, 36 Passenger	389	7.8	21	2.3
Bus, 42 Passenger	258	5.1	26	2.8
Bus, 48 Passenger	2,014	40.2	262	28.3
Bus, 54 Passenger	356	7.1	124	13.4
Bus, 60 Passenger	1,127	22.5	464	50.2
Unknown	16	.3	2	.2
Total	5,011	100.0%	925	100.0%

Source: Summary of individual district reports, Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey.

Table B-4

NUMBER OF CONTRACT AND DISTRICT-OWNED VEHICLES BY AGE CLASSES, SECOND, THIRD FOURTH CLASS SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 1951-52

Age Classes (Years)	Contract Vehicles		District-Owned Vehicles	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0- 3	1,645	32.8%	411	44.4%
4- 6	1,702	34.0	310	33.5
7- 9	492	9.8	66	7.1
10-12	854	17.0	107	11.6
Over 12	318	6.4	31	3.4
Total	5,011	100.0%	925	100.0%

Source: Summary of individual district reports, Department of Public Instruction, School Facilities Survey.

Appendix C

DETERMINANTS OF TRANSPORTATION COST PER DISTRICT

The data which form the basis for the analysis of transportation costs were obtained from local school districts through the cooperation of the School Facilities Survey. Numbers of pupils transported, average number of pupils transported per bus, miles traveled and traveling time were summarized for each district. The basic data were taken from actual records of vehicle operation. Total Cost, which includes 10 percent depreciation in the case of district-owned equipment, was furnished by local school administrators for each district.

The data for 212 districts were incomplete or inconsistent; these districts were excluded from the analysis. Where two or more districts operated transportation facilities in cooperation, the data were combined, and each combination was regarded as a single observation. A total of 339 districts in 100 combinations was handled in this manner. The number of observations included were: contract transportation, 1,037; district-owned transportation, 155; districts employing both district-owned and contract transportation, 80.

Estimates of the magnitude of the determinants of transportation cost per district are based upon the least-squares solution of a single linear prediction equation containing the following variables:

Y = Total transportation costs per district, exclusive of common-carrier costs
X_1 = Number of pupils transported by district-owned or contract equipment, per district
X_2 = Total miles of home-to-school vehicle travel per district
X_3 = Total time on pupil transportation of all vehicles, per district (in minutes)
X_4 = Average number of pupils transported per bus, per district
X_5 = 1, if district-owned facilities, ½, if partially district owned, and 0, if contract transportation.

The multiple regression equation is:

$$Y = \underset{(136.9)}{1{,}757} + \underset{(1.0)}{14.0X_1} + \underset{(.70)}{4.8X_2} + \underset{(2.1)}{15.2X_3} - \underset{(4.4)}{15.4X_4} - \underset{(480.8)}{960X_5}$$

$r = .88$

The numbers in parentheses below the equation are the standard errors of the constant term and of the regression coefficients. The constant term, all regression coefficients, and the correlation coefficient are significant at a .05 confidence level.

REPORT OF FINDINGS

of the

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON TURNPIKE SAFETY

Under Authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 110

SESSION OF 1953

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Serial No. 110 Legislative Journal Page 244.

By Messrs. MAHANY and DENT

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SAFETY MEASURES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE

In the Senate, February 9, 1953.

Whereas, The Pennsylvania Turnpike is world famous as the greatest toll highway ever constructed; and

Whereas, It has brought to our Commonwealth an ever increasing flow of tourists from all the states of the union and serves as a working model for future highway developments; and

Whereas, Much information and misinformation has appeared from time to time, concerning its safety factor for vehicular traffic; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoint a committee of five Senators to act jointly with a similar committee of five House members to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the said committee be empowered to investigate the subjct of Turnpike safeguards and safety regulations; and

Be It Further Resolved, That this committee shall make a report of their findings and recommendations to the General Assembly as soon as possible.

Adopted by the Senate, February 9, 1953.

Concurred in by the House, February 16, 1953.

Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1953.

Pamphlet Laws Resolution No. 2.

THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON TURNPIKE SAFETY

Honorable Fred P. Hare, Jr., Chairman

Honorable Baker Royer, Vice Chairman

Senate Committee	House Committee
John H. Dent	Jules Filo
Fred P. Hare, Jr.	Blaine C. Hocker
Albert R. Pechan	Baker Royer
John G. Snowden	Wilmer W. Waterhouse
Paul L. Wagner	Harold G. Wescott

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Senate Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 110, adopted by the Senate Febrpary 9, 1953, concurred in by the House of Representatives February 16, 1953, and approved by the Governor, March 3, 1953, directed the appointment of a joint legislative committee to investigate the subject of safeguards and safety regulations for the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The attached report is submitted, as directed by the resolution, by the appointed joint committee, composed of five members each from the Senate and the House of Representatives.

As the resolution points out, "Much information and misinformation" has circulated from time to time concerning the turnpike's "safety factor for vehicular traffic." The first concern of the committee, therefore, was to furnish the General Assembly with accurate statistical information regarding turnpike traffic and accident and fatality rates. Part I of the report presents the results of a comprehensive study of these data.

Part II of the report is a classified listing of subjects discussed at public hearings and contained in communications to the committee, and Part III presents the names of the witnesses at the hearings.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation to the Joint State Government Commission, whose staff and facilities were utilized.

FRED P. HARE, JR., Chairman
Joint Legislative Committee
on Turnpike Safety.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
March, 1953

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I. Motor Vehicle Accidents and the Pennsylvania Turnpike System
Introduction
Turnpike Accidents
Fatal Accidents
Nonfatal Accidents

Part II. Public Hearings and Communications
A. Driver Factors
B. Highway Factors
C. Vehicle Factors

Part III. Witnesses at the Public Hearings

Appendix

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Numbers and Rates of Fatal Accidents, Fatalities,

Injury Accidents, Injuries, and Property-Damage Accidents, Pennsylvania Turnpike System: 1940 to 1952

Table 2. Accident Rates on Sections of Pennsylvania Turnpike System: 1950, 1951, and 1952

Table 3. Pennsylvania Turnpike System, Number of Vehicle Trips, Vehicle Miles, and Number of Vehicles Involved in Accidents per Hundred Million Vehicle Miles of Travel: 1951 and 1952

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-1. Motor Vehicle Accident Fatality Rates in the United States, by States: 1951 and 1952

Table A-2. Tabulation of Vehicles from Safety Check, Pennsylvania Turnpike: Week of October 19, 1952, to Week of February 15, 1953

Table A-3. Fatal Accident Rates on Sections of Pennsylvania Turnpike System: 1950, 1951, and 1952

Table A-4. Injury Accident Rates on Sections of Pennsylvania Turnpike System: 1950, 1951, and 1952

Table A-5. Number of Vehicles Involved in Turnpike Accidents per Hundred Million Vehicle Miles of Travel, by Class of Vehicle: 1940 to 1952

Table A-6. Number of Vehicles Involved in Turnpike Property-Damage Accidents per Hundred Million Vehicle Miles of Travel, by Class of Vehicle: 1940 to 1952

Table A-7. Number of Vehicles Involved in Turnpike Injury Accidents per Hundred Million Vehicle Miles of Travel, by Class of Vehicle: 1940 to 1952

Table A-8. Number of Vehicles Involved in Turnpike Fatal Accidents per Hundred Million Vehicle Miles of Travel, by Class of Vehicle: 1940 to 1952

Part I

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AND THE PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE SYSTEM

Accidents and seriousness of accidents are shown, for purposes of comparison, as rates which take into account the travel mileage of motor vehicles. Although general inferences may be drawn from different rates observed for different highways and highway systems, specific conclusions are of doubtful validity, because of driver, vehicle, highway, and weather differences, as well as variations in adequacy and methods of accident reporting.

Introduction

Fatal accidents and fatalities are generally expressed in terms of number of fatal accidents or number of fatalities resulting from these accidents per hundred million miles of vehicle travel.

Injury accidents, injuries resulting from these accidents, and property-damage accidents are generally expressed in terms of numbers per hundred thousand miles of vehicle travel.

Involvement of vehicles in accidents is expressed in this report in terms of the numbers of vehicles involved in accidents per hundred million vehicle miles.

For the United States, the fatality rate—that is, number of motor vehicle deaths per hundred million vehicle miles of travel—decreased from 7.7 during 1951 to 7.3 in 1952. In individual states in 1952, fatality rates ranged from 2.4 in Rhode Island to 12.1 in South Carolina, and for the year 1951, from 2.9 in Rhode Island to 12.6 in New Mexico. In Pennsylvania, the fatality rate in 1952 was 5.1, and in 1951, 5.4.[1]

The factors which determine accident rates are: (1) driver characteristics, (2) vehicle type and condition, (3) highway design and condition, (4) weather, and (5) methods and adequacy of accident reporting.

Differences in the factors, as well as in combinations of factors, produce varying effects upon accident rates. Driver characteristics are modified by education and enforcement. Vehicle type and condition vary because of safety inspection and direct control of types of vehicles permitted on a given facility. Highways may be made safer through curvature and gradient design, adequate repair, and utilization of safety devices. Weather conditions can be partially counteracted by precautionary measures on the part of the mortoist and by treatment of highway surfaces.

A difference in rate between two highways or highway systems should not be stressed, since the impact of the factors is not easily ascertained.

Turnpike Accidents

The Pennsylvania Turnpike is a limited-access, high-speed throughway. On the turnpike, as on other highways, variations in driver, vehicle, and road characteristics admit of but partial control.[2]

Accident reporting differences may make data for the Pennsylvania Turnpike System not comparable with that for other roads and highway systems. On the turnpike, as on other Pennsylvania Highways, each accident is to be reported by the motor vehicle operators to the Bureau of Highway Safety of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue. In addition, each accident on the turnpike is the subject of an on-the-spot investigation by the Pennsylvania State Police.

During the year 1952, 1,832 accidents, involving 2,908 vehicles, occurred on the Pennsylvania Turnpike System. Of these 1,832 accidents, 62 were fatal accidents, 623 involved injuries, and 1,147 involved property damage only. In the 62 fatal accidents, 83 deaths occurred (1.3 per accident), and 112 injuries occurred (1.8 per accident). In the 623 injury accidents, 1,065 persons were injured (an average of 1.7 persons per accident).

For the year 1952, the fatal accident rate for the turnpike was 5.4, and the fatality rate was 7.3 (both in terms of hundreds of millions of vehicle miles). The injury accident rate, the injury rate, and the property-damage accident rate for the same time period (in terms of hundreds of thousands of vehicle miles) were .005, .103, and .100, respectively. The numbers of fatal accidents, fatalities, injury accidents, injuries, and property-damage accidents, together with rates for these categories, for the years 1940 through 1952, appear in Table 1, page 4.

[1] Fatality rates for all states for the years 1951 and 1952 appear in Appendix Table A-1.

[2] For sample vehicle safety check tabulation, see Appendix Table A-2.

Table 1

NUMBERS AND RATES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS, FATALITIES, INJURY ACCIDENTS, INJURIES, AND PROPERTY-DAMAGE ACCIDENTS, PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE SYSTEM: 1940 TO 1952

Year	Fatal Accidents	Fatalities	Injury Accidents	Injuries	Property-damage Accidents	Fatal Accident Rate *	Fatality Rate *	Injury Accident Rate †	Injury Rate †	Property-damage Accident Rate †
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1940	5	5	47	101	86	10.7	10.7	.101	.216	.184
1941	20	26	198	402	311	8.3	10.7	.082	.166	.128
1942	12	14	100	180	186	9.3	10.9	.078	.140	.145
1943	7	7	53	106	152	8.0	8.0	.061	.121	.174
1944	12	14	77	153	143	12.4	14.4	.079	.158	.148
1945	12	16	86	158	140	8.4	11.2	.060	.111	.098
1946	14	24	124	233	193	5.7	9.8	.058	.095	.079
1947	13	17	139	269	247	4.4	5.8	.048	.092	.084
1948	21	25	195	402	319	6.1	7.3	.057	.117	.093
1949	28	39	227	456	354	7.2	10.0	.058	.117	.091
1950	42	59	338	624	569	8.8	12.4	.071	.131	.120
1951	47	66	502	975	860	6.1	8.5	.065	.126	.111
1952	62	83	623	1,177	1,147	5.4	7.3	.055	.103	.100

* In terms of hundreds of millions of vehicle miles.
† In terms of hundreds of thousands of vehicle miles.
Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Although the number of accidents for all categories and numbers of fatalities and injuries were highest for the year 1952, the rates (taking into account travel mileage) for that year were among the lowest. The fatal accident rate and the fatality rate were highest during the year 1944: 12.4 and 14.4, respectively. The highest injury accident rate, .101, the highest injury rate, .216, and the highest property-damage accident rate, .184, occurred during the first year, 1940.

From 1944 to 1947, rate decreases occurred; during 1947, the lowest rates for all categories other than property-damage accidents obtained. Increases in all rates occurred during the years 1948, 1949, and 1950, but the years 1951 and 1952 were characterized by decreases. Except for the year 1947, the fatal accident rate of 5.4 and the fatality rate of 7.3, shown for the year 1952, were the lowest for the thirteen-year period.

Differences in accident rates resulting from factor changes may be noted with reference to war years and nonwar years. During the war years (1942 through August, 1945), the general speed limit on all highways was 35 miles per hour, compared to current turnpike speed limits of 60 and 70 miles per hour for passenger vehicles and 50 miles per hour for commercial vehicles. There is a strong presumption that, during the war years, the average age of drivers increased and the average vehicle was in relatively inferior condition. Accident rates for war years, as shown in Table 1, were generally higher than for nonwar years.

Accident rates for sections of the turnpike, interchange to interchange, are shown in Table 2.[3]

Since rates shown on Table 2 apply to the portions of the turnpike system, the accident reporting may be assumed to be uniform and highway design and condition generally similar. Under the circumstances, variations may be presumed to be attributable to driver, vehicle, and weather factors.

[3] For fatal accident rates and injury accident rates, interchange to interchange, see Appendix Tables A-3 and A-4.

Table 2

ACCIDENT RATES ON SECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE SYSTEM: 1950, 1951, AND 1952

Section: Interchange to Interchange	Accident Rates: Number of Accidents per Hundred Thousand Vehicle Miles		
	1950	1951	1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gateway—Beaver Valley	*	0	.098
Beaver Valley—Perry Highway	*	.242	.112
Perry Highway—Butler Valley	*	.306	.154
Butler Valley—Allegheny Valley	*	1.585	.133
Allegheny Valley—Pittsburgh	*	.312	.128
Pittsburgh—Irwin	*	.286	.171
Irwin—New Stanton	.205	.254	.144
New Stanton—Donegal	.222	.166	.157
Donegal—Somerset	.250	.270	.233
Somerset—Bedford	.235	.229	.222
Bedford—Breezewood	.168	.209	.162
Breezewood—Fort Littleton	.163	.142	.145
Fort Littleton—Willow Hill	.152	.149	.218
Willow Hill—Blue Mountain	.150	.098	.109
Blue Mountain—Carlisle	.139	.148	.139
Carlisle—Gettysburg Pike	.699	.144	.157
Gettysburg Pike—Harrisburg—West Shore	.237	.203	.247
Harrisburg—West Shore—Harrisburg East	.420	.161	.137
Harrisburg East—Lebanon-Lancaster	.269	.141	.127
Lebanon-Lancaster-Reading	.365	.137	.141
Reading—Morgantown	.193	.102	.130
Morgantown—Downingtown	.127	.197	.152
Downingtown—Valley Forge	.185	.146	.123

* Not open to traffic.
Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

In 1952, 2,908 vehicles were involved in 1,832 accidents on the Pennsylvania Turnpike System. Nine hundred and two of the 1,832 accidents involved one vehicle, and 930 accidents involved two or more vehicles. Accident frequencies, by vehicle classification (passenger cars and motorcycles, trucks, and buses) are measured by involvement rates, which show, within classes, the numbers of vehicles involved in accidents per hundred million vehicle miles. Involvement rates (for all accidents, property-damage accidents, injury accidents, and fatal accidents) for the years 1951 and 1952 are shown in Table 3.[4]

[4] Data for the years 1940 through 1952 appear in Appendix Tables A-5 to A-8, inclusive.

Table 3

PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE SYSTEM, NUMBER OF VEHICLE TRIPS, VEHICLE MILES, AND NUMBER OF VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS PER HUNDRED MILLION VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL: 1951 AND 1952

Class of Vehicle	Number of Vehicle Trips	Vehicle Miles	Number of Vehicles Involved in Accidents per Hundred Million Miles of Travel			
			All Accidents	Property-damage Accidents	Injury Accidents	Fatal Accidents
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				1952		
Passenger Cars and Motorcycles	9,228,665	856,520,531	230	138	84	8
Trucks	2,080,647	278,483,631	334	218	100	16
Buses	62,805	6,778,119	147	59	59	29
				1951		
Passenger Cars and Motorcycles	6,085,664	567,306,521	253	146	98	9
Trucks	1,644,295	201,847,624	413	273	123	17
Buses	47,549	5,061,836	178	119	39	20

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Involvement rates for all accidents, property-damage accidents, and injury accidents in each of these two years were highest for trucks. Although fatal accident involvement rates were highest for buses, no general conclusion may be drawn because of the very limited number of fatal bus accidents.

Accident rates do not facilitate allocation of accident responsibility among drivers, vehicles, and highways. If an allocation of responsibility is to be attempted, accident information must be interpreted with reference to driver, vehicle, and highway characteristics.

Differences may be noted in reporting of individual accidents on the Pennsylvania Turnpike System. Information obtained during on-the-spot investigations and from operators' accident reports differ in numbers of vehicles involved in accidents and in numbers of injuries resulting from accidents. Accident investigations by the Pennsylvania State Police show that during 1951 there were 674 single-vehicle accidents and 735 multivehicle accidents. Accident reports by operators, on the other hand, show 639 single-vehicle accidents and 770 multivehicle accidents.[5] In 35 cases, accidents judged to be single-vehicle accidents in on-the-spot investigations were evidently reported by operators as multivehicle accidents.

On-the-spot investigations of accidents on the Pennsylvania Turnpike System in 1951 showed that 9775 persons were injured in these accidents. Operators, on the other hand, reported 1,121 injuries. It is probable that these differences in numbers of injuries arise because of injuries not noticed or reported at the time of on-the-spot investigations but observed later and so reported by the operators. According to operators' accident reports, 775 of the 1,362 nonfatal accidents involved property damage only, while 587 involved injuries.

Of the 2,317 drivers involved in accidents on the Pennsylvania Turnpike System during 1951, the state of residence of the operator is known for 2,178 drivers. Of these, 1,151 (52.8 percent) resided in Pennsylvania, and 1,027 (47.2 percent) were out-of-state drivers. Complete data relating to use of the turnpike by residents of Pennsylvania and of other states are not available. However, data obtained during a survey for the time period October 1 to 15, 1952, concerning state of registration of vehicles, indicate that but 36 percent of all vehicles using the turnpike during that time were registered outside of Pennsylvania, and, conversely, that 64 percent were registered in Pennsylvania. Although complete data are lacking, it appears that the incidence of turnpike accidents is higher for residents of other states than for residents of Pennsylvania.

Data are available concerning the age of 2,142 of the 2,317 drivers involved in turnpike accidents during 1951. Of these, 928 (43.3 percent) were 20 years of age but less than 30; 26.4 percent were 30 years of age but less than 40; 14 percent were 40 years of age but less than 50; 8.5 percent were 50 years of age but less than 60; 3.4 percent were over 60 years of age; and 4.4 percent were under 20 years of age. Since data relating mileage utilization to operators' ages are not available, no specific conclusions can be drawn.

[5] Data for all accidents occurring on the Pennsylvania Turnpike System during the calendar year 1951 are currently available, while preliminary information, only, is available at this time for the calendar year 1952.

Of the 1,409 turnpike accidents during the year 1951, 770 were collision accidents, and of these, 24 (3.1 percent) were head-on accidents, 387 (50.3 percent) were rear-end accidents, and 345 (44.8 percent) were other types of collision accidents. For 14 accidents (1.8 percent), data were not available.

Of the collision accidents, 16.7 percent of head-on accidents were fatal accidents, 4.4 percent of rear-end accidents were fatal accidents, and 3.3 percent of other types of accidents were fatal. Of all noncollision accidents, 2.3 percent were fatal accidents.

Fatal Accidents—

During the year 1952, there were 62 fatal accidents and 83 fatalities, an average of 1.3 fatalities per fatal accident. In these same accidents, 112 persons were injured (1.8 persons per accident).

The number of fatal accidents classified by number of fatalities and number of vehicles involved is shown below.

Number of Vehicles	Number of Fatal Accidents	Number of Accidents Classified by Number of Fatalities				
		1	2	3	4	5
1 Vehicle	19	18	1	..	..	..
2 Vehicles	35	23	8	2	1	1
3 Vehicles	8	7	1	..	..	..

The number of fatal accidents classified by number of persons injured and number of vehicles involved is shown below.

Number of Vehicles	Number of Fatal Accidents	Number of Fatal Accidents Classified by Number of Injuries							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Over 6
1 Vehicle ..	19	12	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 Vehicles .	35	10	8	6	2	4	2	1	2
3 Vehicles .	8	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..

Of the 62 fatal accidents, 19 involved one vehicle (18 of these, automobile, and one, truck). In 35 fatal accidents, two vehicles were involved (12, two automobiles; 17, one automobile and one truck; 4, two trucks; and 2, one truck and one bus). There were 8 three-vehicle accidents during this time period; in 2 of these accidents, two automobiles and one truck were involved; in 4 of these accidents, one automobile and two trucks were involved; and in 2 accidents, three trucks were involved.

Twenty-five of the fatal accidents (16 collision and 9 non-collision) involved vehicles entering or crossing the medial strip, 19 were rear-end collisions, and 8 were angle collisions and skids.

In the 62 fatal accidents, 15 drivers were judged asleep or inattentive; in 17 cases, operation of vehicles was judged to be too fast for conditions; and in 2 cases, drivers lost control while passing.

During the year 1951, 47 fatal accidents and 66 fatalities occurred, an average of 1.4 fatalities per fatal accident. In these same accidents, 82 persons were injured, or 1.7 persons per accident.

The number of fatal accidents classified by number of fatalities and number of vehicles involved is shown below.

Number of Vehicles	Number of Fatal Accidents	Number of Accidents Classified by Number of Fatalities			
		1	2	3	4
1 Vehicle	15	12	3	..	..
2 Vehicles	27	17	8	2	..
3 or more Vehicles ...	5	3	1	..	1

The number of fatal accidents classified by number of persons injured and number of vehicles involved is shown below.

Number of Vehicles	Number of Fatal Accidents	Number of Fatal Accidents Classified by Number of Injuries							
		0	1	2	3	4	6	9	12
1 Vehicle	15	6	5	3	..	1	..	..	..
2 Vehicles	27	11	7	3	1	3	2	..	..
3 or more Vehicles ...	5	0	2	..	..	1	..	1	1

Of the 47 fatal accidents, 15 involved one vehicle, 27 involved two vehicles, 4 involved three vehicles, and 1 involved four vehicles. Of the 15 one-vehicle accidents, 10 were accidents of passenger cars or motorcycles, 4 were truck accidents, and for one accident the type of vehicle was not reported. Of the 27 accidents involving two vehicles, 5 involved two passenger cars, 18 involved a passenger car or motorcycle and a truck, and 4 involved two trucks. Of the three-vehicle accidents, 1 involved three trucks, 2 involved two automobiles and one truck and 1 involved one bus and two trucks. The single four-vehicle accident involved three automobiles and one truck.

Eight of the fatal accidents (4 collision and 4 noncollision) during the year 1951 involved vehicles entering or crossing the medial strip, 17 were rear-end collisions, and 11 were other types of collisions.

In the 47 fatal accidents, 15 drivers were judged to be either asleep or inattentive, and in 8 cases the operation of vehicles was judged to be too fast for conditions.

For fatal accidents for the year 1951, information concerning state of residence of driver is available. Of the 85 drivers involved in fatal accidents, 43 were residents of Pennsylvania and 42 were residents of other states.

The number of fatal accidents classified by number of vehicles involved and by age of driver is shown below.

Age	Accidents Involving: One Vehicle	Two Vehicles	Three Vehicles	All Accidents
Under 20	1	1	..	2
20 to 29	7	26	8	41
30 to 39	2	16	3	21
40 to 49	3	8	2	13
50 to 59	2	2	2	6
60 and over	..	1	1	2
Total	15	54	16	85

Since no estimates of miles traveled according to age of driver are available, the accident rates within age groups cannot be determined.

Nonfatal Accidents—

During the year 1951, 1,362 nonfatal accidents occurred. Of these, 587 were injury accidents, and 775 were property-damage accidents. In the 587 injury accidents, 1,039 persons were reported as injured by vehicle operators, an average of 1.8 injuries per accident.

The number of nonfatal accidents classified by number of injuries and number of vehicles involved is as follows:

Number of Vehicles	Number of Accidents	Number of Nonfatal Accidents Classified by Number of Injuries								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1 Vehicle ..	624	341	164	86	23	8	2	..	..	..
2 Vehicles .	630	373	124	77	32	14	4	4	1	1
3 or more Vehicles .	108	61	16	17	6	6	2	..	..	..

Operators reported 624 of the 1,362 nonfatal accidents as single-vehicle accidents and 738 as accidents involving two or more vehicles. Of the 738 collision accidents, information pertaining to manner of collision is available for 724. Of these, 20 (2.7 percent) were head-on accidents, 370 (50.4 percent) were rear-end accidents, and 334 (46.9 percent) were other types of collision accidents.

For nonfatal accidents during the year 1951, information concerning state of residence of driver is available for 2,093 of the 2,232 drivers involved; 52.9 percent were residents of Pennsylvania, and 47.1 percent residents of other states.

The ages of drivers involved in nonfatal accidents in 1951 were as follows:

Age	Number of Drivers
19 and under	92
20 to 29	887
30 to 39	545
40 to 49	287
50 to 59	176
60 and over	70
Total	2,057

Since no estimates of miles traveled according to age of driver are available, accident rates within age groups cannot be determined.

Part II

PUBLIC HEARINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Public hearings concerning turnpike safety were held as follows:

Wednesday, March 4, 1953—Lancaster County Court House, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Friday, March 6, 1953—Somerset County Court House, Somerset, Pennsylvania
Wednesday, March 11, 1953—House Caucus Room, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Invitations to attend and testify at these hearings were extended to district attorneys and coroners of the counties traversed by the Pennsylvania Turnpike, representatives of civic organizations and governmental agencies, the press, and the public.* A stenographic record of the proceedings at each hearing was made.

The testimony at the hearing and the communications received by the joint committee dealt with such matters as:

A. Driver Factors

1. Speed
   a. Proper maximum speed limits
   b. Differential speed limits for cars, trucks, and buses
   c. Speed limit zones
   d. Average speed checks, time of entry and exit.
2. Driver Fatigue and Driving Monotony (hypnosis)
   a. Compulsory waiting periods and rest stops
   b. Payment of fare at every interchange
   c. Type, color, and spacing of reflectors
   d. Use of radio
   e. Tunnel lighting
   f. Color of bridges, overpasses, tunnel entrances, and tunnels.
3. Driver Training and Experience
   a. Education of drivers (especially out-of-state drivers) through signs, literature, warnings, radio broadcasting and lighting systems
   b. Tape recordings at turnpike restaurants, and public address system on turnpike
   c. Study of losses of depth perception
   d. Driver examination at points of entry
   e. Special licenses for high-speed operation
   f. Drivers' lack of high-speed driving experience.
4. Driver Habits
   a. Radar study
   b. Night driving speeds
   c. Long slow passes and sudden pull-outs
   d. Auto ventilation and carbon monoxide hazard
   e. Following too closely
   f Lack of horn warning when passing
   g. Intoxication.

B. Highway Factors

1. Medial Strip
   a. Width and level
   b. Paving and stability
   c. Barriers (shrubbery and trees, concrete—rigid or flexible continuous or at danger points).
2. Enforcement
   a. Number of State Police detail, and number of men per car
   b. Effectiveness of present force
   c. Color of police cars
   d. Police car equipment (radio, two-way telephone)
   e. Unit patrol area.
   f. Radar detection
   g. Fines and penalties
   h. Violation reports to drivers' employers
   i. Separate turnpike police force.

*For a listing of the witnesses at the hearings, see Part III.

3. Surface and Traffic Flow
   a. Paved pull-off spaces
   b. Overnight accommodations on turnpike
   c. Elimination of parking opposite service stations
   d. White reflectorized line on inner edge of surface
   e. Elevation of outside lanes on curves
   f. Ribbon painting of surface
   g. Inside slow vehicle lane (passing on right).

4. Road Conditions
   a. Accident hazards from rain, snow, ice, fog
   b. Weather stations and effective driver warning of conditions ahead
   c. Rocks and other objects on road surface
   d. Diesel exhaust oil on road surface.

C. Vehicle Factors

1. Equipment
   a. Lights
   b. Reflectors
   c. Brakes
   d. Flares
   e. Governors
   f. Underpowered vehicles
   g. Bumpers for commercial vehicles at same level as for passenger cars.

2. Enforcement
   a. Inspection at entry points
   b. Exclusion for noncompliance.

Testimony offered and communications received dealt at times with probable causes of accidents without suggestions for accident prevention, at times with accident prevention without reference to accident causes, and on occasion with both cause and prevention aspects.

Part III

WITNESSES AT THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

Witnesses at Hearing Held at Lancaster County Court House, March 4, 1953

William S. Canning, Engineering Director, Keystone Automobile Club

O. D. Shipley, Director of Safety, Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association

John W. Beyer, District Attorney, Lancaster County

Creston I. Shoemaker, Coroner, Chester County

Jacob H. Wagner, Chairman, Highway and Traffic Committee Coatesville Chamber of Commerce

Isaac Roach, Pennsylvania Turnpike Safety Committee

John J. Carbon, Chief County Detective, York County, (Representing District Attorney's Office)

Paul D. Good, Coroner, Berks County

Philip R. Ness, Representing Coroner of York County

Dr. M. H. Yoder Coroner, Lancaster County.

Winslow J. Rushong, Coroner, Montgomery County

Daniel Baum, Elizabethtown Rotary Club

Orville Schwanger, Elizabethtown Rotary Club

M. A. Rollman, Manufacturing Engineer, Lancaster County

Earl Warner, Warner's Motor Express

E. L. Lange, Jr., All State Insurance Company

Henry Boyd, Manheim, Lancaster County

Witnesses at Hearing Held at Somerset County Court House, March 6, 1953

Frank A. Orban, Jr., District Attorney, Somerset County

O. D. Shipley, Director of Safety, Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association

Charles M. Koontz, District Attorney, Bedford County

Dr. William D. McClelland, Coroner, Allegheny County

A. A. Domica, Instructor, Driver Education, Meyersdale Junior High School, Somerset County

Clark H. Painter, District Attorney, Butler County

L. Alexander Sculco, District Attorney, Westmoreland County

Dr. C. T. Saylor, Coroner, Somerset County

Harry Brainerd, Executive Manager, Western Pennsylvania Safety Council

Joseph R. Check, Coroner, Westmoreland County

Margaret Sanders, Deputy Coroner, Beaver County

Vernon G. Geisel, Coroner, Bedford County

William Haddad, Safety Promoter, Windber, Pennsylvani

James DeRose, Field Service Engineer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Robert Platt, Instructor, Driver Education, Somerset Joint High School

Chester Nicholson, Somerset, Pennsylvania

Norman A. Shaulis, Counsel for United Truckers Association

Robert Dietz, Uniontown Motor Club, Somerset County

Sgt. Albert H. Shuller, Pennsylvania State Police

Rev. H. A. Dornheim, Somerset, Pennsylvania

Richard Willkow, Berlin, Pennsylvania

Witnesses at Hearing Held at Capitol Building, Harrisburg, March 11, 1953

James F. Torrance, Secretary Treasurer, Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission

David E. Watson, Member, Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission

Paul K. Eckhardt, Engineer in Charge of Research, Union Switch and Signal Division, Westinghouse Air Brake Company

Dr. Richard Krumm, Psychologist, American Institute of Research

Frederick A. Noah, Statistician and Analyst, Union Switch and Signal Division, Westinghouse Air Brake Company

John D. Paul, Engineer, Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission

Major H. H. Allen, J. E. Greiner Company, Consulting Engineers, Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission

Colonel C. M. Wilhelm, Commissioner, Pennsylvania State Police

Huette F. Dowling, District Attorney, Dauphin County

Clinton R. Weidner, District Attorney, Cumberland County

Peter Wambach, Radio Station WCMB

Lt. A. H. Kratzky, Pennsylvania State Police

Dr. Edward A. Haegele, Coroner, Cumberland County

O. D. Shipley, Director of Safety, Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association

Honorable Nolan F. Ziegler, House of Representatives

APPENDIX

APPENDIX: STATISTICAL SOURCE DATA

Table A-1

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT FATALITY RATES IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES: 1951 AND 1952

State	Number of Fatalities per Hundred Million Miles of Vehicle Travel	
	1951	1952
(1)	(2)	(3)
All United States	7.7	7.3
Alabama	10.6	9.2
Arizona	12.3	10.3
Arkansas	8.5	8.5
California	7.1	7.2
Colorado	6.5	6.2
Connecticut	3.9	3.0
Delaware	6.1	6.0
Florida	7.9	7.6
Georgia	8.8	8.3
Idaho	9.5	8.4
Illinois	7.2	7.3
Indiana	8.4	7.7
Iowa	6.0	5.1
Kansas	7.8	7.3
Kentucky	9.3	9.8
Louisiana	8.8	8.7
Maine	4.8	4.3
Maryland	7.7	6.6
Massachusetts	3.6	3.4
Michigan	7.2	6.7
Minnesota	6.1	4.7
Mississippi	8.2	7.7
Missouri	6.4	6.2
Montana	7.5	8.8
Nebraska	6.1	6.1
Nevada	9.7	11.8
New Hampshire	5.3	4.0
New Jersey	4.5	4.4
New Mexico	12.6	10.8
New York	6.0	5.5
North Carolina	8.5	8.1
North Dakota	7.1	7.5
Ohio	6.4	6.5
Oklahoma	7.0	6.2
Oregon	6.7	6.3
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.1
Rhode Island	2.9	2.4
South Carolina	11.6	12.1
South Dakota	4.0	7.9
Tennessee	8.6	8.0
Texas	7.3	6.7
Utah	8.1	8.8
Vermont	6.7	4.3
Virginia	9.2	7.9
Washington	6.2	5.6
West Virginia	7.1	7.4
Wisconsin	7.0	7.3
Wyoming	10.5	9.1

Source: Public Safety (Chicago: National Safety Council, February, 1952, and February, 1953).

Table A-2

TABULATION OF VEHICLES FROM SAFETY CHECK, PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE: WEEK OF OCTOBER 19, 1952 TO WEEK OF FEBRUARY 15, 1953

Week	Vehicles Refused Entry but Entered After Correction	Vehicles Refused Entry—No Data on Re-entry After Correction
(1)	(2)	(3)
October 19, 1952 ..	33	14
October 26	94	35
November 2	25	24
November 9	36	22
November 16	114	76
November 23	64	61
November 30	45	44
December 7	61	29
December 14	52	27
December 21	58	20
December 28	102	59
January 4, 1953 ..	50	211
January 11	77	168
January 18	70	134
January 25	43	84
February 1	32	92
February 8	55	147
February 15	55	70
Totals	1,066	1,317

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Table A-3

FATAL ACCIDENT RATES ON SECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE SYSTEM: 1950, 1951, AND 1952†

Section: Interchange to Interchange	Number of Fatal Accidents per Hundred Thousand Vehicle Miles		
	1950	1951	1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gateway—Beaver Valley .	*	0	0
Beaver Valley—Perry Highway	*	0	.004
Perry Highway—Butler Valley	*	0	.006
Butler Valley—Allegheny Valley	*	0	.003
Allegheny Valley—Pittsburgh	*	0	.003
Pittsburgh—Irwin	*	.027	.011
Irwin—New Stanton	.011	.003	.003
New Stanton—Donegal ...	.010	.016	.003
Donegal—Somerset	....	.010	.023
Somerset—Bedford	.026	.013	.009

* Not open to traffic.

† Rates expressed per hundred thousand vehicle miles (rather than per hundred million vehicle miles) to facilitate comparison with Tables 2 and A-4.

Table A-3—Continued

Section: Interchange to Interchange	Number of Fatal Accidents per Hundred Thousand Vehicle Miles		
	1950	1951	1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bedford—Breezewood	.014	.008	.005
Breezewood—Fort Littleton	.002	.002	.003
Fort Littleton—Willow Hill	.004	.008	.013
Willow Hill—Bue Mountain	.003	.011	0
Blue Mountain—Carlisle ..	.015	.007	.005
Carlisle—Gettysburg Pike .	0	.004	0
Gettysburg Pike—Harrisburg-West Shore	0	.014	.017
Harrisburg-West Shore—Harrisburg East	0	0	0
Harrisburg East—Lebanon-Lancaster	0	.013	.008
Lebanon-Lancaster-Reading	0	.007	.005
Reading—Morgantown	0	0	0
Morgantown—Downingtown	.127	.006	.016
Downingtown—Valley Forge	0	0	.013

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Table A-4

INJURY ACCIDENT RATES ON SECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE SYSTEM: 1950, 1951, and 1952

Section: Interchange to Interchange	Number of Injury Accidents per Hundred Thousond Vehicle Miles		
	1950	1951	1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gateway—Beaver Valley	*	0	.025
Beaver Valley—Perry Highway ...	*	.242	.038
Perry Highway—Butler Valley	*	0	.060
Butler Valley—Allegheny Valley ..	*	.317	.058
Allegheny Valley—Pittsburgh	*	.937	.029
Pittsburgh—Irwin	*	.191	.062
Irwin—New Stanton	.061	.052	.045
New Stanton—Donegal	.080	.057	.057
Donegal—Somerset	.111	.104	.068
Somerset—Bedford	.085	.077	.084
Bedford—Breezewood	.064	.069	.053
Breezewood—Fort Littleton	.060	.046	.056
Fort Littleton—Willow Hill	.039	.050	.062
Willow Hill—Blue Mountain	.053	.046	.028
Blue Mountain—Carlisle	.040	.053	.043
Carlisle—Gettysburg Pike	.140	.044	.084
Gettysburg Pike—Harrisburg-West Shore	.119	.004	.095
Harrisburg-West Shore—Harrisburg East	.210	.087	.063
Harrisburg East—Lebanon-Lancaster	.090	.067	.035
Lebanon-Lancaster—Reading	.030	.054	.052
Reading—Morgantown	.048	.032	.046
Morgantown—Downingtown	.042	.058	.052
Downingtown—Valley Forge	.046	.040	.023

* Not open to traffic.

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Table A-5

NUMBER OF VEHICLES INVOLVED IN TURNPIKE ACCIDENTS PER HUNDRED MILLION VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL BY CLASS OF VEHICLES: 1940 to 1952

Year	Class of Vehicle			
	Passenger Cars and Motorcycles	Trucks	Buses	All Vehicles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1940	404.7	468.8	....	411.7
1941	278.7	578.5	148.5	318.3
1942	285.1	484.4	175.4	345.5
1943	279.8	411.1	94.3	334.5
1944	276.3	493.2	339.0	360.2
1945	218.7	444.7	....	276.6
1946	176.9	317.1	125.0	204.4
1947	177.0	358.2	152.6	216.9
1948	199.5	355.4	319.9	244.5
1949	217.8	325.2	80.5	249.6
1950	283.3	463.6	150.8	344.8
1951	252.4	413.2	177.8	293.8
1952	229.9	333.6	147.5	254.7

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commisison.

Table A-6

NUMBER OF VEHICLES INVOLVED IN TURNPIKE PROPERTY-DAMAGE ACCIDENTS PER HUNDRED MILLION VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL BY CLASS OF VEHICLE: 1940 TO 1952

Year	Class of Vehicle			
	Passenger Cars and Motorcycles	Trucks	Buses	All Vehicles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1940	254.8	312.5	....	261.3
1941	155.5	378.5	99.0	185.4
1942	170.8	289.1	....	203.9
1943	172.8	305.0	....	227.9
1944	157.6	316.1	169.5	218.8
1945	110.8	292.1	....	158.3
1946	95.7	217.5	62.5	119.8
1947	101.2	239.3	....	130.7
1948	108.4	220.9	213.3	140.8
1949	119.6	191.9	26.8	141.4
1950	163.4	287.8	75.4	187.4
1951	145.8	272.5	118.5	178.6
1952	137.9	217.6	59.0	156.9

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Table A-7

NUMBER OF VEHICLES INVOLVED IN TURNPIKE INJURY ACCIDENTS PER HUNDRED MILLION VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL BY CLASS OF VEHICLE: 1940 TO 1952

Year	Class of Vehicle			
	Passenger Cars and Motorcycles	Trucks	Buses	All Vehicles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1940	134.9	125.0	....	133.5
1941	113.6	178.5	49.5	121.8
1952	106.4	156.2	175.4	124.5
1943	100.8	87.5	94.3	95.1
1944	103.4	149.9	169.5	121.8
1945	97.2	126.3	....	103.6
1946	73.9	87.4	62.5	76.4
1947	68.2	103.5	152.6	77.0
1948	84.6	110.4	106.6	92.6
1949	87.5	116.1	53.7	95.7
1950	109.9	149.9	75.4	142.7
1951	97.8	123.4	39.5	104.1
1952	84.4	100.2	59.0	88.1

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Table A-8

NUMBER OF VEHICLES INVOLVED IN TURNPIKE FATAL ACCIDENTS PER HUNDRED MILLION VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL BY CLASS OF VEHICLE: 1940 TO 1952

Year	Class of Vehicle			
	Passenger Cars and Motorcycles	Trucks	Buses	All Vehicles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1940	15.0	31.3	....	16.9
1941	9.6	21.5	....	11.1
1942	7.9	39.1	....	17.1
1943	6.2	18.6	....	11.5
1944	15.3	27.2	....	19.6
1945	10.7	26.3	....	14.7
1946	7.3	12.2	....	8.2
1947	7.6	15.4	....	9.2
1948	6.5	24.1	....	11.1
1949	10.7	17.2	....	12.5
1950	10.0	25.9	....	14.7
1951	8.8	17.3	19.8	11.1
1952	7.6	15.8	29.5	9.7

Source: Records of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

HIGHWAY USE AND HIGHWAY COSTS

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

To the General Assembly of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1953

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Baker Royer, Chairman

Honorable Paul L. Wagner, Vice Chairman

Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Hiram G. Andrews
James S. Berger	Adam T. Bower
Leroy E. Chapman	Edwin C. Ewing
John H. Dent	Thomas H. Greer, Jr.
G. Graybill Diehm	W. Stuart Helm
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
A. Evans Kephart	Albert W. Johnson
A. H. Letzler	James E. Lovett
John G. Snowden	Albert S. Readinger
M. Harvey Taylor	Baker Royer
Paul L. Wagner	Charles C. Smith
John M. Walker	†Herbert P. Sorg
T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Senate Members	House Members
John H. Dent	Hiram G. Andrews
M. Harvey Taylor	W. Stuart Helm
Paul L Wagner	Baker Royer
John M. Walker	Charles C. Smith
T. Newell Wood	†Herbert P. Sorg

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Joint State Government Commission presents herewith a report on the use of the Commonwealth's highways and the costs attributable to vehicles of different types. The study was undertaken by the Commission under authority of the Act of 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084, Section 2 (e), upon the suggestion of The Honorable John S. Fine, Governor of Pennsylvania, that the effects of trucks upon highways be ascertained.

The investigations and analyses were made under the immediate supervision of the Commission's Executive Committee. The cost approach directed by the Executive Committee differs from past allocations of highway expenditures in that actual, rather than hypothetical, costs and all, rather than selected, areas of costs are con-

†Term expired.

sidered. Though the relative cost positions of different vehicles have been established, cost differentials have not been calculated.

The Commission acknowledges the cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and the Commonwealth's departments of Highways and Revenue, who furnished certain data, and of the Pennsylvania State Police, who assisted in the conduct of weights and use surveys.

This report, which outlines cost relationships, will be followed by a technical supplement presenting basic engineering relationships.

BAKER ROYER
BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I. The Highway and the Motor Vehicle

Section II. Vehicle Characteristics and Highway Costs
RECOMMENDATIONS
A. Costs of Highway Transport
B. Vehicle Characteristics and Public Costs
1. Weight
2. Dimensions and Performance
a. Height
b. Width
c. Length
d. Speed and Brake Performance

C. Vehicle Characteristics and Their Effects Upon Highways
1. Existing Highways
2. New Construction
a. Essentials of the Incremental Method
b. An Application of the Incremental Method

D. Vehicle Characteristics and Vehicle Classification

Section III. Vehicle Classification, Registration, and Regulation in Pennsylvania and Selected States
A. Vehicle Classification and Registration Fees
B. Vehicle Regulation
C. Illegal Weights

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Highway Taxation and Vehicle Classification in Pennsylvania

Appendix B. Vehicle Registrations in Pennsylvania: 1906 to 1952, Inclusive

Appendix C. The New York State Highway Use Tax

Appendix D. Highway Design

Appendix E. Posting of Bridges and Effect Upon Utilization of Pennsylvania Highways

Appendix F. Sample Determination of Incremental Costs and Highway Surface Requirement Factor Attributable to Axles by Weight Group

Appendix G. Commercial Vehicle Gross Weight Limits in Pennsylvania Statute and Limits Recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart I. Maryland Road Test—Deterioration of Concrete Pavement in Lineal Feet of Cracking per Slab and Number and Rear Axle Load of Vehicle Passages

Chart II. Sample Comparisons of Gross Weight Limits: Pennsylvania Statute and Recommendations of the American Association of State Highway Officials

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Sample Determination of Incremental Costs of Highway Surface and Highway Strength Requirement Factors

Table 2. Relative Positions, with Respect to Vehicle Registration Fees, Chasis Weights, and Costs Generated, of Motor Vehicles in Pennsylvania

Table 3. Principal Determinants of Registration and Classification of Commercial Vehicles in Selected States

Table 4. Commercial Vehicle Size and Axle-Weight Limits in Pennsylvania Statute and Limits Recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials

Table 5. Statutory Gross- and Axle-Weight Limits in Selected States and Limits Recommended by American Association of State Highway Officials

Table 6. Excess Gross Weights and Axle Weights, by Type of Vehicle: Pennsylvania, 1951-52

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends:

I. In principle, that the weight, dimensions, and performance of commercial vehicles be limited only by reference to vehicle characteristics which generate highway and bridge requirements and highway and bridge costs.

Specifically, that there be no increase in Pennsylvania's statutory single-axle and tandem-axle weight limits of 20,000 pounds and 36,000 pounds, respectively, but that permissible gross weight, if present axle-weight limits are retained, be determined by reference to the formula:

$$36{,}000 + 750\ (D-4)$$

Where: D = distance between first and last axles in any axle group.

II. In principle, that for registration purposes vehicles be classified by reference to cost-generating characteristics.

Specifically, that the chassis-weight basis of the present commercial vehicle classification system be abolished, and that classification of such vehicles be based upon axle weight and associated characteristics.

III. In principle, that registration fees be equal to costs generated.

Specifically, that the registration fees payable by commercial vehicles be arranged to reflect the relative highway and bridge costs generated by vehicles, and that the minimum vehicle registration fee be $10.00 and the maximum $300.00.

IV. In principle, that penalties be adequate to effectively discourage violations of weight limits and to cover increases in highway and bridge costs generated by excess weights.

Specifically, that penalties be $100.00 for violation of gross-weight limits and $25.00 for violation of axle-weight limits, plus $2.00 for each 100 pounds or part thereof by which either weight exceeds the maximum permitted, and that no statutory axle-weight tolerance be permitted.

Section I

THE HIGHWAY AND THE MOTOR VEHICLE

Since 1903, when the first motor vehicle registration act was passed in Pennsylvania,[1] the General Assembly has frequently directed its attention to the changing problems of highway transport.

Since the passage of the first registration statute, enactments of the General Assembly have dealt with such matters as (1) classification and registration fees related to changes in vehicle characteristics; (2) regulatory measures concerning the operation of vehicles; (3) establishment and extension of the state highway system and state aid to local road systems; and (4) introduction of the motor fuel tax and changes in rates to facilitate the financing of an increasingly costly highway system to accommodate an increasing number of vehicles.[2]

The introduction of the gasoline tax went a long way toward financing the hard-surfaced roads required by motor vehicles. However, the yield of the tax, along with the proceeds of other highway-user charges, gave rise to revenue diversion for purposes other than highway construction and highway maintenance. The diversion problem was met by an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania which provides:

> All proceeds from gasoline and other motor fuel excise taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license taxes, operators' license fees and other excise taxes imposed on products used in motor transportation after providing therefrom for (a) cost of administration and collection, (b) payment of obligations incurred in the construction and reconstruction of public highways and bridges shall be appropriated by the General Assembly to agencies of the State or political subdivisions thereof; and used soley for construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of and safety on public highways and bridges and air navigation facilities and costs and expenses incident thereto, and for the payment of obligations incurred for such purposes, and shall not be diverted by transfer or otherwise to any other purpose, except that loans may be made by the State from the proceeds of such taxes and fees for a single period not exceeding eight months, but no such loan shall be made within the period of one year from any preceding loan, and every loan made in any fiscal year shall be repayable within one month after the beginning of the next fiscal year.[3]

Past and present policies with respect to regulation, registration, financing, and diversion of highway-user tax revenue reflect the marked changes in the volume and composition of highway traffic.

In 1920, 598,473 motor vehicles were registered in Pennsylvania. Of the total registration, 48,329, or 8.1 percent, represented commercial vehicles and buses. In 1950, 3,213,155 motor vehicles were registered in the Commonwealth. Of the total registration, 497,233 or 15.5 percent, represented commercial vehicles and buses. Changes in numbers of vehicles and types of vehicles registered in Pennsylvania have resulted in increasingly diversified use of highways.[4]

The increasing diversification in the composition of highway traffic and the magnitude of aggregate highway expenditures, taken in conjunction with the fact that vehicles are commonly privately owned and operated whereas most highways are publicly owned and maintained, have given rise to the problems of (1) determining the highway costs attributable to vehicles in different classes, and (2) developing a legislatively prescribed formula for assessing attributable costs against users in different classes.

The highway costs attributable to a class of highway users are equivalent to the public costs which must be incurred if the vehicles of that class, under statutory conditions regarding safety and convenience, are to be permitted on the public highways. Given the conditions regarding safety and convenience, when a specified private vehicle uses the public roads, public costs vary with (1) the distance which the vehicle travels over the public roads, and (2) certain vehicle characteristics.

In new construction and reconstruction, heavier axle loads require roads of increased carrying capacity. Again, wider vehicles require wider lanes. Increases in carrying capacity and width of lanes, together with changes in alignments and grades (among other factors), increase public costs. In connection with existing facilities, changes in vehicle characteristics also occasion changes in costs. Inasmuch as vehicle characteristics and their associated effects upon public highways change, public costs attributable to these vehicles vary over time.

Once costs attributable to different classes of highway users have been ascertained, a legislatively determined formula is required if costs are to be assessed against users. The payment of users take the form of registration fees, motor fuel taxes, and use or gross receipts taxes.[5] These levies, taken singly or in combination, can be employed with a view of allocating to each class of highway users the public costs generated by the members of the class. Again, these levies can be employed with a view of allocating costs by imposing a charge upon each class of highway users calculated to equal the estimated value of the service which the members of the class derive from the use of the highway.

If public costs attributable to different classes of highway users are to be assessed against the members of the different classes, adequate cost and highway-user payment data are required. If public costs are to be allocated on the basis of estimated value of the service which different classes of users derive from the use of the highway, adequate estimates of the values of service, as well

[1] 1903, April 23, P. L. 268.

[2] For details of highway taxation and vehicle classification in Pennsylvania, see Appendix A.

[3] Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Article IX, Section 18 (amendment of November 6, 1945).

[4] For vehicle registrations in Pennsylvania, 1906 to 1952, see Appendix B.

[5] For an outline of a highway use tax statute, see Appendix C.

as adequate cost and highway-user payment data, must be developed.

Governments, as a rule, control the supply of highway facilities and set the charges for their use. It has often been demonstrated that resources tend to be best utilized when prices charged for facilities and services are permitted to approximate costs of facilities and services. The value-of-service approach does not tend to equate cost and price, and hence cannot be expected to promote efficient utilization of resources.

Under the value-of-service approach, total highway-users charges may be equal to, smaller, or larger than total highway costs. If total charges equal total costs, highway users as a group pay their way. If total charges are less than costs, highway users as a group are subsidized; if the reverse is true, highway users as a group subsidize some other group in the community. It should be noted, however, that, in all cases. some highway users may subsidize others, because there obtains no necessary relationship between value of highway service received and highway costs generated.

Under the cost-of-service approach, total highway-user charges equal total highway costs, and highway users, individually and as a group, pay their way.

In the past, value-of-service and cost-of-service approaches to highway expenditure allocation have been attempted but have failed to produce generally acceptable results. Among the "value-of-service" approaches are the private-operating-expense method, the gross-ton-mile method, the space-time method and the differential-benefit method, all of which have failed to establish relationships between vehicle characteristics and value received and between vehicle characteristics and costs generated by these characteristics. The most commonly attempted "cost-of-service" approach, the joint-and-differential-cost method, has, in the past, established some relationships between vehicle characertistics and public costs in the area of new construction only. In the subsequent section of this report, there is presented a framework for analysis, in terms of vehicle characteristics, of actual public costs on account of new construction, reconstruction, and existing facilities.

Section II

VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS AND HIGHWAY COSTS

A. Costs of Highway Transport

Highway transportation generates both private and public costs. Private costs—purchase price of vehicle, operating expenses, time in transit, inconvenience—are met directly by vehicle owners and operators. In Pennsylvania, public costs—for highway construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and administration—of the state highway system are currently recouped by means of highway-user charges; public costs arising in connection with local roads and streets are financed, in the main, out of local taxes and transfers from the Commonwealth's Motor License Fund.

Outstanding characteristics of change in the period from 1920 to 1950 have been: (1) steady increases in the numbers of all types of vehicles; (2) steady increases in diversification of vehicles and vehicle use, as evidenced by increases in weight and dimensions, changes in weight distribution, and increases in speeds and miles traveled. Increases in weight and dimensions and changes in weight distributions result from improved vehicle design and construction, which facilitate increased load-carrying capacities in relation to vehicle chassis weights.

It should be noted that changes in traffic volume and traffic composition have their first impact upon private, rather than public, costs.

Changes in private costs to highway users are generated by changes in both highway utilization and vehicle characteristics. For example, increases in transit times for specific vehicles are occasioned by increases in numbers of similar vehicles and by changes in numbers and characteristics of dissimilar vehicles. Other private costs, such as insurance charges, are similarly affected.

Changes in private costs eventuate into demands for new highway facilities designed to accommodate the traffic. When new highway facilities are built, private costs are converted into public costs. Commonly, conversion of private costs into public costs tends to minimize total costs of highway transport.

B. Vehicle Characteristics and Public Costs

Public costs incurred in connection with public highways consist of: (1) costs of new construction and reconstruction; (2) costs, generated by use, of preserving, within practical limits, the carrying capacity of existing roads; and (3) administrative costs.

The first two of these costs vary significantly with both: (1) vehicle characteristics, and (2) number of miles traveled by vehicles with specified characteristics. The available evidence suggests that administrative costs do not vary significantly with vehicle characteristics.

The most important vehicle characteristics which determine public costs are numbers and weights of axles, dimensions, and performance. Numbers and weights of axles affect primarily the unit cost of surface and base, and vehicle dimensions and performance (braking power and speed) affect primarily the width of the roadway, alignment, gradients, and structures. Generally, increases in dimensions and decreases in performance are associated with increases in numbers of axles and axle weights. In addition to the above characteristics, axle spacing for any given gross weight affects bridge costs.

1. Weight

The total gross weight of a vehicle does not affect the cost of highway surface or base. A specified gross weight can be distributed among a number of axles in many ways, producing different highway requirements, and the distribution, rather than the gross weight, is of importance in highway design and performance. Examples of distributions of a specific weight (45,000 pounds) over three axles of a truck-tractor semitrailer combination are as follows:

Weight Distribution	Front Axle	Drive Axle	Trail Axle
1	6,000	20,000	19,000
2	8,000	19,000	18,000
3	10,000	18,000	17,000

The first distribution will require greater supporting capacity than the second, and the second greater capacity

than the third. Similarly, the useful life of a highway will be shorter under distribution 1 than under distribution 2, and again, shorter under distribution 2 than under distribution 3.

Axle weight determines both highway requirements and highway costs. The unit cost of surface and base will tend to decrease as the gross weight is increasingly evenly distributed over the axles.

2. Dimensions and Performance

The effects of vehicle dimensions and performance upon traffic streams are illustrated by the following statement of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads:

> In level terrain 1 truck is equivalent, in a [highway] capacity sense, to two passenger cars on a multilane highway and to 2½ passenger cars on a two-lane highway; in rolling terrain one truck on a multilane highway is equivalent to four passenger cars, and on a two-lane highway to five passenger cars.[1]

a. Height.—The heights of trucks generally determine clearances which must be provided on highways. These necessary clearances occur "in the portals of truss bridges, in the openings of underpasses, in the height of tunnel bores, in the placement of overhead traffic signs, trolley wires, etc., and in the trimming of over-hanging trees."[2]

b. Width.—Clearances required by vehicles of different widths in traffic streams determine the widths of lanes of highways and bridges. "The effect of trucks . . . on the width of pavement required for safety is to increase the traffic lane width 1 foot. . . ."[3]

c. Length.—Length of vehicles determines required curvatures and sight distances. Since the rear wheels of a vehicle do not follow the same path as its front wheels when rounding a curve, additional highway surface must be provided to take into account the differences in the paths of travel of these wheels. For longer vehicles, this additional requirement is greater than for shorter vehicles. For combination vehicles, the difference in paths of wheels is less than that of single-unit vehicles of equal length.

The length of vehicles is of importance in determining required sight distances on highways, since a greater time and distance are needed in passing a longer vehicle than in passing a shorter vehicle.

d. Speed and brake performance.—The ability of larger and heavier vehicles to maintain speeds while ascending slopes is generally less than that of smaller and lighter vehicles. Consequently, in order to maintain a specified traffic flow for all types of vehicles, grades must be such that the steepness and length of the grade will not impede this flow. If grades are not altered, additional lanes must be provided in order to permit a specified flow of traffic. The brake performance of heavier vehicles also plays a part in the determination of required grades and alignments, since greater distances are required for deceleration of these vehicles.

[1]A Factual Discussion of Motortruck Operation, Regulation, and Taxation (Washington: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads, 1951), p. 25.

[2]A Factual Discussion of Motortruck Operation, .., p. 19.

[3]A Factual Discussion of Motortruck Operation, .., p. 20.

C. Vehicle Characteristics and Their Effects Upon Highways

Highways are designed for a given total number of vehicle passages, a given vehicle and axle-weight distribution per unit of time and a specified speed.[4] If the vehicle and weight distribution changes, the life of the highway, in terms of the number of vehicle passages, also changes. If changes in the distribution are occasioned by increases in axle weights, the life span of the highway, in terms of total number of vehicle passages, is reduced. The reduced life span, accompanied by the same total cost, results in increased costs per passage and per vehicle. Under such conditions, unit costs are greater than those originally anticipated and greater than those which would have obtained had the different distribution been utilized for design and construction Historically. most changes of this type have been to heavier weights and increased numbers of these heavier weights.

The reduction in the total number of vehicles is generally viewed as a shortening of the life of the highway facility, without regard to the increased unit costs involved. From a policy point of view, it is not reduction in number of vehicle passages consequent upon the introduction of heavier weights which is of paramount importance, but increased unit costs which must be charged if total public costs are to be covered.

Vehicles tend to reflect both technological advancement and economic change more readily than do highway systems, since the useful life of passenger cars and trucks is considerably shorter than that of highways and bridges.

In Pennsylvania prior to 1943, the maximum axle weights permitted by statute were 18,000 pounds upon a single axle and 33,000 pounds upon a tandem axle.[5] Since 1943, the maximum weights have been 20,000 pounds upon a single axle and 36,000 pounds upon a tandem, subject, however, to the limitation (among others) that the overall gross weight of a truck-tractor semitrailer is not to exceed 45,000 pounds.[6]

As of May, 1952, the Commonwealth owned, operated, and maintained a primary highway system of 14,603 miles and a rural road system of 26,462 miles. Of these, about 1,875 miles of primary highway and 2,305 miles of rural roads have been constructed or reconstructed since 1943.

In other words, but a small part of the Pennsylvania state highway system has been constructed or reconstructed to accommodate the increase in axle weight from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds. There can be no question that increased unit costs attach to axle weights above the weights for which most Pennsylvania roads were designed. However, it should be noted that some of the older roads are, in effct, "posted" because of limited bridge capacity.[7]

1. Existing Highways

Increases in axle weights increase highway damage more than proportionately.

The highway-damage differentials associated with weight

[4]A brief presentation of the factors involved in highway design appears in Appendix D.

[5]1931, June 22, P. L. 751.

[6]1943, May 26, P. L. 618.

[7]For details, see Appendix E.

differentials have been repeatedly observed on actual roads since 1920 when the Bates Test was made in Illinois.[8] The most recent of these observations were made in connection with the Maryland Road Test. Certain of the findings of the Maryland Road Test relative to highway damage produced by different axle weights and axle-weight combinations are reproduced in the chart below.

The dotted lines on the chart show the lineal feet of cracking per slab (vertical axis) produced by varying numbers of passages of vehicles (horizontal axis) equipped with tandem axles weighing 32,000 pounds and 44,800 pounds, respectively. The solid lines present comparable information for single axles weighing 18,000 pounds and 22,400 pounds, respectively.

At the conclusion of the road test, the following were among the comparisons noted:

Effects of single-axle loads—

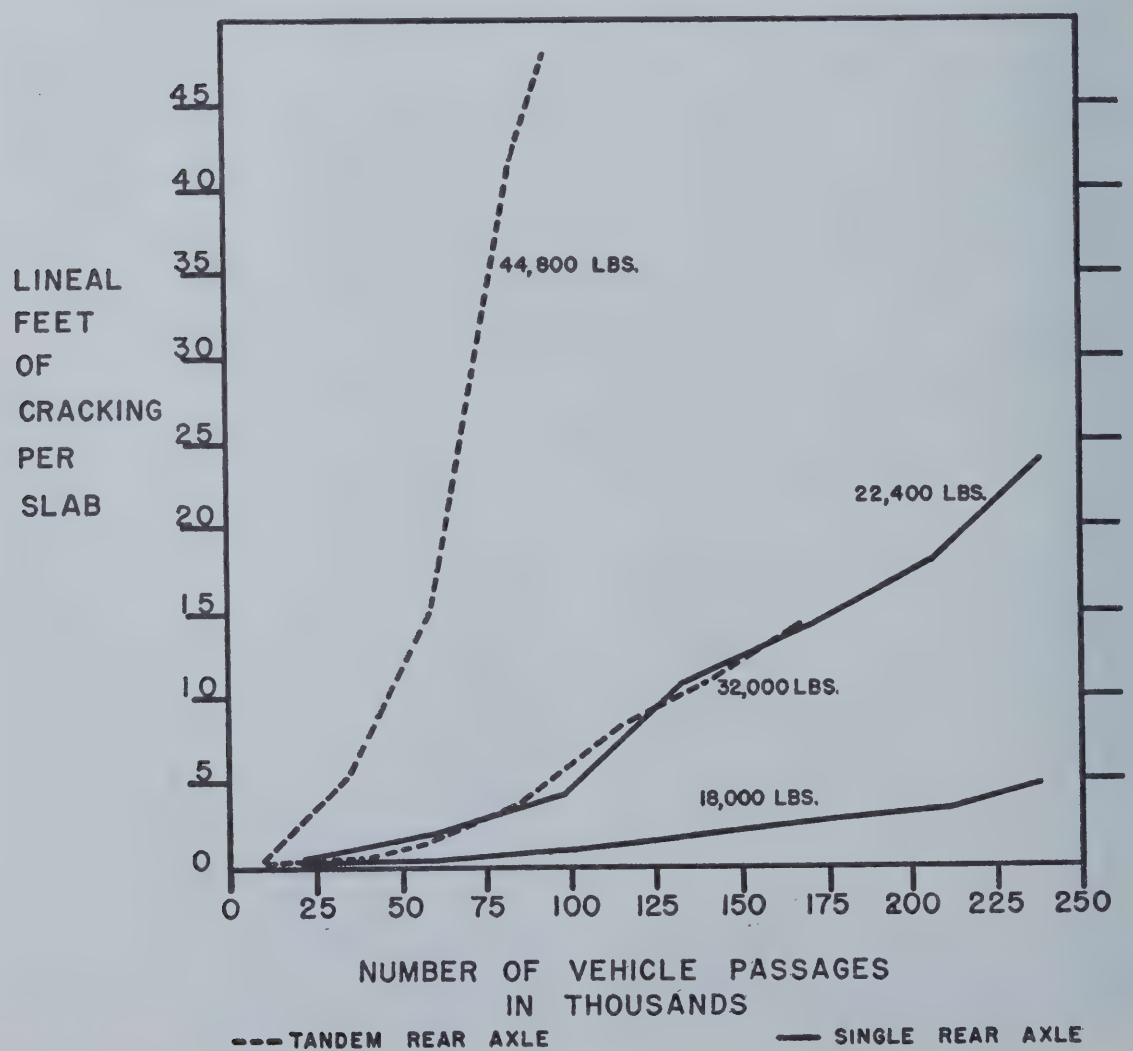
(a) Based on all types of subgrade the results show: (1) the 22,400-lb. single-axle loads caused 6.4 times as much cracking (1,269 versus 196 lineal feet) as the 18,000-lb. single-axle loads after 238,000 truck applications . . . ; (2) 58 per cent of the slabs in the lane subjected to 22,400-lb. loads and only 26 percent of the slabs in the lane subjected to 18,000-lb. loads contained cracks which have been analyzed as con-

[8] For details, see Technical Supplement

Chart I

MARYLAND ROAD TEST

DETERIORATION OF CONCRETE PAVEMENT IN LINEAL FEET OF CRACKING PER SLAB AND NUMBER AND REAR AXLE LOAD OF VEHICLE PASSAGES



stituting structural failures due to the application of the test axle-loads . . . ; and (3) the pavement at 50 percent of the joints in the lane subjected to 22,400-lb. loads and at only 18 percent of the joints in the lane subjected to 18,000-lb. loads was markedly depressed and cracked.

(b) Based on plastic-type subgrades (A-6 silty-clay soils) only, the results reveal that the 22,400-lb. single-axle loads caused 7 times as much cracking (28 versus 4 ft. per 12- by 40-ft. slab) as the 18,000-lb. single-axle load after 238,000 truck applications. . . . The unit quantity, lineal feet of cracking per slab, was used in comparing behavior of various sections directly without the need of considering the total number of slabs involved.[9]

Effects of tandem-axle loads—

(a) Based on all types of subgrade the results show: (1) the 44,800-lb. tandem-axle loads caused 12.3 times as much cracking (3,704 versus 302 lineal ft.) as the 32,000-lb. tandem-axle loads . . . ; (2) 96 percent of the slabs in the lane subjected to 44,800-lb. and only 27 percent of the slabs in the lane subjected to 32,000-lb. loads contained cracks which have been analyzed as constituting structural failures due to the application of the test axle-loads . . . ; (3) the pavement at 93 percent of the joints in the lane subjected to 44,800-lb. loads, and at only 18 percent of the joints in the lane subjected to 32,000-lb. loads was markedly depressed and cracked; and (4) longitudinal cracking, which is associated with lack of support along the free edge of the pavement brought about by excessive pumping, occurred in major extent only in the lane subjected to 44,800-lb. tandem-axle loads. . . .

(b) Based on plastic-type subgrades only (A-6 silty clay soils), the results reveal that the 44,800-lb. tandem-axle loads caused 12.5 times as much cracking (50 versus 4 ft. per 12- by 40-ft. slab) as the 32,000-lb. tandem-axle loads.[10]

Damage generated by different axle weights varies with type of highway. For a specific highway, the relation between (1) highway-damage differentials and axle-weight differentials and (2) highway-cost differentials and axle-weight differentials is such that cost differentials tend to increase less rapidly than highway-damage differentials.

2. New Construction

Construction costs and construction-cost differentials attributable to vehicles with different weight and dimension characteristics may be calculated by means of the incremental method.

a. Essentials of the Incremental Method.—Briefly, the incremental method of allocating, among vehicles exhibiting different characteristics, the costs of actual, rather than hypothetical, projects, calls for the following procedure:

(1) For each project of a construction program, the cost of the project is estimated on the assumption that all vehicles in the anticipated traffic stream have the characteristics of a "basic vehicle" (approximately those of a standard passenger car). Required highway thicknesses, widths of lanes, number of lanes, and gradients and alignments are determined, and cost of the project is calculated and allocated among all vehicles.

(2) A second series of project costs is estimated for the traffic stream, taking into account the group of vehicles which possess characteristics generating costs greater than those of basic vehicles, but it is assumed that all these vehicles have characteristics generating costs of the next order above those attributable to basic vehicles. Additional project costs are ascertained in this manner and are allocated to all vehicles which differ from basic vehicles.

Successive series of project costs are estimated for the traffic stream, each time taking into account the group of vehicles which possess characteristics generating greater costs and assuming that all these vehicles have characteristics generating costs of the next order above costs allocated in previous determinations. The cost attributable to a class of vehicles is the sum of that class's shares of costs from successive determinations into which the group entered.

b. An Application of the Incremental Method.—Differences between load factors generated by vehicle characteristics and costs generated by vehicle characteristics may be illustrated with reference to factors and costs arising in the construction of a new highway. An illustration of this type, based on highway designs developed for this report by the staff of the Joint State Government Commission and on costs determined by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, is shown in Table 1. This illustration is not typical of a complete construction program or the highway system as a whole because:

(1) Costs of successive, flexible roads are used in this illustration; in actual practice, selection between different types of rigid highways and flexible highways is made.

(2) Costs shown are for the surface, base, and sub-base of the highway, and do not include costs of required grades and curvatures.

(3) Costs shown do not include prorated overhead costs, which differ for a project according to the traffic distribution for which the project is designed.

(4) The traffic distribution used contains axle weights from 2,000 to 40,000 pounds. This distribution would not be expected to occur—since the maximum single-axle load in Pennsylvania is 20,000 pounds—but does serve to show the general nature of costs associated with very heavy axles.

(5) The project considered is but one project of many in Pennsylvania's construction program; it is not representative of the entire program.

(6) The example is not illustrative of reconstruction costs.

(7) Vehicles incur costs for preserving carrying-capacities of existing highways and on account of the performance of administrative functions. These costs are not here considered.

(8) Construction costs used may not be representative of current costs.

Table 1 illustrates the results of the application of the incremental method to a highway which was designed to: (1) carry an average daily traffic of 14,120 axles and a total of approximately 129,000,000 axle passages; (2) permit passage of these axles at a constant rate (the design speed of the highway).

Differential costs arise because of the variations in axle weights (and associated vehicle characteristics)

[9] Road Test One-MD, Highway Research Board Special Report 4 (Washington D. C.: National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council, 1952), p. 7.

[10] Road Test One-MD, Highway Research Board . . . . . ., pp. 7, 8.

Column 1 of the table shows axle-weight groups; column 2 shows the number of axles of specified weights in the estimated average daily traffic. Column 3 presents the axle-weight-group shares of total project cost, and column 4 shows the comparable shares of additional highway strength requirements factors. Column 5 shows the additional cost per axle within weight groups, and column 6, the highway strength requirement factor per axle.

The table should be read as follows: Of the 14,120 axles, 11,030 (col. 2) weigh 2,000 pounds or less (col. 1), and $362,552.80 of the total cost of $713,548.00 (col. 3) is attributable to these axles, representing a cost per axle of $32.87 (col. 5). Similarly, 31 axles weigh from 2,001 to 5,000 pounds, and a cost of $1,736 is attributable to these axles, representing a cost per axle of $56.[11]

[11] For determination of these amounts, see Appendix F.

Table 1

SAMPLE DETERMINATION OF INCREMENTAL COSTS OF HIGHWAY SURFACE AND HIGHWAY STRENGTH REQUIREMENT FACTORS

Axle-Weight Group	Number of Axles of Specified Weight in Estimated Average Daily Traffic	Axle-Weight-Group Share of Total Project Cost	Axle-Weight-Group Share of Additional Highway Strength Requirement Factor	Additional Cost per Axle Within Weight Groups	Highway Strength Requirement Factor per Axle
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2,000 pounds and under ..	11,030	$362,552.80	689.4	$32.87	0.063
2,001- 5,000	31	1,736.00	3.9	56.00	0.125
5,001-10,000	188	13,685.40	188.0	72.79	1.000
10,001-15,000	593	48,176.30	2,372.0	81.24	4.000
15,001-18,000	249	21,386.30	3,984.0	85.89	16.000
18,001-20,000	188	17,127.90	6,016.0	91.11	32.000
20,001-22,400	249	24,117.10	15,936.0	96.86	64.000
22,401-30,000	404	48,084.20	413,696.0	119.02	1,024.000
30,001-40,000	1,188	176,682.00	38,928,384.0	148.72	32,768.000
TOTAL	14,120	$713,548.00			

The axle-weight groups shown in Table 1 reflect significant—from a cost point of view—vehicle characteristics. If axle costs are to be translated into vehicle costs, the shares of project cost attributable to the total numbers of axles in the weight groups must be multiplied by the ratios of (1) the number of axles associated with vehicles for which costs are to be determined to (2) total numbers of axles in these weight groups.

Columns 4 and 6 of the table show the axle-weight-group shares of additional highway strength requirement factors and the highway strength requirement factors per axle. Comparison of columns 5 and 6 illustrates strikingly that incremental costs of highway surfaces rise much less rapidly than do highway strength requirements.

D. Vehicle Characteristics and Vehicle Classification

The analysis so far developed has indicated that the vehicle characteristics primarily responsible for the generation of public cost differentials are:

1. Numbers and weights of axles
2. Vehicle dimensions and performance
3. Miles traveled.

Registration and fee systems which are to recover public costs generated by vehicles exhibiting different characteristics must be related to these factors.

Section III

VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION, REGISTRATION, AND REGULATION IN PENNSYLVANIA AND SELECTED STATES

Vehicle classification, registration fees, and regulation may be evaluated with reference to the relationships between highway costs and vehicle characteristics and use outlined in Section II.

A. Vehicle Classification and Registration Fees

In Pennsylvania, passenger cars constitute one vehicle classification.

Buses are classified according to seating capacity and other commercial vehicles on the basis of chassis weight, and registration fees increase as seating capacity or chassis weight increases. Whatever the historical justification for chassis weight and seating capacity as measures of magnitude of annual registration fees, today they bear no necessary relationship to highway costs generated.

If registration fees are to: (1) take into account highway damage caused by vehicles and highway requirements of vehicles and (2) be utilized to recoup differential costs, the fees must be based upon vehicle charac-

teristics which directly or indirectly reflect axle weight and number of axles, dimensions and performance, and miles traveled.

Though it is not possible at this time to specify, for the state highway system as a whole, the incremental costs generated by commercial vehicles with different characteristics, it is feasible to evaluate the relative magnitude of registration fees charged, from point of view of the relative costs generated.

Table 2 shows the relative positions, with respect to vehicle registration fees, chassis weights, and costs generated, of motor vehicles in Pennsylvania.

Examination of the table (columns 2 and 4) shows that the position of vehicles with respect to magnitude of fee payable does not correspond to the position of vehicles with respect to relative costs generated. For example, an R classification two-axle truck (col. 1) ranks 8th (col. 2) in magnitude of registration fee payable, but has a position of 4½ (col. 4) with respect to cost generated. (Since vehicle cost positions 3, 4, 5, and 6 are the same, they are all designated 4½.) Again, a YZ classification three-axle truck ranks 37th in magnitude of registration fee payable, but 34th in relative cost generated. Examination of columns 3 and 4 shows that the position of vehicles with respect to chassis weight does not correspond to their position with respect to relative costs generated.

Registration classifications may be made by reference to vehicle characteristics, either directly or indirectly. Examples of indirect use of vehicle characteristics are provided by the classification and registration systems of many states. Table 3 facilitates evaluation of the commercial vehicle classification and registration systems employed in selected states.

Table 2

RELATIVE POSITIONS, WITH RESPECT TO VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES, CHASSIS WEIGHTS, AND COSTS GENERATED, OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN PENNSYLVANIA*

Registration Classification and Vehicle Type		Position with Respect to: Registration Fee-System	Chassis Weight	Costs Generated
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
A	One-axle trailer	1½	1½	1½
A	Two-axle trailer	1½	1½	4½
B	Two-axle trailer	3	3½	4½
B	One-axle trailer	4½	3½	1½
	Passenger car	4½	**	4½
C	One-axle trailer	6½	7½	8
C	Two-axle trailer	6½	7½	9
R	Two-axle truck	8	5	4½
D	One-axle trailer	9½	13	15½
D	Two-axle trailer	9½	13	17
S	Two-axle truck	11	7½	7
E	One-axle trailer	12½	18	15½
E	Two-axle trailer	12½	18	23
T	Two-axle truck	14	13	12
RZ	Three-axle truck	15½	7½	12
AZ	Three-axle trailer	15½	10	12
U	Two-axle truck	18½	18	18½
F	One-axle trailer	18½	23	20½
F	Two-axle trailer	18½	23	27½
BZ	Three-axle trailer	18½	13	12
SZ	Three-axle truck	21½	13	12
CZ	Three-axle trailer	21½	18	18½
TZ	Three-axle truck	23½	18	22
DZ	Three-axle trailer	23½	23	25½
V	Two-axle truck	25	23	25½
G	One-axle trailer	27	26½	20½
G	Two-axle trailer	27	26½	27½
EZ	Three-axle trailer	27	28	30
FZ	Three-axle trailer	29	31	32½
W	Two-axle truck	30	29½	32½
UZ	Three-axle truck	31	23	24
GZ	Three-axle trailer	32	34½	35
Y	Two-axle truck	33	32½	37
VZ	Three-axle truck	34	29½	30
Z	Two-axle truck	35	34½	38
WZ	Three-axle truck	36	32½	30
YZ	Three-axle truck	37	36	34
ZZ	Three-axle truck	38	37	36

* Excludes motorcycles, commercial motor vehicles equipped with solid rubber or cushion rubber tires, electrically propelled vehicles, and buses.

** Registration fee not determined by chassis weight.

Table 3

PRINCIPAL DETERMINANTS OF REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN SELECTED STATES

State	Empty Weight: Maximum Gross Weight Determined by Axle Factor	Gross Weight: Maximum Gross Weight Determined by Axle Factor	Gross Weight: Maximum Gross Weight NOT Determined by Axle Factor
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
California	X	..	..
Delaware	..	X	..
Illinois [a]	..	..	X
Indiana	..	..	X
Maryland [b]	X	..	..
New Jersey [a]	..	..	X
New York [c]	..	X	..
Ohio [a]	X	..	..
West Virginia [d]	..	X	..

[a] Reduced fees for farm vehicles.

[b] Separate fee schedules for private and public freight vehicles (among others).

[c] Reduced fees for farm vehicles; graduated highway use tax.

[d] Additional graduated fees for carriers of property.

Three of the nine states shown in the table (Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey) do not relate commercial vehicle classification and registration to vehicle characteristics which generate highway costs; six of the states (California, Delaware, Maryland, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia) relate vehicle classification and registration indirectly to cost-generating vehicle characteristics. Some states use more indirect methods than do others. For example, in Ohio, vehicle characteristics fix maximum gross weight, which is correlated with empty vehicle weight, which in turn is the basis of the registration fee. In Delaware, vehicle characteristics fix maximum gross weight, the basis of the registration fee. In the state of New York, registration fee is based on user-declared gross weight, which may not exceed a statutorily defined maximum fixed by reference to axle combinations.

Although many states use roundabout methods when relating vehicle classification and registration to cost-generating vehicle characteristics, the relationships can be established in a direct manner.

The levels of costs of providing and maintaining high ways change over time. Consequently, vehicle fees, regardless of base, do not reflect highway costs unless properly adjusted from time to time. In Pennsylvania, the latest major change in registration fees for commercial vehicles was made in 1943, effective for the registration year beginning April 1, 1944[1] However, between 1944 and mid-1952, the index of highway construction costs increased approximately 49 percent.[2]

B. Vehicle Regulation

Traditionally, changes in highway design represent gradual adaptations to changes in vehicle design. Vehicle regulations reflect the difference between use-potential of vehicles and capacities of highway systems as traditionally conceived.

Below are shown the single-axle weight limits recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials and the limits established by the statutes of ten selected states.

Recommended by American Assn. of State Highway Officials	18,000
California	18,000
Delaware	20,000
Illinois	18,000
Indiana	18,000
Maryland	22,400
New Jersey	22,400
New York	22,400
Ohio	19,000
Pennsylvania	20,000
West Virginia	18,000

Examination of the table shows that the single-axle weight limit recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials is 18,000 pounds, and that the statutory limits in selected states range from 18,000 pounds to 22,400 pounds.

Regarding the limits of 18,000 pounds and 22,400 pounds, the following may be noted:

1. The limit of 18,000 pounds was established some thirty years ago, and for many years roads were built by reference to this standard. Consequently, at the present time, large parts of man highway systems, including Pennsylvania's, consist of roads which were designed for a single-axle limit of 18,000 pounds.

2. "The 22,400-pound limit has its origin in nothing more substantial than the fact that many years ago 14 inches was the maximum width of solid-rubber tires produced. At that time a load of 800 pounds per inch of width was recommended by the tire manufacturers as the maximum economic tire loading. This 800-pound-per-inch limit, finding its way into many State laws as a limit of unit loading, the resulting total of 11,200 pounds for the 14-inch width of the largest tire produced became the actual limit of wheel loading in many States before wheel or axle-load limits were specifically prescribed."[3]

There is no question that from an engineering point of view it is feasible to build highways capable of carrying heavy weights—at a price. Similarly, there is no question that many highways can carry single-axle loads in excess of those for which they were designed—at a price. The price of constructing roads for heavier axle loads is higher than for lighter loads. Further, the price of operating heavy loads over highways designed for light loads is considerably in excess of the price of operating heavy loads on roads designed for them. Of Pennsylvania's highways, 90 percent were constructed when the single-axle load limit was 18,000 pounds or less, and but 10 percent have been constructed or reconstructed since the single-axle load limit was increased to 20,000 pounds.

Weight restrictions for single axles and tandem axles, together with restrictions on other vehicle characterists, as provided by Pennsylvania statutes and as recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials, are shown in Table 4.

Examination of Table 4, column 2, shows that Pennsylvania limits are 20,000 pounds on a single axle and, in effect, 36,000 pounds on a tandem axle, while the axle weights recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials are 18,000 pounds for a single axle and 32,000 pounds for a tandem axle. In both cases, maximum width is 96 inches, and maximum height is 12 feet, 6 inches (except that in Pennsylvania automobile transporters are permitted 13 feet, 6 inches). Maximum lengths of single-unit trucks are the same in both Pennsylvania statutes and the recommendations of the American Association of State Highway Officials, while maximum lengths of combinations are less in Pennsylvania than those recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials. Certain maxima contained in Pennsylvania law are not subjects of A.A.S.H.O. recommendations.

Gross weights are not contained in Table 4, since methods used for establishment of these weights in Pennsylvania are different from those used by the American Association of State Highway Officials. In Pennsylvania, the maximum gross weight of all truck-tractor, semi-trailer combination vehicles is 45,000 pounds, regardless of number or spacing of axles. For single-unit truck and full trailer combinations, the gross weights in Pennsylvania are 56,000 pounds for combinations having a total of four axles and 62,000 pounds for combinations having a total of five or six axles. The recommendations concerning gross weight of the American Association of State Highway Officials are such that permitted gross weights vary according to axle spacing (but within maximum axle loadings), in order that the effect of the distribution of total weight over axle spacing—of critical importance in bridge design and performance—be taken into account.[4]

Since statutory gross weight limits in Pennsylvania are not related to axle spacings, no necessary relation-

[1] 1943, P. L. 618.

[2] Highway Price Index—Composite Standard Mile (U. S. Bureau of Public Roads): 1944, 115.5; 1952 (2nd quarter), 171.8.

[3] A Factual Discussion of Motortruck Operation . . ., p. 33.

[4] For a table showing vehicle gross-weight limits in Pennsylvania and limits recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials, see Appendix G.

Table 4

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SIZE AND AXLE-WEIGHT LIMITS IN PENNSYLVANIA STATUTE AND LIMITS RECOMMENDED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS *

(1)	Limits in Pennsylvania Statute ** (2)	Limits Recommended by A.A.S.H.O. (3)
Maximum width	96 inches	96 inches
Maximum height	12½ feet, except automobile transporters permitted 13½ feet	12½ feet
Maximum length:		
Single truck	35 feet	35 feet
Truck-tractor—semitrailer	45 feet	50 feet
Other combinations	50 feet	60 feet
Bus	40 feet	40 feet
Maximum load per inch of tire width	800 pounds	no restriction
Minimum axle spacing, tandem axles	36 inches	no restriction
Maximum gross weight on any one axle	20,000 pounds [a]	18,000 pounds
Maximum gross weight, tandem axles	36,000 pounds [b]	32,000 pounds [c]

* Limitations on gross vehicle weight not included.
** 1929, May 1, P. L. 905, as amended.
[a] Limit of 8,000 pounds for first axle of truck, truck-tractor, or trailer having three axles.
[b] No more than 18,000 pounds on each of the axles.
[c] Determined from maximum loads recommended for axle groups.

ships exist between these gross weights and bridge costs. Gross weight, no matter how determined, does not enter into highway (as distinguished from bridge) requirements and costs.

Recommended and stautory gross- and axle-weight limits (for a combination vehicle consisting of a two-axle truck-tractor and a tandem-axle semitrailer) are shown in Table 5.

Examination of the table shows that the higher gross weights shown are not always associated with higher axle weights. Since highway costs are related to axle weights, the higher gross weights do not necessarily generate higher public costs.

Gross-weight limits contained in Pennsylvania statutes and those recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials, are illustrated for specific types of vehicles having generally representative axle spacings in Chart II.

Table 5

STATUTORY GROSS- AND AXLE-WEIGHT LIMITS IN SELECTED STATES AND LIMITS RECOMMENDED AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICALS

State (1)	Gross-Weight Limit * (Pounds) (2)	Difference: Limit of State and Recommendation of AASHO (Pounds) (3)	Single-Axle Weight Limit (Pounds) (4)	Tandem-Axle Weight Limit (Pounds) (5)
Recommended by American Association of State Highway Officials	55,980	.....	18,000	32,000
California	62,900	+ 6,920	18,000	32,000
Delaware	55,980	.....	20,000	36,000
Illinois	59,000	+ 3,020	18,000	32,000
Indiana	68,000	+12,020	18,000	32,000
Maryland	62,900	+ 6,920	22,400	36,000
New Jersey	60,000	+ 4,020	22,400	32,000
New York	55,500	— 480	22,400	36,000
Ohio	65,200	+ 9,220	19,000	31,500
Pennsylvania	45,000	—10,980	20,000	36,000
West Virginia	55,980	.....	18,000	32,000

* For combination of two-axle truck-tractor and tandem-axle semitrailer; axle spacings of 12 feet, 18 feet, 4 feet.

C. Illegal Weights

Penalties for violations of gross-weight and axle-weight limits in Pennsylvania are as follows:

(1) Weight exceeding by more than 5 percent but not by more than 10 percent the maximum allowed—fine of $25 (in default of payment thereof, imprisonment for not more than five days).

(2) Weight exceeding by more than 10 percent the maximum allowed—fine of $50 (in default of payment thereof, imprisonment for not more than ten days).[5]

Violations of statutory weight limitations generate costs of enforcement as well as additional highway costs.

For any specific penalty schedule, the differences between (1) vehicle carrying-capacities and maximum permitted weights and (2) weight restrictions in Pennsylvania and other states are reflected in the relative frequency with which legal-weight violations occur.

Table 6 shows the frequencies of gross-weight and axle-weight violations in Pennsylvania for commercial vehicles with different characteristics.

The table shows that the four-or-more-axle semitrailer combination is more frequently operated in violation of Pennsylvania's gross-weight limit than is any other type of vehicle listed: 51 percent of these vehicles were of illegal gross weight. However, only 3 percent of the axle weights of these combinations were in excess of the legal limit.

The difference in frequencies of gross-weight violations and axle-weight violations observed in connection with this type of vehicle is due to the fact that the actual carrying-capacity of the vehicle is considerably in excess of its legal gross capacity, but not of its legal axle capacities.

[5] 1951, P. L. 1368.

Table 6

EXCESS GROSS WEIGHTS AND AXLE WEIGHTS BY TYPE OF VEHICLE: PENNSYLVANIA, 1951-52 *

Type of Vehicle

Type of Vehicle	Maximum Gross-Weight Limits	Trucks Exceeding Gross-Weight Limits (Percent)	Percent of Axle Loads Exceeding 20,000 Pounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Two-axle trucks (dual tires)	30,000 lbs.	1.0%	1.6%
Three-axle trucks	40,000	10.4	0.5
Three-axle semitrailer combination	45,000	8.3	4.7
Four-or-more-axle semitrailer combination	45,000	51.0	3.0
Four-axle truck-trailer combination	56,000	34.4	...
Five-axle truck-trailer combination	62,000	33.3	...

*Survey conducted by Pennsylvania Department of Highways, 1951 and 1952.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

HIGHWAY TAXATION AND VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Since the passage of the first motor vehicle registration act in Pennsylvania in 1903, the field of highway user charges and taxes has broadened to include motor vehicle registration fees, fuels taxes, and gross receipts taxes on certain classes of motor carriers. Diversification in types of motor vehicles has been accompanied by changes in registration categories and registration fee schedules. In addition, changes in types of motor fuel have been followed by statutes providing for the taxation of all fuels commonly used for the propulsion of motor vehicles.

Motor Vehicle Registration and Classification

In 1903, the first motor vehicle registration statute provided for a registration fee of two dollars and a license fee of three dollars payable to the prothonotary.[1]

In 1909, administration of the registration and licensing of motor vehicles was made the responsibility of the Commonwealth, and the following graduated schedule of fees related to the rated horsepower of vehicles was established:[2]

Less than 20 horsepower	$ 5.00
20-50 horsepower	10.00
Over 50 horsepower	15.00
Motorcycle	2.00

As vehicles, vehicle equipment and vehicle use became increasingly more diversified, registration statutes began to deal with such matters as types of tires utilized, the distinction between passenger automobiles, commercial vehicles and motor buses, gross weight, chassis weight, and motive power used.

In 1913, registration classifications for motor vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires were based upon rated horsepower, while registration classifications for motor vehicles equipped with solid tires and fees of trailers and traction engines were based upon the gross weights of the vehicle.[3] The following is the motor vehicle schedule of 1913:

[1] 1903, P. L. 268.

[2] 1909, P. L. 265.

[3] 1913, P. L. 672.

Motor Vehicles

Pneumatic Tires		Solid Tires Gross Weight	
Less than 20 hp	$ 5.00	Less than 4000 lbs.	$ 5.00
20-35 hp	10.00	4000-5000	10.00
35-50 hp	15.00	5000-10,000	15.00
Over 50 hp	20.00	10,000-15,000	20.00
		15,000-24,000	25.00

In 1919 (P. L. 678), a further revision of the registration classification system provided for a distinction between motor vehicles and commercial motor vehicles and required registration of the former on the basis of horsepower and of the latter on the basis of chassis weight.

Motorcycle	$3.00
Bicycle with motor attached	2.00
Motor vehicles (no metal tires)	.40 per hp; minimum, $10.

In addition, the 1919 statute provided: "The fees for the registration of commercial motor vehicles, the chassis of which weigh less than 2,000 pounds, shall be on the basis of horsepower."

Commercial Vehicles (chassis weight 2,000 pounds and over)

Class	Chassis Weight	Fee
AA	2,000- 3,000 lbs.	$20.00
A	3,000- 4,500	25.00
B	4,500- 6,000	30.00
C	6,000- 7,000	50.00
D	7,000- 8,000	75.00
E	8,000-10,000	100.00
F	10,000 lbs. and over	150.00

Trailers

Chassis Weight	Fee
Under 500 lbs.	0
500- 750 lbs.	$2.00
750-1,000	5.00
1,000-2,000	10.00
2,000 lbs. or over	15.00

In addition, the law provided:

"The fee for the registration of any motor vehicle equipped with metal tires shall be double the regular fee for such vehicle."

In 1921, registration classifications were broadened to include categories for electrically operated vehicles, and in 1923 classifications for omnibuses were added.

Classifications and fees were again changed in 1923 (P. L. 718) for commercial motor vehicles and semitrailers, and a fee schedule was inserted for omnibuses. The changed and new fees were as follows:

Commercial Motor Vehicles

Class	Chassis Weight	Pneumatic Tires	Solid Rubber
A	Less than 2,000 lbs.	$15.00	$18.75
B	2,000-3,000 lbs.	24.00	30.00
C	3,000-4,000	32.00	40.00
D	4,000-5,000	40.00	50.00
E	5,000-6,000	56.00	70.00
F	6,000-7,500	80.00	100.00
G	7,500-9,000	100.00	125.00
H	Over 9,000 lbs.	140.00	200.00

Electric Motor Vehicles

Class	Gross Weight	Fee
A	Under 5,000 lbs.	$15.00
B	Under 7,000	24.00
C	Under 11,000	32.00
D	Under 15,000	40.00
E	Under 18,000	56.00
F	Under 22,000	80.00
G	Under 25,000	100.00
H	Under 26,000	140.00

Tractors and semi-trailers to be registered separately.

Trailer or Semi-Trailer

Chassis Weight	Fee
Less than 500 lbs.	$2.00
500-1,000 lbs.	5.00
1,000-2,000	10.00
2,000-3,000	15.00
3,000-4,000	20.00
4,000-5,000	30.00
5,000 lbs. and over	50.00

Omnibuses

	Pneumatic Tires	Solid Rubber Tires
5 passengers or less	$20	$25.00
5-26 passengers	$2/seat over 5	2.50
More than 26 passengers	$5/seat over 26	6.25
		$250—53 or more passengers used exclusively in 1st, 2nd, & 3rd class cities.

In 1927 (P. L. 886) the classifications "A-H" were designated "R-Z."

In 1929, the vehicle code provided fee schedules for motorcycles and motor bicycles, motor vehicles (passenger cars), commercial motor vehicles and truck tractors with pneumatic tires, commercial motor vehicles and truck tractors with solid rubber or cushion rubber tires, electrically operated commercial motor vehicles and truck tractors, trailers and semitrailers, motor buses and motor omnibuses with solid tires, and metal-tired vehicles. Commercial motor vehicle registration was based upon chassis weight, and motor bus and motor omnibus registration was based upon seating capacity.

The Vehicle Code of 1929 (P. L. 905) contained the following fee schedule:

"Section 701. Motorcycles and Motor-Bicycles.—

"The fee for the annual registration of a motorcycle shall be three ($3) dollars, and for the annual registration of a bicycle with a motor attached two ($2) dollars.

"Section 702. Motor Vehicles.—The fee for annual registration of motor vehicles, except as provided in this act, shall be at the rate of forty (40) cents for each horsepower, or fractional part thereof: Provided, That the minimum fee payable for such annual registration shall be ten ($10) dollars.

"Section 703. Commercial Motor Vehicles and Truck

Tractors with Pneumatic Tires.—Commercial motor vehicles and truck tractors with pneumatic tires, other than those electrically operated, shall be divided into nine (9) classes, and the fee for annual registration of such vehicles in each of the respective classes, based on the gross chassis weight, as given and certified to by the manufacturer, shall be as follows:

Class	Chassis Weight in Pounds	Fee
R	Less than 2000	$16.50
S	2000 and over but less than 3000	26.00
T	3000 and over but less than 4000	35.00
U	4000 and over but less than 5000	45.00
V	5000 and over but less than 6000	63.00
W	6000 and over but less than 7500	90.00
Y	7500 and over but less than 9000	110.00
Z	9000 and over but less than 12,000	155.00
ZZ	12,000 and over	225.00

"Section 704. Commercial Motor Vehicles and Truck Tractors with Solid Rubber or Cushion Rubber Tires.—Commercial motor vehicles and truck tractors with solid rubber or cushion rubber tires, approved by the Secretary of Highways of this Commonwealth, other than those electrically operated, shall be divided into nine (9) classes, and the fee for the annual registration of such vehicles in each of the respective classes, based on the gross chassis weight as given and certified to by the manufacturer shall be as follows:

Class	Chassis Weight Pounds (Solid Rubber Tires)	Fee
R	Less than 2000	$28.00
S	2000 and over but less than 3000	45.00
T	3000 and over but less than 4000	60.00
U	4000 and over but less than 5000	75.00
V	5000 and over but less than 6000	105.00
W	6000 and over but less than 7500	150.00
Y	7500 and over but less than 9000	190.00
Z	9000 and over but less than 12,000	300.00
ZZ	12,000 and over	350.00

Class	Chassis Weight Pounds (Cushion Rubber Tires)	Fee
R	Less than 2000	$25.00
S	2000 and over but less than 3000	35.00
T	3000 and over but less than 4000	50.00
U	4000 and over but less than 5000	60.00
V	5000 and over but less than 6000	85.00
W	6000 and over but less than 7500	125.00
Y	7500 and over but less than 9000	150.00
Z	9000 and over but less than 12,000	200.00
ZZ	12,000 and over	275.00

"Section 705. Electrically Operated Commercial Motor Vehicles and Truck Tractors.—Electrically operated commercial motor vehicles and truck tractors be divided into eight (8) classes, and the fee for annual registration of such vehicles in each of the respective classes, based on the gross maximum weight of chasis, battery, body, and load, as given and certified to by the manufacturer, shall be as follows:

Class	Weight of Chassis, Battery, Body and Load in Pounds	Fee
R	Less than 5001	$16.50
S	5001 and over but less than 7001	26.00
T	7001 and over but less than 11001	35.00
U	11001 and over but less than 15001	45.00
V	15001 and over but less than 18001	63.00
W	18001 and over but less than 22001	90.00
Y	22001 and over but less than 25001	110.00
Z	25001 and over but less than 26000	155.00

"Section 706. Trailers and Semi-Trailers.—Trailers and semi-trailers, whether equipped with pneumatic, cushion rubber, or solid rubber tires, shall be divided into seven (7) classes, and the fee for annual registration of such vehicles in each of the respective classes, based on the gross weight of chassis as given and certified to by the manufacturer, shall be as follows:

Class	Chassis Weight in Pounds	Fee
A	Less than 1000	$5.00
B	1000 and over but less than 2000	8.00
C	2000 and over but less than 3000	15.00
D	3000 and over but less than 4000	25.00
E	4000 and over but less than 5000	30.00
F	5000 and over but less than 6000	45.00
G	6000 and over	75.00

"Section 707. Motor Buses and Motor Omnibuses with Pneumatic Tires.—

"The fee for annual registration of each motor bus, and motor omnibus with penumatic tires, shall be according to seating capacity and the following classes:

Class	Seating Capacity	Fee
A	Five (5) passenger or less	$25.00
B	More than five (5) passengers and less than eight (8) passengers	$30.00
C	More than seven (7) passengers and not more than twenty-six (26) passengers	$40.00 plus $4.00 for each seat over seven seats
D	In excess of twenty-six (26) passengers	$40.00 plus $4.00 for each seat over seven seats to and including twenty-six seats plus $10.00 for each seat over twenty-six

"Section 708. Motor Buses and Motor Omnibuses with Solid Rubber Tires.—

"The fee for annual registration of each motor bus, and motor omnibus with solid rubber or cushion rubber tires, shall be according to seating capacity and the following classes:

Class	Seating Capacity	Fee
A	Five (5) passengers or less	$37.50
B	More than five (5) passengers and less than eight (8) passengers	$45.00
C	More than seven (7) passengers and not more than twenty-six (26) passengers	$50.00 plus $5.00 for each seat over seven seats

Class	Seating Capacity	Fee
D	In excess of twenty-six (26) passengers (except as otherwise provided in Class E)	$50.00 plus $5.00 for each seat over seven seats to and including 26 seats plus $12.50 for each seat over twenty-six
E	In excess of fifty-three (53) passengers when operated exclusively in cities	$400.00

"Section 709. Metal Tires.—The fee for annual registration of any motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer equipped with metal tires, shall be double the regular fee of a similar vehicle equipped with solid rubber tires."

The registration classifications contained in the vehicle code of 1929 have been continued with minor modifications to the present time.

Separate rates for four- and six-wheeled commercial vehicles and truck tractors were provided in 1931 (P. L. 751). The fees were as follows:

Commercial Motor Vehicles and Truck Tractors—Four-Wheeled

Class	Chassis Weight (in pounds)	Pneumatic Tires	Solid Rubber Tires	Cushion Rubber Tires
R	Less than 2000	$16.50	$28.00	$25.00
S	2000-3000	26.00	45.00	35.00
T	3000-4000	35.00	60.00	50.00
U	4000-5000	45.00	75.00	60.00
V	5000-6000	63.00	105.00	85.00
W	6000-7500	90.00	150.00	125.00
Y	7500-9000	110.00	190.00	150.00
Z	9000 and over	155.00	300.00	200.00

Commercial Motor Vehicles and Truck Tractors—Six-Wheeled—(3 Axles)

Class	Chassis Weight (in pounds)	Pneumatic Tires	Solid Rubber Tires	Cushion Rubber Tires
RZ	2000- 3000	$40.00	$65.00	$55.00
SZ	3000- 4000	50.00	75.00	65.00
TZ	4000- 5000	60.00	90.00	70.00
UZ	5000- 6000	90.00	150.00	125.00
VZ	6000- 7500	155.00	275.00	200.00
WZ	7500- 9000	175.00	300.00	225.00
YZ	9000-12000	200.00	325.00	250.00
ZZ	12000 and over	225.00	350.00	275.00

Electrically Operated Commercial Motor Vehicles and Truck Tractors—Four-Wheeled

Class	Weight of Chassis, Battery, Body and Load in Pounds	Fee
R	Less than 5001	$16.50
S	5001- 7001	26.00
T	7001-11001	35.00
U	11001-15001	45.00
V	15001-18001	63.00
W	18001-22001	90.00
Y	22001-25001	110.00
Z	25001-26000	155.00

Six-Wheeled (3 Axles)

RZ	Less than 12001	$40.00
SZ	12001-14001	50.00
TZ	14001-16001	60.00
UZ	16001-22001	90.00
VZ	22001-26001	155.00
WZ	26001-30001	175.00
YZ	30001-34001	200.00
ZZ	34001-36000	225.00

Trailers and Semi-Trailers—The fee for annual registration of trailers and semi-trailers is based on the combined weight of chassis and body, if so constructed, or the gross weight of the trailer or semi-trailer exclusive of the load to be transported.

Two-Wheeled Semi-Trailer

Class.	Weight in Pounds.	Tire Equipment Pneumatic.	Cushion.	Solid.
A	Less than 1000	$5.00	$6.00	$8.00
B	1000-2000	8.00	10.00	15.00
C	2000-3000	15.00	20.00	25.00
D	3000-4000	25.00	30.00	35.00
E	4000-5000	30.00	40.00	50.00
F	5000-6000	45.00	60.00	75.00
G	6000 and over	75.00	85.00	100.00

Four-Wheeled (2 Axles) Trailer or Semi-Trailer

Class.	Weight in Pounds.	Tire Equipment Pneumatic.	Cushion.	Solid.
A	Less than 1000	$5.00	$6.00	$8.00
B	1000-2000	8.00	10.00	15.00
C	2000-3000	15.00	20.00	25.00
D	3000-4000	25.00	30.00	35.00
E	4000-5000	30.00	40.00	50.00
F	5000-6000	45.00	60.00	75.00
G	6000 and over	75.00	85.00	100.00

Six-Wheeled (3 Axles) Trailer

Class.	Weight in Pounds.	Tire Equipment Pneumatic.	Cushion.	Solid.
AZ	Less than 3000	$40.00	$45.00	$50.00
BZ	3000-4000	45.00	50.00	60.00
CZ	4000-5000	50.00	60.00	70.00
DZ	5000-6000	60.00	75.00	90.00
EZ	6000-7000	75.00	100.00	125.00
FZ	7000-9000	85.00	110.00	135.00
GZ	9000 and over	100.00	125.00	150.00

Motor Buses and Motor Omnibuses with Pneumatic Tires

Class.	Seating Capacity.	Fee.
A	5 passengers or less	$25.00
B	More than 5 passengers and less than 8	30.00
C	More than 7 passengers and not more than 26 passengers	40.00 plus $4 for each seat over 7 seats.

D	In excess of 26 passengers	40.00 plus $4 for each seat over 7 seats to and including 26 seats, plus $10 for each seat over 26.
E	In excess of 53 passengers, when operated exclusively in cities	300.00

In 1937 (P. L. 2329) the classification "Commercial Motorcycle" was added, and the registration fee fixed at $5.

An act in 1943 (P. L. 3) made the annual registration for motor vehicles (noncommercial) $10, eliminating the reference to horsepower. Act No. 270 of the same Session (P. L. 618) changed certain fees to be as follows:

Commercial Motor Vehicles and Truck Tractors—
Four-Wheeled

Class.	Chassis Weight (in pounds).	Pneumatic Tires.	Solid Rubber Tires.	Cushion Rubber Tires.
R	Less than 2000	$16.50	$28.00	$25.00
S	2000-3000	26.00	45.00	35.00
T	3000-4000	35.00	60.00	50.00
U	4000-5000	45.00	75.00	60.00
V	5000-6000	70.00	120.00	92.00
W	6000-7500	96.00	160.00	124.00
Y	7500-9000	120.00	204.00	156.00
Z	9000 and over	175.00	315.00	228.00
	Six-Wheeled (3 Axles)			
RZ	2000- 3000	40.00	65.00	55.00
SZ	3000- 4000	50.00	75.00	65.00
TZ	4000- 5000	60.00	90.00	70.00
UZ	5000- 6000	98.00	158.00	133.00
VZ	6000- 7500	168.00	288.00	213.00
WZ	7500- 9000	186.00	311.00	236.00
YZ	9000-12000	215.00	340.00	265.00
ZZ	12000 and over	250.00	375.00	300.00

In 1949 (P. L. 1412), the classification "Commercial Motorcycle" was removed, and the fee for all motorcycles, including bicycles with motor attached, was raised to $4. A fee ($12) was inserted for "trailers designed for living quarters" by the same act.

Act No. 399 of the Session (P. L. 1557) raised the fee for two-wheeled semi-trailers with pneumatic tires, Class B (1000 to 2000 pounds), from $8 to $10.

At the present time, vehicles are classified as motorcycles, passenger motor vehicles, commercial motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, and motor buses and motor omnibuses. Registration classifications and fees of commercial motor vehicles are dependent upon the tire equipment and the method of propulsion (electric or internal combustion), while classification of motor buses and motor omnibuses is dependent upon tire equipment and seating capacity. The present registration fee schedules provided in The Vehicle Code[4] are as follows:

[4] 1929, P. L. 905, as amended.

Motorcycles—"The fee for the annual registration of a motorcycle as defined in this act shall be four ($4) dollars."

Motor Vehicles—"The fee for annual registration of motor vehicles, except as provided in this act, shall be ten ($10) dollars."

Commercial Motor Vehicles and Truck Tractors—
Four-Wheeled

Class	Chassis Weight in Pounds	Tire Equipment Pneumatic	Tire Equipment Cushion	Tire Equipment Solid
R	Less than 2000	$16.50	$28.00	$25.00
S	2000-3000	26.00	45.00	35.00
T	3000-4000	35.00	60.00	50.00
U	4000-5000	45.00	75.00	60.00
V	5000-6000	70.00	120.00	92.00
W	6000-7500	96.00	160.00	124.00
Y	7500-9000	120.00	204.00	156.00
Z	9000 and over	175.00	315.00	228.00
	Six-Wheeled (3 Axles)			
RZ	2000- 3000	40.00	65.00	55.00
SZ	3000- 4000	50.00	75.00	65.00
TZ	4000- 5000	60.00	90.00	70.00
UZ	5000- 6000	98.00	158.00	133.00
VZ	6000- 7500	168.00	288.00	213.00
WZ	7500- 9000	186.00	311.00	236.00
YZ	9000-12000	215.00	340.00	265.00
ZZ	12000 and over	250.00	375.00	300.00

Electrically Operated Commercial Motor Vehicles and Truck Tractors—

Four-Wheeled

Class	Weight of Chassis, Battery, Body and Load in Pounds	Fee
R	Less than 5001	$16.50
S	5001- 7001	26.00
T	7001-11001	35.00
U	11001-15001	45.00
V	15001-18001	63.00
W	18001-22001	90.00
Y	22001-25001	110.00
Z	25001-26000	155.00

Six-Wheeled (3 Axles)

Class	Weight of Chassis, Battery, Body and Load in Pounds	Fee
RZ	Less than 12001	$40.00
SZ	12001-14001	50.00
TZ	14001-16001	60.00
UZ	16001-22001	90.00
VZ	22001-26001	155.00
WZ	26001-30001	175.00
YZ	30001-34001	200.00
ZZ	34001-36000	225.00

Two-Wheeled Semitrailer—

Class	Chassis Weight in Pounds	Tire Equipment Pneumatic	Tire Equipment Cushion	Tire Equipment Solid
A	Less than 1000	$5.00	$6.00	$8.00
B	1000-2000	10.00	10.00	15.00
C	2000-3000	15.00	20.00	25.00
D	3000-4000	25.00	30.00	35.00
E	4000-5000	30.00	40.00	50.00
F	5000-6000	45.00	60.00	75.00
G	6000 and over	75.00	85.00	100.00

Four-Wheeled (2 axles) Trailer or Semitrailer—

A	Less than 1000	5.00	6.00	8.00
B	1000-2000	8.00	10.00	15.00
C	2000-3000	15.00	20.00	25.00
D	3000-4000	25.00	30.00	35.00
E	4000-5000	30.00	40.00	50.00
F	5000-6000	45.00	60.00	75.00
G	6000 and over	75.00	85.00	100.00

Six-Wheeled (3 axles) Trailer—

AZ	Less than 3000	40.00	45.00	50.00
BZ	3000-4000	45.00	50.00	60.00
CZ	4000-5000	50.00	60.00	70.00
DZ	5000-6000	60.00	75.00	90.00
EZ	6000-7000	75.00	100.00	125.00
FZ	7000-9000	85.00	110.00	135.00
GZ	9000 and over	100.00	125.00	150.00

Trailers Designed for Living Quarters—"The fee for anual registration of trailers designed and used exclusively for living quarters shall be twelve ($12) dollars."

Motor Buses and Motor Omnibuses with Pneumatic Tires—

Class	Seating Capacity	Fee
A	5 passengers or less	$25.00
B	More than 5 passengers and less than 8 passengers	30.00
C	More than 7 passengers and not more than 26 passengers	40.00 plus $4.00 for each seat over 7 seats.
D	In excess of 26 passengers	40.00 plus $4.00 for each seat over 7 seats to and including 26 seats, plus $10.00 for each seat over 26.
E	In excess of 53 passengers, when operated exclusively in cities	300.00

Motor Buses and Motor Omnibuses with Solid Rubber Tires—

Class	Seating Capacity	Fee
A	5 passengers or less	$37.50
B	More than 5 passengers and less than 8	45.00
C	More than 7 passengers and not more than 26 passengers	50.00 plus $5.00 for each seat over 7 seats.
D	In excess of 26 passengers (except as otherwise provided in Class E)	50.00 plus $5.00 for each seat over 7 seats to and including 26 seats plus $12.50 for each seat over 26.
E	In excess of 53 passengers when operated exclusively in cities	400.00

Metal Tires—"The fee for annual registration of any motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer equipped with metal tires, shall be double the regular fee of a similar vehicle equipped with solid rubber tires."

Fuels Taxes

Pennsylvania's first liquid fuels tax act (1921, P. L. 1021) established a rate of taxation of one cent per gallon. By 1931 (P. L. 149), the rate of tax had risen to three cents per gallon. In 1949 (P. L. 893), the present rate of five cents per gallon was established. Until 1947, liquid fuel tax statutes dealt with but gasoline. By 1947, however, Diesel oil had begun to assume an important role in highway transportation, and the Act of 1947, P. L. 1199, provided for the taxation of such fuels used for the propulsion of vehicles on the highways of the Commonwealth. The rate of the Diesel fuel tax was changed in 1949 to its current level of five cents per gallon. An agricultural refund of one-half of the tax paid on liquid fuels consumed for agricultural purposes in the Commonwealth was provided by the Act of 1949, P. L. 1880.

A summary history of the Pennsylvania Liquid Fuels Tax appears in Table A-1.

Gross Receipts Taxes

A tax on the gross receipts of motor carriers engaged in the business of carrying passengers or property for hire over the highways of the Commonwealth was enacted in 1931 (P. L. 694). The rate of the tax was eight mills per dollar of the total gross receipts of intrastate carriers and eight mills per dollar upon the ratio of the gross receipts of interstate carriers of the miles operated in Pennsylvania to the total miles operated. The statute permitted deductions on account of excise taxes paid to any city in the Commonwealth for use of its highways and on account of registration fees paid to the Commonwealth. The Act of 1951, P. L. 1761, removed these deductions.

Table A-1

SUMMARY HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LIQUID FUELS TAX

Act	Principal Change from Prior Act	Rate *
1921, P. L. 1021	.....	$.01 per gal.
1923, P. L. 834	New act; rate changed; tax on all liquid fuels	a—.01 b—.01
1923, P. L. 969	"Liquid fuels" defined; excludes kerosene and fuel oil	Same
1925, P. L. 671	Emergency tax continued until June 30, 1927; part of tax paid into Motor License Fund	Same
1925, P. L. 695	Clarified tax disposition	Same
1926, P. L. 27	Certain highway employees authorized to aid in collection of tax	Same
1926, P. L. 28	"Liquid Fuel Permits" required of dealers; additional reports	Same
1927, P. L. 201	Rate of permanent tax changed; emergency tax continued two years	a—.02 b—.01
1927, P. L. 287	Re-enacted permanent and emergency taxes; provision for collection of delinquent tax	Same
1927, P. L. 294	"Liquid fuels" redefined	Same
1929, P. L. 343	Tax to be collected by Department of Revenue (Fiscal Code)	Same
1929, P. L. 1037	New act; rate	a—.04 until July 1, 1930; then .03
1929, P. L. 1537	"Liquid fuels" redefined	Same
1931, P. L 149	New act; rate; tax imposed on distributors instead of each dealer	a—.03
1931, P. L. 298	"'Liquid fuels" redefined	Same
1931, P. L. 299	Tax rate required to be shown separately on signs	Same
1933, P. L. 11	Tax rate required to be shown separately from price	Same
1933, P. L. 206	Permit may be revoked after hearing; appeals to Dauphin County Court	Same
1933, P. L. 837	Fines to be credited to the Motor License Fund	Same
1933, P. L. 917	U. S. and Commonwealth of Pa. bonds may be substituted for surety bonds	Same
1933, P. L. 1474	Liquid Fuels Tax lien to be determined by specific acts and not by Fiscal Code	Same
1935, P. L. 412	Additional emergency tax enacted	a—.03 b—.01
1937, P. L. 248	Emergency tax continued until May 31, 1939	Same
1937, P. L. 1703	Change in discount allowed distributors	Same
1937, P. L. 2774	Specifies that distributors are liable to Commonwealth for payment of tax, but tax to be borne by consumers	Same
1939, P. L. 55	Emergency tax continued until May 31, 1941	Same
1939, P. L. 634	Purposes for which county may use tax broadened	Same
1941, P. L. 60	Emergency tax continued two years	Same
1943, P. L. 616	Emergency tax continued two years	Same
1945, P. L. 803	County Liquid Fuels Tax Fund established in each county with provisions for disposition of money from it	Same
1945, P. L 1102	Additional tax continued two years; additional tax to be deposited in the Motor License Fund and specific appropriations given to political subdivisions for highway purposes	Same
1947, P. L. 393	Additional tax continued two years; appropriations from Motor License Fund raised	Same
1947, P. L. 618	Basis of distribution of funds from County Fund changed	Same
1947, P. L. 881	Certain extensions of time regarding redeterminations and appeals	Same
1947, P. L. 1196	County may add to its L. F. T. Fund from other sources for certain purposes	Same
1947, P. L. 1199	Fuel Use Tax Act; certain exemptions; tax paid by user	a—.04 (Fuel Use Tax)
1947, P. L. 1243	"Liquid fuel" redefined	Same
1949, P. L. 315	Rate of additional tax; additional tax continued two years. Extra tax to be put into Motor License Fund	a—.03 b—.02
1949, P. L. 893	Fuel Use Tax rate changed; additional tax imposed.	a—.03 b—.02 (Fuel Use Tax)
1949, P. L. 1632	"Highway" redefined in Fuel Use Tax law	Same

* a—Permanent Tax. b—Emergency or Additional Tax.

Table A-1 (Continued)

Act	Principal Change from Prior Act	Rate *
1949, P. L. 1880	Tax to be refunded (one-half the amount of the tax paid less $1.50 filing fee) for agricultural use	Same
1951, P. L. 483	Additional Fuel Use Tax continued until May 31, 1953	Same
1951, P. L. 485	Additional Liquid Fuels Tax continued until May 31, 1953; entire additional tax placed in Motor License Fund with special appropriations removed	Same
1951, P. L. 1548	Posting of signs by retail dealers further regulated	Same
1951, P. L. 1965	New Fuel Use Tax Act repealing 1947, P. L. 1199; tax imposed on dealer-user	Same
1951, P. L. 2028	Refunds for exempted uses under the liquid fuel tax made on annual instead of quarterly basis	Same

Appendix B

VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA: 1906 TO 1952, INCLUSIVE

Year	Passenger Cars	Commercial Motor Vehicles	Motor Buses and Omnibuses	Motorcycles	Total (Except Trailers and Tractors)	Trailers and Tractors	Total—All Registrations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1906	10,954 [a]		.....	.....	10,954	.....	10,954
1907	14,054 [a]		.....	.....	14,054	.....	14,054
1908	20,094 [a]		.....	.....	20,094	.....	20,094
1909	34,531 [a]		.....	.....	34,531	.....	34,531
1910	33,346 [a]		.....	3,854	37,200	.....	37,200
1911	43,282 [a]		.....	4,826	48,108	.....	48,108
1912	58,221 [a]		.....	7,298	65,519	.....	65,519
1913	78,907 [a]		.....	10,677	89,584	.....	89,584
1914	104,950	6,329	.....	14,335	125,614	1,332	126,946
1915	152,365	8,384	.....	17,245	177,994	2,385	180,379
1916	218,846	11,732	.....	21,439	252,017	3,197	255,214
1917	306,001	19,152	.....	24,567	349,720	3,681	353,401
1918	363,001	31,185	.....	26,621	420,807	4,387	425,194
1919	441,224	40,893	.....	25,760	507,877	4,861	512,738
1920	521,835	48,329	.....	23,981	594,145	4,328	598,473
1921	632,541	57,048	.....	21,111	710,700	5,071	715,771
1922	763,916	65,821	.....	19,316	849,053	5,675	854,728
1923	988,346	76,278	[b]	19,817	1,084,441	5,819	1,090,260
1924	1,043,691	178,122	6,733	17,540	1,246,086	6,844	1,252,930
1925	1,162,824	193,159	6,769	16,122	1,378,874	7,338	1,386,212
1926	1,276,519	206,321	8,034	14,609	1,505,483	8,280	1,513,763
1927	1,365,826	217,937	8,464	14,267	1,606,494	8,804	1,615,298
1928	1,428,514	225,299	8,405	13,807	1,676,025	9,177	1,685,202
1929	1,524,799	241,442	8,682	13,670	1,788,593	9,848	1,798,441
1930	1,540,016	240,903	8,460	13,223	1,802,602	10,311	1,812,913
1931	1,527,316	239,506	8,020	12,423	1,787,265	11,212	1,798,477
1932	1,455,027	239,283	6,527	11,307	1,712,144	13,049	1,725,193
1933	1,419,484	240,222	5,910	11,541	1,677,157	15,430	1,692,587
1934	1,476,120	253,370	5,705	12,071	1,747,266	19,983	1,767,249
1935	1,523,249	258,898	5,621	11,731	1,799,499	25,724	1,825,223
1936	1,635,138	277,110	5,868	11,914	1,930,030	30,392	1,960,422
1937	1,755,633	283,625	6,062	12,195	2,057,515	34,244	2,091,759
1938	1,746,780	273,059	5,451	11,441	2,036,731	34,107	2,070,838
1939	1,846,402	301,155	5,671	11,856	2,165,084	40,675	2,205,759
1940	1,915,454	297,395	5,900	11,445	2,230,194	43,651	2,273,845
1941	2,029,120	300,779	6,614	12,275	2,348,788	48,126	2,396,914
1942	1,895,056	281,529	7,846	13,353	2,197,784	47,312	2,245,096
1943	1,724,348	273,229	8,281	10,706	2,016,564	46,590	2,063,154
1944	1,643,154	276,072	8,309	11,782	1,939,317	52,220	1,991,537
1945	1,731,430	304,972	8,993	13,849	2,059,244	63,410	2,122,654
1946	1,874,688	364,173	10,517	20,352	2,269,730	83,792	2,353,522
1947	2,024,119	407,591	12,114	26,375	2,470,199	95,215	2,565,414
1948	2,171,622	439,876	12,728	32,549	2,656,775	103,572	2,760,347
1949	2,344,192	452,867	12,338	30,736	2,840,133	106,705	2,946,838
1950	2,575,219	484,549	12,684	27,451	3,099,903	113,252	3,213,155
1951	2,700,386	502,255	12,700	26,481	3,241,822	120,654	3,362,476
1952	2,784,561	507,881	12,550	25,562	3,330,554	126,210	3,456,764

[a] Combined Passenger and Commercial Vehicles.
[b] Omnibuses were registered as Commercial Motor Vehicles prior to 1924.
Source: Monthly Report, March, 1953, Department of Revenue, Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

Appendix C

THE NEW YORK STATE HIGHWAY USE TAX

A highway use tax, based on weights of vehicles and miles traveled, is imposed upon certain commercial vehicles under a 1951 enactment (as amended) of the legislature of the State of New York.*

The tax is imposed upon all vehicles having a maximum stated gross weight of more than 18,000 pounds, except vehicles owned by farmers and used exclusively to transport agricultural commodities raised or consumed on farms, vehicles owned and operated by Federal, state, or municipal governments, and vehicles operated under contract as rural mail carriers (among others).

The tax is based upon the maximum gross weight of the vehicle as stated by the user, subject to audit and approval of the State Tax Commission, except for those times during which the vehicle carries no load, when the tax liability is computed on the basis of the actual unladen weight. At a weight of 18,000 pounds, the rate is six mills per mile traveled. The rate increases by one mill per 2,000 pounds per mile to 26,000 pounds, by one-half mill per 2,000 pounds per mile between 26,000 and 42,000 pounds, and by one mill per 2,000 pounds per mile in excess of 42,000 pounds.

A highway use permit must be obtained from the State Tax Commission for each vehicle. A fee of $5.00 must accompany each application. With the permit is issued a plate to be placed on the vehicle; permit and plate are effective until revoked or suspended, and are not transferable either to another motor vehicle or another person. However, if, under a lease, the lessee is to operate or does operate the vehicle for less than thirty days, he may operate the vehicle under the permit obtained by the owner.

Regulations of the State Tax Commission require that both unladen weight and maximum gross weight be painted on the vehicle.

A return must be filed by the twentieth of each month, covering the preceding calendar month, for each vehicle for which a permit has been issued, whether or not the vehicle has operated in the state and whether or not the miles traveled are taxable. The tax is due when the return is filed. Permission may be obtained to report on a quarterly, rather than a monthly, basis if it appears that the amount of tax due monthly is less than $10.00.

Highway use permits may be revoked or suspended for nonpayment of the tax or for other violations of the law; unless the Commission specifies otherwise, revocation or suspension of one permit of a user automatically revokes or suspends all his permits. Cash penalties for nonpayment of tax are provided, and violations are made crimes punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. The statute also provides that unpaid tax shall constitute a lien on the vehicle, which may be satisfied by sale of the vehicle. Decisions of the Commission are appealable.

The number of active permits (as of September 10, 1952) totaled 226,742, held by 32,841 carriers. Collections from the tax approximate $750,000 per month. No data concerning utilization and tax payments by size units are presently available.

* Laws 1951, Chapter 74, Tax Law, Article 21, as amended.

Appendix D

HIGHWAY DESIGN

If adequate strength is to be assured, the structural design of a highway presupposes an analysis of all forces which are likely to act on the highway. The following brief presentation deals with the factors which enter into such an analysis.

The highway structure consists of two parts:

(1) the pavement, which provides a smooth surface for the movement of motor vehicles and transmits and distributes the wheel loads to

(2) the subgrade soil, which is the supporting medium underlying the pavement.

In general, pavements may be classified as either rigid or flexible, and design differs according to the type selected. A rigid pavement acts as a beam or slab which, when properly supported, will resist heavy loads because of its flexural (bending) strength. Rigid pavements are subject to cracking under relatively small deformations. Rigid pavements usually consist of slabs of Portland cement concrete laid over natural soil or a special subgrade course of graded aggregate (gravel of crushed stone), which is regarded as the top layer of the subgrade because its functions are to provide drainage and to add supporting strength to the natural subgrade.

A flexible pavement acts as a mat which provides a smooth running surface but will readily deform under loads unless sufficiently supported by base courses of aggregate. Flexible pavements generally consist of two to three inches of asphaltic, cemented aggregates called macadam or bituminous concrete, and several layers of graded aggregate (base and subbase courses) which provide necessary load supporting strength. Asphaltic concrete is much like Portland cement concrete in that it consists of filler material—in this case crushed stone aggregate—bound together by a cement.

The subgrade soil which supports the pavement may be either natural soil found in place, or, if the supporting characteristics of the natural soil are found to be inadequate, special subgrade soil brought to the site. In either case, the strength and stability of the subgrade is usually improved by certain construction operations and by provision of adequate drainage facilities.

Generally, engineering design is based upon the analysis of forces caused by external loads on the structure, the evaluation of properties of the constituent materials that will effect the resisting strength of the structure, and finally the selection of a structure which has the properties required to resist all applied loads. In highway design, the structure must resist loads without excessive deformation and consequent failure. The capacity of the highway to meet this requirement under specified loadings depends chiefly on two factors:

(1) supporting capacity of the subgrade soil; and

(2) strength of the pavement.

Supporting Capacity of the Subgrade Soil—

The stability or supporting capacity of subgrade soil is dependent upon resistance to deformation which the soil particles exhibit under load.

Resistance to deformation depends upon:

(1) frictional resistance, or the resistance to sliding produced by interlocking of the soil particles; and

(2) cohesive resistance, or the resistance afforded by the mutual attraction of the soil particles in the presence of moisture.

Soils may be classified according to the type of resistance characterizing them:

(1) frictional (coarse-grained materials such as sand and gravel);

(2) cohesive (fine-grained materials such as clay); and

(3) cohesive-frictional (materials such as sand-clay mixtures).

The resistance of each of the above types of soils is affected by two other important soil properties: moisture content an density. These two properties are dependent upon each other. Under any given compactive pressure, the maximum obtainable density of a soil occurs at a particular moisture content, called optimum moisture content. With increase in compaction (pressure), maximum density is obtained at lower optimum moisture contents. Since the support strength of soils increases as the density increases, it is desirable to compact the subgrade soil to the maximum obtainable density.

Although the moisture content of the subgrade soil usually can be controlled during construction to obtain maximum density, it is difficult to predict and impossible to control the moisture content of the soil when the highway is in use. The amount of rainfall runoff seeping downward through the soil can be partially controlled by drainage facilities, but other factors, such as the capillary rise of moisture from the water table and the rise of the water table elevation, are not subject to such control. Nevertheless, it is necessary to estimate the maximum moisture content which might reasonably be expected to prevail in the subgrade, since the density—and hence the strength—of the subgrade will vary with the moisture content. The highway structure must be designed for the weakest anticipated subgrade support.

The differences in the types of resistances (cohesive and/or frictional) observed in different soils cause variation in the reactions of soils to loads. This variation has given rise to several theories which attempt to account for the subgrade reaction of different types of soil. These theories offer a basis for calculating, for certain common subgrade soils, the forces resulting from applied loads. Chief among these theories are the elastic theory, the liquid theory, and the plastic theory. Before examining each in turn, it will be convenient to state here the simplifying assumptions common to all three:

(1) all particles of the soil are similar in kind and dimension;

(2) the soil has the same properties in all directions; and

(3) the soil is of limitless length, width, and depth under the surface tested.

Elastic Theory

In summary, according to this theory, soils tend to recover or rebound to their original position after loading. Results from computations based upon this theory agree rather well with experimental observation made on pavements supported by subgrades in which clay or cohesive type soils predominate. However, calculations for pressures under edges or corners of concrete slabs indicate large pressures which are at variance with actual observations.

Liquid Theory

In summary, this theory is that the tendency of a soil to recover to its initial level is dependent upon and proportional to the loadings tending to displace it. That is, the upward pressure of the subgrade soil is assumed to be proportional to the downward displacement of the slab. The liquid theory is so named because the assumed proportional relationship between pressure and deflection is known to exist in the case of a flat plate floating on a liquid. If the soil is a granular, frictional-type soil, results of computations agree rather well with actual field observation. The liquid theory further lends itself to an evaluation of the subgrade stresses under a corner or edge of a concrete slab when the load is located in the interior of the slab.

Plastic Theory

In summary, this theory stipulates that under certain conditions of applied pressure and moisture content, soils will be reshaped and will not tend to move back to their original position. Analyses based upon the plastic theory seem to agree with certain field observations for cohesive clay subgrades, but the theory appears to be descriptive of the behavior of flexible rather than rigid highways.

These theories of subgrade behavior are used in analyzing stresses in the subgrade under specific loading conditions. In addition, it is necessary to obtain actual values of the strength or ability of the subgrade soil to resist predicted stresses under the anticipated moisture conditions. These values are usually obtained by strength tests. The two most important and most widely used of these tests are the plate bearing test and the California Bearing Ratio test.

Plate bearing tests are carried out on the subgrade soil in place to determine its supporting capacity. The test involves the incremental loading of a circular steel plate of standard size[1] placed directly on the subgrade soil, and the measurement of the displacement of the soil as the load is increased. The results are reported in pounds per square inch stress per inch of displacement, which is called the Modulus of Subgrade Reaction.

The California Bearing Ratio (CBR) test is dissimilar from the plate bearing test in that it is usually carried out in the laboratory[2] on a sample of subgrade soil prepared to the anticipated density and moisture content. The test is made with a standard size piston of three-square-inch area so loaded that it penetrates the soil sample at a constant rate of 0.05 inches per minute. Results of the test are expressed as the percentage of the standard load value for 0.1 inch penetration, based on the strength of graded crushed stone.

---

[1] Usually thirty-inch diameter.

[2] It can also be carried out in the field, or six-inch undisturbed tube samples can be taken in the field and evaluated in the laboratory.

Once the supporting capacity of the soil under the anticipated conditions of moisture, density, and loading has been established, it is possible to design a pavement of sufficient thickness or strength to distribute anticipated axle loads to the subgrade at a bearing pressure which will not exceed the strength of the soil.

Strength of Pavement

The most important factor in determining the required strength of the pavement is the magnitude of the stresses (forces) caused by axle loads. The stresses caused by vehicular traffic are not only the result of the downward force or weight of the vehicles, but also of their movement. The stresses caused by the acceleration (or deceleration) of the wheels on the pavement are called impact effects, and depend on the velocity of the vehicle, its tire equipment, its unsprung weight, and the condition of the road surface. Slow-moving traffic on rough roads causes large impact effects. Thus, the wheel loads or axle loads must be increased by a multiplying, impact factor that may vary from 1.2 to 1.7 in order to arrive at the total loading effect that will determine the highway pavement strength required.

Another important consideration in determining the stresses in the pavement that will effect its required strength is the location of the wheel loads on the pavement surface. When loads are placed at the corner or along the edge of a concrete slab, higher stresses develop because there is less support offered, and crumbled edges and cracked corners may result. Load-transfer devices at the ends of the slab give the corners some added support, and aid in keeping the corner stresses down, while thickened-edge pavement cross-sections are often utilized to give extra strength to the higher-stressed edge areas.

Still another factor which adds complexity to rigid pavement design is the effect of changes in temperature on the slab. It is well known that solid masses expand and contract with increase and decrease, respectively, in temperature. Concrete slabs will contract and expand with daily and seasonal variations in temperature. The effect of forces due to temperature changes are especially important in two cases: the lengthening and shortening of the slab with seasonal temperature variation, and curling or distortion of the slab caused by differences in temperatures between the top and the bottom of the slab. In the first case, forces develop because the slab is prevented by frictional resistance from sliding along the subgrade as its size changes. These stresses can be kept within safe limits by the proper jointing of the pavement ends. In the second case, curling, significant increases in stresses may occur when corners or edges of the pavement (lifted away from the subgrade) are weighted. These forces are critical.

In the highway structure, the magnitude of the stresses generated by wheel and axle loads varies with the distance below the surface: from high stresses at the surface, where loads are concentrated in the small area of tire contact, to low stresses distributed over a large area of subgrade. The design of flexible pavements facilitates distribution of loads to the subgrade through several layers of materials. As in design of rigid highways, the stress transmitted through the highway structure to the subgrade must not exceed the strength of each successive layer of materials in the structure.

Appendix E

POSTING OF BRIDGES AND EFFECT UPON UTILIZATION OF PENNSYLVANIA HIGHWAYS

Table E-1

POSTING OF BRIDGES AND EFFECT UPON UTILIZATION OF PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY SYSTEM HIGHWAYS, BY COUNTY

County	Number of Posted Bridges				Highway Mileage for Which Bridge Postings Restrict Weight		
	Total	Under 10,000-Pound Load Limit	10,000 to 20,000-Pound Load Limit	20,000 to 30,000-Pound Load Limit	Total	Fully Restricted	Partially Restricted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	350	14	68	268	489.9	45.8	444.1
Adams	6	..	..	6	11.5	....	11.5
Allegheny	9	1	5	3	4.7	....	4.7
Armstrong	9	..	..	9	12.9	7.8	5.1
Beaver	4	1	2	1	8.7	1.1	7.6
Berks	4	..	..	4	14.4	....	14.4
Blair	1	..	..	1	.1	....	.1
Bucks	11	..	4	7	10.1	2.6	7.5
Butler	4	..	1	3	13.1	....	13.1
Carbon	4	..	..	4	5.0	....	5.0
Chester	13	..	4	9	13.2	....	13.2
Clarion	3	..	3	..	5.9	....	5.9
Columbia	3	..	2	1	2.7	....	2.7
Crawford	2	..	..	2	2.9	....	2.9
Cumberland	8	..	..	8	10.6	....	10.6
Dauphin	4	..	..	4	9.3	.9	8.4
Delaware	5	..	3	2	6.7	....	6.7
Fayette	4	..	3	1	6.7	....	6.7
Forest	5	..	1	4	19.0	....	19.0
Franklin	6	..	1	5	13.2	1.3	11.9
Huntingdon	8	2	1	5	4.5	....	4.5
Indiana	17	..	5	12	23.9	3.9	20.0
Jefferson	10	1	4	5	10.0	.7	9.3
Juniata	62	1	1	60	45.8	.6	45.2
Lackawanna	1	..	1	..	4.7	....	4.7
Lancaster	5	..	..	5	9.9	....	9.9
Lawrence	1	1	..	..	.5	....	.5
Lebanon	43	..	1	42	68.8	11.2	57.6
Lehigh	8	..	2	6	11.8	....	11.8
Luzerne	5	3	..	2	13.9	.1	13.8
Lycoming	1	..	1	..	4.8	....	4.8
Mercer	9	..	3	6	18.8	.4	18.4
Monroe	1	1	..	..	.6	....	.6
Montgomery	12	..	2	10	6.4	.1	6.3
Northampton	5	2	2	1	7.8	....	7.8
Northumberland	6	..	5	1	7.9	.8	7.1
Perry	21	..	..	21	32.5	8.4	24.1
Philadelphia	4	..	3	1	5.4	....	5.4
Schuylkill	2	..	..	2	7.0	....	7.0
Venango	1	..	..	1	.4	....	.4
Warren	5	..	1	4	15.4	3.6	11.8
Washington	9	..	3	6	7.2	.4	6.8
Wayne	1	..	..	1	.8	....	.8
Westmoreland	3	..	2	1	3.2	....	3.2
Wyoming	1	..	..	1	.7	....	.7
York	4	1	2	1	6.5	1.9	4.6

Table E-2

POSTING OF BRIDGES AND EFFECT UPON UTILIZATION OF PENNSYLVANIA SECONDARY SYSTEM HIGHWAYS, BY COUNTY

County	Number of Posted Bridges				Highway Mileage for Which Bridge Postings Restrict Weight		
	Total	Under 10,000-Pound Load Limit	10,000 to 20,000-Pound Load Limit	20,000 to 30,000-Pound Load Limit	Total	Fully Restricted	Partially Restricted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	2,997	976	1,101	920	6,246.3	1,214.8	5,031.5
Adams	55	21	9	25	94.6	5.4	89.2
Allegheny	35	9	26	..	30.8	1.8	29.0
Armstrong	49	2	16	31	83.7	11.6	72.1
Beaver	26	23	..	3	31.9	1.7	30.2
Bedford	78	49	19	10	78.5	28.8	49.7
Berks	50	14	21	15	105.4	1.1	104.3
Blair	9	4	4	1	10.1	.5	9.6
Bradford	179	86	60	33	467.3	136.5	330.8
Bucks	68	9	18	41	110.4	15.1	95.3
Butler	43	2	11	30	111.4	7.5	103.9
Cambria	17	6	6	5	8.3	.5	7.8
Cameron	5	1	3	1	53.0	26.5	26.5
Carbon	4	..	..	4	13.6	....	13.6
Centre	26	5	12	9	180.8	90.4	90.4
Chester	128	9	29	90	163.9	16.4	147.5
Clarion	36	8	19	9	90.4	7.9	82.5
Clearfield	27	1	13	13	174.6	87.3	87.3
Clinton	14	2	10	2	107.8	53.9	53.9
Columbia	50	27	15	8	78.4	9.9	68.5
Crawford	133	38	62	33	235.1	21.9	213.2
Cumberland	45	11	8	26	75.8	6.0	69.8
Dauphin	30	10	5	15	56.0	1.1	54.9
Delaware	12	1	5	6	14.0	....	14.0
Elk	7	1	5	1	31.4	15.7	15.7
Erie	83	29	36	18	141.1	20.9	120.2
Fayette	30	8	11	11	47.3	1.9	45.4
Forest	8	3	3	2	30.1	2.2	27.9
Franklin	23	8	8	7	55.0	3.6	51.4
Fulton	16	6	7	3	9.1	1.7	7.4
Greene	92	46	29	17	180.5	19.2	161.3
Huntingdon	55	17	28	10	33.0	3.8	29.2
Indiana	43	1	12	30	86.7	12.2	74.5
Jefferson	36	1	19	16	86.8	2.7	84.1
Juniata	24	9	3	12	55.8	4.9	50.9
Lackawanna	23	7	11	5	50.7	8.4	42.3
Lancaster	75	25	24	26	128.5	7.4	121.1
Lawrence	31	9	15	7	64.8	5.1	59.7
Lebanon	10	1	3	6	32.4	....	32.4
Lehigh	20	..	9	11	33.2	4.5	28.7
Luzerne	18	9	7	2	39.1	1.7	37.4
Lycoming	44	11	18	15	124.0	9.3	114.7
McKean	8	3	5	..	59.4	29.7	29.7
Mercer	94	18	53	23	162.3	24.1	138.2
Mifflin	14	6	4	4	66.2	33.1	33.1
Monroe	17	4	9	4	22.8	3.9	18.9
Montgomery	71	5	11	55	90.0	3.7	86.3
Montour	17	4	10	3	24.0	....	24.0
Northampton	16	2	4	10	24.0	1.1	22.9
Northumberland	33	6	19	8	67.8	6.6	61.2
Perry	34	13	10	11	90.9	21.6	69.3
Pike	20	14	5	1	73.0	6.4	66.6
Potter	62	30	27	5	339.6	169.8	169.8
Schuylkill	11	1	4	6	22.2	....	22.2
Snyder	35	17	16	2	53.7	7.5	46.2
Somerset	74	39	26	9	61.0	13.9	47.1
Sullivan	31	9	20	2	64.0	5.2	58.8
Susquehanna	117	40	51	26	256.3	40.7	215.6
Tioga	161	75	67	19	284.8	72.4	212.4
Union	24	8	12	4	42.8	3.5	39.3
Venango	28	13	8	7	92.6	12.6	80.0
Warren	50	13	26	11	125.5	17.9	107.6
Washington	109	55	28	26	172.2	33.6	138.6
Wayne	52	18	22	12	128.3	26.5	101.8
Westmoreland	37	9	17	11	67.4	.5	66.9
Wyoming	29	18	7	4	75.6	15.4	60.2
York	96	27	21	48	174.6	8.1	166.5

Appendix F

SAMPLE DETERMINATION OF INCREMENTAL COSTS AND HIGHWAY SURFACE REQUIREMENT FACTOR ATTRIBUTABLE TO AXLES BY WEIGHT GROUP*

Axle Weight Group	Numbers of Axles of Specified Weight in Estimated Average Daily Traffic	Numbers of Axles in Weight Group and All Higher Weight Groups	Estimated Project Cost for Axle Weights Including but not Exceeding Specified Weight Group	Additional Project Cost Attributable to Increase in Weight Shown in Col. 1 on Account of Number of Axles Shown in Col. 3	Additional Cost per Axle Within Weight Group (Col. 5 ÷ Col. 3)	Cost per Axle for Each Weight Group (Cumulative Col. 6)	Axle-Weight Group Share of Total Project Cost (Col. 7 × Col. 2)	Estimated Project Highway Strength Requirement Factor for Axle Weights Including but not Exceeding Specified Weight Group	Highway Strength Requirement Factor per Axle	Axle Weight Group Share of Additional Highway Strength Requirement Factor (Col. 10 × Col. 2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2,000 pounds and under	11,030	14,120	$464,120	$464,120	$32.87	$32.87	$362,552.80	882.5	.0625 [a]	689.4
2,001 to 5,000 ..	31	3,090	535,584	71,464	23.13	56.00	1,736.00	1,075.6	.1250 [a]	3.9
5,001 to 10,000 ..	188	3,059	586,967	51,383	16.79	72.79	13,685.40	3,742.3	1.0000 [b]	188.0
10,001 to 15,000 ..	593	2,871	611,219	24,252	8.45	81.24	48,176.30	12,365.3	4.0000 [b]	2,372.0
15,001 to 18,000 ..	249	2,278	621,805	10,586	4.65	85.89	21,386.30	39,701.3	16.0000 [b]	3,984.0
18,001 to 20,000 ..	188	2,029	632,391	10,586	5.22	91.11	17,127.90	72,165.3	32.0000 [b]	6,016.0
20,001 to 22,400 ..	249	1,841	642,976	10,585	5.75	96.86	24,117.10	131,077.3	64.0000 [a]	15,936.0
22,401 to 30,000 ..	404	1,592	678,262	35,286	22.16	119.02	48,084.20	1,659,397.3	1,024.0000 [a]	413,696.0
30,001 to 40,000 ..	1,188	1,188	713,548	35,286	29.70	148.72	176,682.00	39,371,269.3	32,768.0000 [a]	38,928,384.0
Total	14,120				$148.72		$713,548.00			39,371,269.3

* Based on highway designs prepared by staff of Joint State Government Commission (see Technical Supplement) and cost estimates of Pennsylvania Department of Highways. This example is not representative, since: (a) it applies to but one type of surface (flexible); (b) load distribution is not typical; (c) highway cross-section costs, but not gradient and curvature costs, are considered; (d) costs of other types of construction, reconstruction, highway deterioration, and administration are not reflected.

[a] Theoretical extrapolations of highway test data.

[b] Based on highway test data.

Appendix G

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE GROSS WEIGHT LIMITS IN PENNSYLVANIA STATUTE AND LIMITS RECOMMENDED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS

Gross Weight Limits Contained in Pennsylvania Statute*

(1)	(2)
Two-axle truck or truck-tractor	30,000 pounds
Three-axle truck or truck-tractor	40,000
One-axle semitrailer	18,000
Two-axle trailer or semitrailer	26,000
Three-axle trailer	36,000
All combinations—truck-tractor and semitrailer	45,000
Four-axle and full trailer	56,000
Five-axle or six-axle truck and full trailer	62,000

* 1929, May 1, P. L. 905, as amended.

MAXIMUM LOADS RECOMMENDED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS

Distance in Feet between the Extremes of Any Group of Axles	Maximum Load in Pounds Carried on Any Group of Axles
(1)	(2)
4 ft.	32,000 lbs.
5	32,000
6	32,000
7	32,000
8	32,610
9	33,580
10	34,550
11	35,510
12	36,470
13	37,420
14	38,360
15	39,300
16	40,230
17	41,160
18	42,080
19	42,990
20	43,900
21	44,800
22	45,700
23	46,590
24	47,470
25	48,350
26	49,220
27	50,090
28	50,950
29	51,800
30	52,650
31	53,490
32	54,330
33	55,160
34	55,980
35	56,800
36	57,610
37	58,420
38	59,220
39	60,010
40	60,800
41	61,580
42	62,360
43	63,130

MAXIMUM LOADS—Continued.

Distance in Feet between the Extremes of Any Group of Axles	Maximum Load in Pounds Carried on Any Group of Axles
(1)	(2)
44 ft.	63,890 lbs.
45	64,650
46	65,400
47	66,150
48	66,890
49	67,620
50	68,350
51	69,070
52	69,790
53	70,500
54	71,200
55	71,900
56	72,590
57	73,280

TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT TO HIGHWAY USE AND HIGHWAY COSTS

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Session of 1953

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Baker Royer, Chairman

Honorable Paul L. Wagner, Vice Chairman

Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Hiram G. Andrews
James S. Berger	Adam T. Bower
Leroy E. Chapman	Edwin C. Ewing
John H. Dent	Thomas H. Greer, Jr.
G. Graybill Diehm	W. Stuart Helm
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
A. Evans Kephart	Albert W. Johnson
A. H. Letzler	James E. Lovett
John G. Snowden	Albert S. Readinger
M. Harvey Taylor	Baker Royer
Paul L. Wagner	Charles C. Smith
John M. Walker	†Herbert P. Sorg
T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

† Term expired.

Executive Committee

Senate Members	House Members
John H. Dent	Hiram G. Andrews
M. Harvey Taylor	W. Stuart Helm
Paul L. Wagner	Baker Royer
John M. Walker	Charles C. Smith
T. Newell Wood	†Herbert P. Sorg

† Term expired.

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Joint State Government Commission presents herewith a technical supplement to its report on the use of the Commonweath's highways and the costs attributable to vehicles of different types. The study was undertaken by the Commission under authority of the Act of 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084, Section 2 (e), upon the suggestion of The Honorable John S. Fine, Governor of Pennsylvania, that the effects of trucks upon highways be ascertained.

The investigations and analyses were made under the immediate supervision of the Commission's Evecutive Committee. The cost approach directed by the Executive Committee differs from past allocations of highway expenditures in that actual, rather than hypothetical, costs, and all, rather than selected, areas of costs are considered. Though the relative cost positions of different vehicles have been established, cost differentials have not been calculated.

The Commission acknowledges the cooperation of the Highway Research Board, the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, the American Association of State Highway Officials, the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, and the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, who furnished certain data, and of the Pennsylvania State Police, who assisted in the conduct of weight and use surveys.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Section I. Existing Highways

Section II. Highway Design

A. Flexible Pavements

B. Rigid Pavements

Appendices

Appendix A. Geometric Design Standards

Appendix B. History of Analysis and Design of Portland Cement Concrete Pavements

Appendix C. Derivation of Design Method for Reinforced Concrete Pavements

List of Symbols

Bibliography

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart I. Wheel and Axle Loads of Trucks Registered in Pennsylvania and Other States

Chart II. Seasonal Variation of Truck Wheel and Axle Loads; Pennsylvania Loadometer Station No. 110

Chart III. Sample Distributions of Truck Wheel and Axle Loads: New Jersey

Chart IV. Sample Distributions of Truck Wheel and Axle Loads: New Jersey

Chart V. Estimated Distributions of Wheel and Axle Loads at Permitted Axle-Load Limits of 10,000 to 40,000 Pounds

Chart VI. Pavement Deterioration Relationships between Specified Wheel Loads and Equivalent 5,000-Pound Wheel Loads

Chart VII. Estimated Pavement Deterioration Rates at Various Permitted Maximum Axle Loads

Chart VIII. Cumulative Traffic Estimation Factors for 1951 Average Daily Traffic

Chart IX. Comparison of Estimated Remaining Life, in Years, from Design Method Computation and Field Data

Chart X. Pavement Deflection and Rate of Pavement Failure under 40,000-Pound Wheel Loads

Chart XI. Relationship, for C.B.R. = 7.5, between Combined Thickness of Pavement, Base, and Special Subgrade and Repetitions of 5,000-Pound Equivalent Wheel Loads

Chart XII. Relationship, for C.B.R. = 20, between Combined Thickness of Pavement, Base, and Special Subgrade and Repetitions of 5,000-Pound Equivalent Wheel Loads

Chart XIII. Flexible Pavement Design Curves Relating Recommended Combined Thickness of Pavement, Base, and Special Subgrade and Repetitions of 5,000-Pound Equivalent Wheel Loads, for Subgrade Soils of Various Classifications and Bearing Capacities

Chart XIV. Relationships between Wheel Load and Pressure on Natural Subgrade, for Selected Subbase Thickness

Chart XV. Relationships between Wheel Load and Surface Deflection, for Selected Subbase Thicknesses

Chart XVI. Restrained Temperture Warping Stresses and Combined Load and Temperature Stresses: Longitudinal Edge

Chart XVII. Maximum Longitudinal-Edge Stresses in Pavement Slabs, on Good and Poor Subgrades, for Specified Wheel Loads

Chart XVIII. Relationships between Subgrade Support and Depth of Special Subbase

Chart XIX. Relationship of Concrete Slab Thickness to Estimated Fatigue Point

APPENDIX CHARTS

Chart A-I. Measured Stresses Caused by Restrained Temperature Warping along a Transverse Joint and Longitudinal Free Edge of a 12-by-40-foot Slab

Chart A-II. Examples of Daily and Seasonal Temperature Variations in Concrete Pavement Sections: Arlington Road Test

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Highway Design and Performance at Sixteen Selected Loadometer Stations

Table 2. Equivalent Wheel Load Concentration Factors for Selected Loadometer Stations: 1949, 1950, and 1951

Table 3 Estimated Percent Distributions of Truck Axle Loads for Selected Maximum Axle-Load Limits

Table 4. Estimated Pavement Life, in Years, at Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits: New Loadometer Stations

Table 5. Estimated Pavement Life, in Years, at Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits: Old Loadometer Stations

Table 6. Estimated Pavement Life, in Years, at Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits: Selected Primary Route Stations

Table 7. Estimated Pavement Life, in Years, at Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits: Selected Secondary Route Stations

Table 8. Combined Thickness of Bituminous Concrete, Crushed Aggregate Base and Select Subgrade Recommended for 25-Year Pavement Life at Specified Maximum Axle-Load Limits

Table 9. Thickness of Bituminous Concrete and Crushed Aggregate Overlays over Old Concrete Pavement Recommended for 25-Year Life at Selected Maximum Axle-Load Limits

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Daytime Transverse Placement of Commercial Vehicles on Pavement Lanes 18, 20, 22, and 24 Feet Wide

Table 11. Lateral Distribution of Commercial Vehicles

Table 12. Equivalent Wheel Load Percent Factors for Twelve-Foot Slabs at Specified Subgrade Moduli and Pavement Thicknesses

Table 13. Estimated Commercial Traffic Intensity Distributions at Fifteen Loadometer Stations

Table 14. Recommended Pavement Thickness and Pavement Life—Estimated for 10,000 Commercial Axles per Twelve-Foot Lane per Day—for Fifteen Sample Commercial Traffic Intensities and Five Classes of Subgrade Soil Support

Table 15. Conversion of Commercial Traffic Intensity to Equivalent 5,000-Pound Wheel Loads for Pavement Thicknesses of 7, 8, 9, and 10 Inches

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A-1. Geometric Design Standards

Table A-2. Maximum Observed Temperature Differentials: Arlington Road Test

Table A-3. Maximum Longitudinal Warping Stresses Observed in Slabs Ten and Twenty Feet in Length: Arlington Road Test

Table A-4. Load-Distribution Radii for Selected Wheel Loads

Table A-5. Computation of Combined Longitudinal-Edge Stress—Day

Table A-6. Calculation of Equivalent 5,000-Pound Wheel-Load Repititions for $\triangle' t = 3°$ and $\triangle' t = 2°$

Table A-7. Summary of 5,000-Pound Wheel-Load Equivalents for Slab Widths of 9, 10, 11, and 12 Feet

Table A-8. Empirical Evaluation of Equivalent Wheel-Load Percent Factors and Experimental Verification if Factors for Slabs 12 Feet Wide

INTRODUCTION

Highway transportation generates both private and public costs. Private costs—purchase price of vehicle, operating expenses, time in transit, inconvenience—are met directly by vehicle owners and operators. In Pennsylvania, public costs—for highway construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and administration—of the state highway system are recouped by means of highway-user charges

Changes in traffic volume and traffic composition have their first impact upon private, rather than public, costs. Changes in private costs to highway users are generated by changes in both highway utilization and vehicle characteristics. For example, increases in transit times for specific vehicles are occasioned by increases in numbers of similar vehicles and by changes in numbers and characteristics of dissimilar vehicles. Other private costs, such as insurance charges, are similarly affected.

Increases in private costs eventuate into demands for new highways facilities and preservation, within practical limits, of existing roads. In the conversion of private costs to public costs, the extent of demands for highway service determines in large part whether existing highways are preserved or new highways constructed.

For predicted traffic volumes and compositions, highway facilities are constructed in the light of contemporary design and technology. Private costs, and the conversion of private costs to public costs, arise because predictions are not precise and design and technology change. Current estimates, current designs, and current technology determine today's public costs, which are prorated among contemporary highway users.

Three classes of highway costs are assignable to motor vehicles:

1. Costs, generated by use, of preserving (within prac-

tical limits) the carrying capacity of existing roads
2. Costs of new construction and reconstruction
3. Administrative costs.

Engineering analyses of vehicle-highway relationships were undertaken with a view of providing bases for allocation of the first and second of these cost groups, which represent the major portion of total highway costs.

For the purpose of these studies, costs of existing highways are those of preserving design carrying capacities of the road surfaces, in terms of changing traffic volumes and compositions. Costs of preserving carrying capacities of existing highways take into account the critical factors of numbers and weights of axles but do not take into account vehicle dimension and performance characteristics.[1]

Vehicle-highway cost relationships may be determined by statistical analyses where precise highway design and certain utilization data are not available, and by engineering analyses where detailed cost, design, and utilization data are available.

Engineering analyses of existing highways were made. The objectives of these analyses were: (1) the examination of available information for the proration, to vehicles utilizing the highways, of costs of preserving carrying capacities of existing highways. and (2) the testing of highway design systems against performance of actual highways. For the first of these, sufficient information concerning traffic, soils, construction histories and costs, and maintenance costs is not available. These types of information for specific sections of highways are not normally compiled in Pennsylvania. However, analyses of existing highways did provide a basis for testing highway design systems.

Costs of new construction and reconstruction of highway facilities for anticipated numbers and types of vehicles take into account engineering relationships between numbers and weights of axles and highway cross-sections, as well as engineering relationships between the dimension and performance characteristics of vehicles and required gradients, curvatures, and numbers of lanes of highways The first of these relationships, involving numbers and weights of axles (of critical importance in the actual wearing-out of highways), necessitates review and compilation of systems of highways design. The second, involving dimensions and performance (of importance in the obsolescence of highways), is the subject of series of highway geometric design standards.

Detailed data not presently available are required for precise engineering solutions of these problems. However, on the basis of available data, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. Satisfactory highway pavements, both rigid and flexible, may be designed and constructed for all classes of traffic. The economic limit of highway loading is not established directly by highway design considerations.
2. Accurate traffic data, including volume and loading characteristics, are necessary for adequate design of highway pavements. The most promising design methods appear to be those based on equivalent wheel-load repetitions
3. Accurate measurement of subgrade supporting power, under the worst conditions encountered in actual use, and proper treatment of subgrade to develop maximum support are required for optimum pavement construction.
4. Loss of subgrade support can be prevented by effective permanent drainage. Proper drainage design requires detailed study of soil characteristics, geology, and topography.
5. Subgrade conditions in Pennsylvania generally require a minimum thickness of twelve inches of special subgrade under rigid pavements on Class 1 and Class 2 highways. To prevent "pumping," the top six inches of special subgrade should be of special gradation and should be mechanically stabilized.
6. Present thickness design of rigid pavements in Pennsylvania is satisfactory. Thicknesses greater than those now in use may result in shorter pavement life unless slab lengths are reduced.
7 Pavement life, for both rigid and flexible pavements, may be increased materially by the use of wider lanes. Increased width minimizes edge-loading conditions and "tracking."
8. Current secondary design details—load transfer devices, reinforcement, expansion and contraction joints, joint spacing, etc.—are satisfactory for present axle loadings where adequate subgrade support is provided. Changes in axle loadings might require modifications of these designs.
9. Construction standards and specifications require constant review and study. Simplification of standards by limitation of the number of special designs is desirable.

Section 1

EXISTING HIGHWAYS

Highways are designed for specified total numbers of vehicle passages and specified vehicle and axle-weight distributions. Number of vehicle passages and vehicle and axle-weight distributions define the life of any highway.

For analytical purposes, existing highways may be utilized to:

1. Test highway designs by checking estimates of highway life, based on design procedures, against observations of life of actual highways.

2. Estimate the costs (in dollars or in man hours and materials) of preserving (within practical limits) the carrying capacities of existing roads, if actual traffic patterns conform to those predicted. (Estimation of preservation costs is necessary if the cost of existing highways is to be prorated among different types of vehicles.)

For any specified distribution of axle loads, the life of a highway is dependent upon the thickness and strength of the pavement, base course, and subbase course, and upon the support provided by the soil beneath the highway.

Two general types of pavements, flexible and rigid, are of importance in Pennsylvania. A flexible pavement consists of a bituminous wearing surface over a stabilized aggregate base. It has been demonstrated by field tests that such pavements may deflect up to 0.2 inch without

[1] Costs arising from gradients and alignments inadequate for present-day traffic are prorated to groups of vehicles or vehicle users only when actual costs of correcting these inadequacies are incurred; they are then considered as costs of new construction or reconstruction.

cracking. (B-17)[1] On the other hand, rigid pavements, composed of Portland cement concrete, may crack when the deflections under load are in excess of 0.05 inch. Portland cement concrete pavements are relatively brittle. Tests indicate that, while Portland cement concrete pavement can undergo millions of minute bendings which develop less than one-half the ultimate stress, increases in magnitudes of deflections cause increasingly rapid deterioration, to the point where a single deflection of a critical magnitude will cause complete failure of the pavement. Flexible pavements also show long life when subject to minute deflections resulting from low loads, but under large loads develop ruts and displacements.

The rigid pavement, which acts as a beam in spanning a weak foundation, differs markedly in principle from the flexible pavement, which acts as an impervious carpet over a load-supporting subgrade. However, the life of both types of roads is directly dependent on the amount of deflection under wheel load. The principle that degree of pavement deflection depends primarily on quality of subgrade support has long been recognized from observations that certain types of subgrade soils, especially when dry, could carry safely any axle loads imposed, without the addition of paving of any type. The addition of a pavement may make a good subgrade into a good highway, but the same treatment will by no means convert a poor subgrade into a good highway.

Subgrade support is the strength or resistance offered by the underlying soil against the downward or outward push of wheel loads. This strength can be measured directly either by a field shear test or by a laboratory triaxial compression test. In the latter, the compressive stress necessary to fracture a soil sample is measured under conditions where the soil is restrained laterally to simulate natural support.

The subgrade support can also be measured indirectly, in the field, by determining the force necessary to push a circular plate a certain distance into the ground. When the plate is 3 square inches in area and the unit load at 0.1 inch settlement is compared to 1,000 (the empirical standard stress denoting very good subgrade support), the test is known as the California Bearing Ratio test. When larger plates (12, 18, or 30 inches in diameter) are used, the test is called a plate loading test. In this procedure, the plate corresponds to a wheel, and the measurements of the stress necessary to produce certain settlements are noted. From these tests, it is possible to estimate the settlement of subgrade soil under any actual tire load on any type or thickness of pavement.

These test methods indicate if the existing foundation soil is of adequate strength to support design loads or if the subgrade should be reinforced with better soil. The methods are not new and have been employed advantageously by many states in providing highway pavements capable of supporting any design loads.

Identical wheel loads on pavements of identical composition and thickness cause different rates of pavement deterioration unless the subgrade support is, in all cases, equal.

In order to make precise predictions of highway life, detailed information is required concerning:

1. Support capacity of subgrade soil
2. Thickness and strength of pavement, base, and subbase
3. Numbers and weights of axles of vehicles which have passed over the highway.

An exploratory study of highway life was made on the basis of 128 sample sections of Pennsylvania roads. The study was based primarily on soil, traffic, and construction data compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways.

For 16 of the sample locations (new loadometer stations), traffic and axle-weight data were available for a three-year period (1949-1952). For 14 additional sample locations (old loadometer stations), traffic data were available regarding the number and type of commercial vehicles, the only limited information was available regarding axle loadings. For the remaining sample points, the total traffic was known from automatic recorders or was estimated from data for nearby stations, and the percentage of commercial vehicles was estimated from experience and observation. However, little precise information was available concerning the number of very heavy vehicles included in the commercial traffic category for each road.

Available information regarding the thickness and type of pavement, base, and subbase was obtained from construction or maintenance records.

Since adequate subgrade support information was not available, plasticity and moisture test data from 16 of the sample locations (new loadometer stations) were used. These tests are but indirect measures of soil support; they are not precise and are too few in number to show variations in soil properties even at these 16 sample locations. At the remaining 112 stations such data were not available.

In the surveys of 16 sample locations in different sections of the state, information was compiled in the form of line diagrams of the highway sections. Drainage conditions, fill and cut depths, and pavement deterioration were noted at the same time soils information was listed. The highway soils classification adopted for this work is:[2]

1. Very good subgrade—compact gravel, crushed stone, and gravel and sand mixtures; also slag fills over 4 feet deep
   k—over 275 C.B.R.—over 20
2. Good subgrade—compact sand, gravel, and clay mixtures not appreciably softened by ground water
   k—225-275 C.B.R.—12-20
3. Fair subgrade—fine sand, sand and silt, and sandy clay mixtures of low compressibility
   k—175-225 C.B.R.—7.5-12
4. Poor subgrade—densely compacted clay and silt of low compressibility, or partially saturated clays well above water table
   k—100-175 C.B.R.—3-7.5
5. Very poor subgrade—plastic clays and clayey silts, moderately to highly compressible, and saturated silts
   k—below 100 C.B.R.—below 3

[1] Numbers in parentheses refer to bibliography listings, page 93.

[2] k = modulus of subgrade reaction (psi/in); C.B.R. = California Bearing Ratio (percent). A list of symbols appears on page 91.

While the number of survey points is certainly not adequate to establish complete soils data for Pennsylvania, available information indicates that most subgrade soils in the state are not of high supporting power. In general, the subgrade seems to be on the third, or fair, category. In many areas, most of the subgrade soil is of the fourth class, and in a few areas most is of the fifth class. In very few cases are soils with high supporting power encountered for significant distances. For the state as a whole, it appears that treatments of subgrades to develop additional supporting power should be studied. In areas where subgrade soils are poor, life of new pavements might be increased considerably by application of methods of subgrade treatment.

With pavements of various types, ages, and uncertain construction histories included in the relatively small number of sample points studied, it was impossible to obtain satisfactory comparisons of pavement performance under various subgrade support conditions. Information for the 16 points studied is summarized in Table 1. Pavement deterioration under moderate traffic has not been extensive except where subgrade support has been poor.

Table 1

HIGHWAY DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE AT SIXTEEN SELECTED LOADOMETER STATIONS

Loadometer Station Number	Traffic Data		Pavement Design				Pavement Performance			
	Average Daily Traffic (1951)	Percent Commercial	Type*	Thickness (Inches)	Subgrade Soil Classification†	Drainage	Age (Years)	Relative Amount of Cracking	Estimated Remaining Life (Years)	Relative Maintenance Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
12.....	4,850	22%	Pcc	9"	4	Poor	10	Low	8	Very Low
53.....	3,800	19	Pcc	9-7-9"	2 and 3	Fair	15	Very low	3	Very Low
59.....	2,750	17	Pcc	9-7-9"	3	Poor	23	High	4	High
88.....	3,200	18	Pcc B	6-8-6" 2¼"	3	Poor	29 3	Moderate	4	Moderate
100.....	7,750	27	Pcc B	10-8-10" 1"	2	Fair-Good	20 11	Low	3.5	Low
104.....	7,150	18	Pcc B	10-8-10" 2"	3	Fair	28	Moderate	12	Moderate
110.....	7,700	28	Pcc	9"	3 and 4	Fair	7	Moderate	6	Very Low
123.....	10,700	33	Pcc	10-8-10"	3	Good	17	Moderate	0	Very High
132.....	7,300	21	Pcc	9"	5 and 4	Good	7	Very High	1	Low
136.....	15,900	23	Pcc B	10-8-10" 2"	4	Good	17	Low	7	Moderate
169.....	4,950	27	Pcc	9"	5 and 4	Good	10	Moderate	0 to 5	Very Low
182.....	15,400	26	Pcc B	10-8-10" 4"	3 and 2	Fair	11 2	Very Low	0 to 6	Very Low
192.....	8,500	17	Pcc	9"	3	Fair	16	Very Low	6	Very Low
202.....	5,500	28	Pcc	9-7-9"	3 and 4	Poor	21	High	0	Low
461.....	8,000	20	Pcc	10-8-10"	3	Poor	21	——	5	——
503.....	5,200	16	Pcc	9"	3	Poor	3	Very Low	12	Very Low

*Pcc—Portland cement concrete
B—Bituminous
†See above, pages 4 and 5.

Cases of unusual pavement damage seem to be limited to locations where the subgrade soil or drainage is poor, or where a combination of these factors reduces subgrade support. Conclusions from this study are:

1. Subgrade conditions vary widely within relatively short distances on Pennsylvania highways.
2. Soils generally encountered in highway construction in Pennsylvania do not have high supporting power.
3. Detailed study of subgrade treatment to secure high supporting power is needed to obtain economies in construction.

In view of the foregoing, life predictions made in this study must be considered as first approximations, subject to refinement and revision as more accurate soil and axle-loading information becomes available.

Available information concerning the 128 cample sections was not sufficiently detailed to permit assigning to vehicles and classes of vehicles the costs of preserving the carrying capacities of these roads. However, field inspection of 68 of the 128 sample highway locations showed that the predictions of pavement life agreed well with observed life. Considering that over 100 points were compared in each case, it would appear that the procedures developed in this study have a reasonable degree of overall accuracy.

The systems of highway design developed in this report take into account the number and magnitude of wheel and axle loads, as well as types of pavements and subgrades. With identical pavements on identical subgrades and with identical numbers of load applications per day, deterioration rates will differ unless the cumulative effects of all the repetitive deflections from all the wheels and axles are the same. In order to check designs against

existing highways, it is therefore important to: (1) estimate numbers of specific axle weights which have passed over each of the highways; (2) translate the pavement deflections resulting from these loads into cumulative pavement deterioration.

No accurate prediction of pavement life can be made without detailed knowledge of the numbers and weights of axle loads which have been operated over the pavement. Such information had been obtained at 16 Pennsylvania loadometer stations during parts of approximately four days per year in 1949, 1950, and 1951. The times had been selected to give the best traffic information in the limited period of observation. The four times of the years selected were approximately three months apart, and in each of these periods vehicles were weighed at three different eight-hour intervals on typical weekdays to constitute one typical day. The trucks were classified in several categories generally related to axle loading or gross weight.[3] Both weights and axle spacings were recorded. Some of these data were compiled in tabular form and are plotted in Chart I, which presents a comparison of axle loads of trucks registered in Pennsylvania and in other states.

While these data indicate the average axle loads for all trucks weighed on all roads, they do not show specifically what loads could be expected on any one road except at the sampling points. Interview card data for one station were reduced into axle loads, and this curve was compared with the state-wide average previously obtained. This compilation for Loadometer Station 110 is presented in Chart II, which also shows seasonal traffic variation.

Sufficient variation was indicated between the average and the data for Station 110 to necessitate computation of axleload distributions for the remaining loadometer stations. This information is shown in equivalent wheel-load concentration factors in Table 2.[4] While these computations produced wheel-load information for the new loadometer stations, only estimates of the total number of vehicles and percent of commercial vehicles were available for the remaining stations. It was necessary to estimate for each of the remaining 112 sample an axle-load distributation based on location, volume of traffic, communities served, grades, and bridge restrictions.

Different axle-load distributions obtain in different areas and under different permitted maxima. Examples of load distributions in the state of New Jersey are shown in Charts III and IV. Estimates of general axle-load distributions which would prevail under maxima of -10,000 to 40,000 pounds are shown in Chart V.

The several factors which cause deterioration of a pavement must be evaluated in order to develop a means for relating pavement deterioration to magnitudes of wheel loads. The basic principles involved are easily demonstrated. For example, a sheet of brittle metal may be bent back and forth sharply a number of times to break it. The number of bendings needed to cause failure of the metal depends on the sharpness with which the metal is bent in each of these stress reversals.

This principle, which applies to rigid pavements, was demonstrated by fatigue tests on samples of concrete pavements tested by the Illinois Division of Highways and published in Engineering Report 34-1. For concrete pavement slabs, it is known that failure can result from a single loading if a critical maximum deflection results from that load. The magnitude of the stress which causes this failure is called the rupture modulus. The Illinois tests demonstrated that failure can also result from applications of loads smaller than the critical load, provided such loads are repeated a number of times. Theory and findings indicates that these loads and the deflections produced caused cumulative deterioration of the concrete pavement. It was concluded that 75 percent of the rupture modulus stress of a concrete slab could be repeated about 275 times before failure resulted; 70 percent, 1,250 times; 60 percent, 30,000; 55 percent, 160,000; and 50 percent could be repeated millions of times.

From these experiments, a pavement deterioration factor can be related to the ratio between applied load stress and rupture modulus. For example, the 75 percent stress from the above data would produce $\frac{1250}{275}$, or 4.5 times the deterioration of a 70 percent stress. In order to develop this method, it is necessary to determine the fraction of rupture modulus stress which results from each axle load. If the number of axle loads is known and the amount of deterioration occasioned by each axle load can be established, the cumulative pavement deterioration can be determined.

This phase of the problem is treated in greater detail in Section II. It is worthy of note that the stresses in a rigid pavement are due both to wheel loads and to temperature warping of the slab. Under certain adverse conditions, the stress in the pavement may amount to as much as 65 percent of the rupture modulus before addition of wheel-load stresses. It is correct to infer that a section of concrete pavement never subjected to truck loadings would eventually crack and deteriorate due to temperature warping stresses.[5] Wheel-load stresses, when added to high temperature warping stresses, rapidly accelerate pavement deterioration.

The first detailed analysis of this problem was made in 1938 by Bradbury (B4), who estimated the number of load repetitions a pavement could withstand for wheel loads of 5,000 pounds, 6,000 pounds, and others. The next modifications was by the California Department of Highways (B-9), in 1941. It was found advantageous to express deterioration resulting from stresses produced by wheel loads larger than 5,000 pounds as multiples of deterioration caused by a wheel load of 5,000 pounds. These multiplies for wheel loadings of 6,000, 7,000, 8,000 9,000, and 10,000 pounds, (based upon a factor of 1 for a load of 5,000 pounds), are 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32.

This geometric series has certain inherent advantages: it is a reasonably accurate representation of the true deterioration ratios and is easy to apply in computation. For these reasons, this set of factors has, over the past ten years, been adopted by a number of states as a basis for evaluating pavement deterioration.

Although this specific set of deterioration factors may not be exact, no more accurate series can be developed from present information, and these factors are now widely accepted (B-23). However, before this series was adopted

[3] Single body, 2-, 3-, or 4-axle; truck-tractor semitrailer, 3-, 4-, or 5-axle; truck-trailer, 4-, 5-, or 6-axle.

[4] See Chart VI and Section II.

[5] The term "warping stresses" is used synonomously with "restrained wraping stresses." There are no true "warping stresses."

for the present survey, a study was made to determine if a better series could be developed The basic stress data used in studying this phase were obtained from precise stress computations for 7-, 8-, and 9-inch pavements on subgrades of varying support characteristics.[6] These stress data were then related to a 5,000-pound wheel load, representing unit deterioration. These deterioration factors are shown in Chart VI. From these data, it appears that use of the 1:2:4:8:16 geometric series is reasonable and represents a fairly satisfactory average of all factors, within the range of pavement thicknesses and subgrade supports most frequently encountered in Pennsylvania.

A procedure was developed for predicting the probable distribution of axle loadings for several axle-load limits above and below those of Pennsylvania, and the distributions are shown in Chart V. The data shown in Table 3, derived therefrom, are the estimated percent of axle loads in each weight category and under each axle-load limit.

If the number of axles in each weight category is multiplied by the corresponding equivalent wheel-load (E.W.L.) deterioration factor, the resulting product represents, numerically, cumulative deterioration. If the number of truck axles were the same under modified loadings, the ratio of these products would represent the relative magnitude of pavement deterioration under the modified loads. If a 20,000-pound axle loading (the present legal maximum) is used as a unit basis for comparison, the ratio of cumulative deterioration will represent the relative rapidity of pavement deterioration under other maxima. Chart VII presents comparisons of pavement deterioration at different maximum permitted axle loads.

A procedure for relating pavement deterioration to thickness of pavement and quality of subgrade, and taking into account numbers and weights of axles, has been developed. The proposed design curve was checked against Pennsylvania experience, using the procedures outlined below. For the pavements in the 128 sample sections, the following data were used:

1. Thicknesses and types of pavement, base, and subbase
2. Soil subgrade support[7]

[6]Assumptions of temperature differential, rupture modulus, and fatigue curve, together with computation procedures, appear in Section II.

[7]Since district engineers had no facilities for making either C. B. R. or plate loading tests, the following procedure was employed: The soil characteristics of five major groups, ranging from very good to very poor, were used as bases for classification of the soils actually present at the sample sections.

Table 3

ESTIMATED PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF TRUCK AXLE LOADS FOR SELECTED MAXIMUM AXLE-LOAD LIMITS

Wheel Load (000 lbs.)	Equivalent Wheel load Factor (Base: 5,000 lbs.)	Estimated Percent of Total Truck Wheel Loads for Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits						
		10,000 lbs.	15,000 lbs.	20,000 lbs.	25,000 lbs.	30,000 lbs.	35,000 lbs.	40,000 lbs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Less than 4.5	...	79%	60%	43%	30%	17%	10%	5%
4.5 to 5.5	1	15	10	11	10	11	10	6
5.5 to 6.5	2	4.8	7	9	10	9	8	9
6.5 to 7.5	4	1.2	11	6	7	9	8	7
7.5 to 8.5	8	...	10	4	6	6	6	6
8.5 to 9.5	16	...	1	11	5	6	7	7
9.5 to 10.5	32	...	1	11.5	4	4	5	6
10.5 to 11.5	64	...	...	2.9	13	5	4	4
11.5 to 12.5	128	...	...	1.6	9	3	4	4
12.5 to 13.5	256	...	...	...	4.1	12	4	4
13.5 to 14.5	512	...	...	...	0.7	10	3	3
14.5 to 15.5	1,024	...	...	...	1.2	5	12	3
15.5 to 16.5	2,048	...	...	...	...	1.3	9	3
16.5 to 17.5	4,096	...	...	...	...	0.6	6	13
17.5 to 18.5	8,192	...	...	...	...	1.1	2	9
18.5 to 19.5	16,384	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	6
19.5 to 20.5	32,768	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	2.4
20.5 to 21.5	65,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21.5 to 22.5	131,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3
22.5 to 23.5	262,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6
23.5 to 24.5	524,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7
Total Products [Total (E. W. L. factor • %)]		29.4	196.0	1,019.4	4,934.8	28,484.2	129,453.2	946,016.8
Intensity Ratio $\left(\frac{\text{Total}}{\text{Total Col. 5}}\right)$		0.03	0.19	1.00	4.84	27.94	126.99	928.01

3 Date of pavement construction

4. Present condition of pavement and estimated number of years before replacement would be required.

Using these field data, equivalent wheel-load repetitions were computed from the average daily traffic, the years of highway use, and the axle-load distribution obtained from loadometer surveys. The total equivalent wheel-load repetitions to the estimated fatigue points were computed, using the subgrade and thickness data. From these totals to fatigue points, the estimated numbers of equivalent repetitions to date were subtracted; the difference was the estimated number which could be sustained in the future. Since the rate of application of equivalent wheel loads under present and future traffic as shown by Chart VIII could be estimated, the remaining life in years could be predicted.

These predictions were checked by comparing the life in years, computed by the above method, with the field life predicted by district engineers (see Chart IX). The composite prediction for the highway samples was sufficiently close to the 45° line representing perfect correlation to make modification of the proposed design curve unnecessary. However, predictions for certain of the 128 sample points may be too high or to low. Considering the accuracy of present field data, it is not possible to state whether such departures are due to faulty data or represent deficiencies in the design curves.

Two points must be kept in mind in considering the design curves presented in Section II: They are intended for estimation purposes only and should not be used for design without more detailed field studies, and they show average life corresponding to average subgrade support.

Remaining life, in years, as estimated for 128 sample highway sections. Tables 4 to 7, inclusive, summarize the changes in life resulting from modifications of existing axle loads (for the same total numbers of axles) which determined by use of relationships shown in Chart VII. These data could be expanded to cover the highway system as a whole.

As a result of this study of pavement life, the following conclusionns were reached:

1. Rational design of a highway for a specific life requires detailed knowledge of:
   a. Subgrade soil support
   b. Numbers and weights of axles
2. When these are known for a number of highways and the thickness and useful life have been determined, design methods relating subgrade characteristics, thickness and material, and life can be developed. Detailed records of highway performance are required for satisfactory results.
3. Field tests indicate that pavements may be designed and constructed for a specific life and axle loading for any type of subgrade.
4. The deteriorating effect of any wheel load may be expressed with reasonable accuracy in terms of a number of applications of a standard wheel load.

Table 5

ESTIMATED PAVEMENT LIFE, IN YEARS, AT DIFFERENT MAXIMUM AXLE-LOAD LIMITS: OLD LOADOMETER STATIONS

Station Number	Traffic Data: Average Daily Traffic (1951)	Traffic Data: Percent Commercial	Redesign Feasible: Yes	Redesign Feasible: No	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): No Change Required	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): Alignment	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): Earthwork	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): Grade Reduction	Estimated Life Remaining (Years) at Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits: 5,000 Pounds	10,000 Pounds	15,000 Pounds	18,000 Pounds	20,000 Pounds	25,000 Pounds	30,000 Pounds	35,000 Pounds	40,000 Pounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(15)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1*	12,400	31%	..	x	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
2	2,200	29	x	..	..	1	1	1	187	42	11	5	2	0.6	0.12	0.02	0.005
4	4,100	23	x	..	..	3	3	2	142	33	9	4	2	0.4	0.09	0.02	0.004
32	3,100	28	x	..	..	1	1	1	375	79	20	9	5	1.1	0.23	0.05	0.009
94*	7,600	23	x	..	..	2	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
159*	1,650	25	x	..	..	2	3	3	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
171*	4,350	19	x	..	..	1	3	3	796	161	37	17	10	2.2	0.50	0.10	0.020
264	4,800	17	..	..	x	..	..	..	705	153	33	15	9	2.0	0.43	0.09	0.018
291	2,175	20	..	..	x	..	..	..	375	79	20	9	5	1.1	0.23	0.05	0.009
300*	2,900	21	..	x	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
301	9,900	18	x	..	..	2	3	2	380	79	20	9	5	1.1	0.23	0.05	0.009
302	13,200	18	x	..	..	1	1	1	435	93	24	11	6	1.3	0.28	0.06	0.011
437*	3,500	20	..	..	x	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
502	11,000	35	..	x	..	..	..	..	2,680	410	87	38	22	5.5	1.22	0.26	0.051

* Incomplete data.

Table 6

ESTIMATED PAVEMENT LIFE, IN YEARS, AT DIFFERENT MAXIMUM AXLE-LOAD LIMITS: SELECTED PRIMARY ROUTE STATIONS

Station Number	Traffic Data		Redesign Feasible		Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy)				Estimated Life Remaining (Years) at Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits								
	Average Daily Traffic (1951)	Percent Commercial	Yes	No	No Change Required	Alignment	Earthwork	Grade Reduction	5,000 Pounds	10,000 Pounds	15,000 Pounds	18,000 Pounds	20,000 Pounds	25,000 Pounds	30,000 Pounds	35,000 Pounds	40,000 Pounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	4,888	21%	x	..	..	2	2	2	219	49	13	6	3	0.7	0.14	0.03	0.005
2	4,206	15	x	..	..	1	1	1	795	160	37	17	10	2.2	0.50	0.10	0.020
5*	7,289	21	..	..	x	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	....
6	5,780	22	x	..	..	5	4	3	69	18	4	2	1	0.2	0.04	0.01	0.002
16	2,206	14	x	..	..	4	4	4	375	79	20	9	5	1.1	0.23	0.05	0.009
17	335	14	x	..	..	3	3	3	181	41	11	5	2	0.6	0.11	0.02	0.004
19	5,505	24	x	..	..	3	3	2	225	49	13	6	3	0.7	0.13	0.03	0.005
23	918	15	x	..	..	4	3	2	219	49	13	6	3	0.7	0.14	0.03	0.005
25*	2,724	16	x	..	..	5	5	5	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
28*	5,417	18	x	..	..	3	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
31	793	16	x	..	..	2	3	2	615	127	30	14	8	1.8	0.39	0.08	0.015
32*	4,503	23	x	..	..	5	5	5	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
33	3,435	16	..	..	x	..	..	..	1,065	217	48	22	13	3.0	0.67	0.13	0.027
39	1,780	18	x	..	..	1	1	1	290	57	16	7	4	0.9	0.18	0.04	0.007
41	2,374	13	..	x	..	..	..	..	615	127	29	14	8	1.8	0.39	0.08	0.015
44	2,477	17	x	..	..	1	1	1	970	197	45	20	12	2.8	0.62	0.12	0.025
47*	1,001	21	x	..	..	2	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
50*	661	18	x	..	..	2	3	2	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
51*	2,312	15	x	..	..	3	3	2	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
53*	5,573	21	x	..	..	5	3	3	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
54	671	21	..	x	..	..	..	..	142	34	9	4	2	0.4	0.09	0.02	0.004
55	1,789	15	x	..	..	1	2	1	540	109	27	12	7	1.5	0.33	0.07	0.013
56	1,211	20	x	..	..	1	2	1	705	142	34	16	9	2.0	0.48	0.1	0.019
58*	8,258	24	x	..	..	..	..	..	69	18	4	2	1	0.2	0.04	0.01	0.002
63	4,943	16	x	..	..	1	3	2	69	18	4	2	1	0.2	0.04	0.01	0.002
65	6,606	15	x	..	..	1	2	2	142	34	9	4	2	0.4	0.09	0.02	0.004
67*	1,321	17	x	..	..	2	5	4	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
82	451	15	x	..	..	3	3	3	615	127	30	14	8	1.7	0.38	0.08	0.015
83	3,193	22	..	..	x	..	..	..	795	158	37	17	10	2.2	0.50	0.09	0.020
90*	1,101	20	x	..	..	4	3	3	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
91*	10,680	25	..	x	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
94	3,920	17	..	..	x	..	..	..	793	161	38	17	10	2.2	0.50	0.10	0.020
98	771	16	..	x	..	..	..	..	382	77	20	9	5	1.1	0.23	0.05	0.009
101	1,652	24	x	..	..	3	3	3	69	18	4	2	1	0.2	0.04	0.01	0.002
113	1,889	15	x	..	..	4	1	1	793	161	37	17	10	2.2	0.50	0.10	0.020
135*	5,000	22	x	..	..	3	2	1	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
139	617	18	x	..	..	3	2	3	535	109	27	12	7	1.5	0.33	0.07	0.013

Table 6 (Continued)

Station Number	Traffic Data: Average Daily Traffic (1951)	Traffic Data: Percent Commercial	Redesign Feasible: Yes	Redesign Feasible: No	Redesign Feasible: No Change Required	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): Alignment	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): Earthwork	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): Grade Reduction	Estimated Life Remaining (Years) at Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits: 5,000 Pounds	10,000 Pounds	15,000 Pounds	18,000 Pounds	20,000 Pounds	25,000 Pounds	30,000 Pounds	35,000 Pounds	40,000 Pounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
140	771	18	x	..	..	3	2	3	455	93	24	11	6	1.3	0.28	0.06	0.011
141	3,826	22	x	..	..	2	3	1	70	18	5	2	1	0.2	0.04	0.01	0.002
143	165	13	..	x	..	..	..	..	390	79	20	9	5	1.1	0.23	0.05	0.009
145*	12,386	24	..	..	x	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
146	2,488	20	x	..	..	3	2	1	615	127	30	14	8	1.7	0.38	0.08	0.015
148	1,020	18	x	..	..	1	1	1	615	127	30	14	8	1.7	0.38	0.08	0.015
151*	2,532	13	x	..	..	4	3	3	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
156	782	20	..	x	..	..	..	..	970	198	45	20	12	2.8	0.61	0.12	0.024
158	2,028	22	x	..	..	1	1	2	1,030	218	49	22	13	3.0	0.67	0.14	0.027
164*	4,090	18	x	..	..	2	5	3	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
167	3,039	12	..	..	x	..	..	..	2,230	380	76	34	20	4.9	1.11	0.23	0.046
176	176	12	..	x	..	..	..	..	885	178	36	19	11	2.5	0.55	0.11	0.022
178*	5,505	18	x	..	..	1	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...

* Incomplete data.

*Incomplete data.

Table 7

ESTIMATED PAVEMENT LIFE, IN YEARS, AT DIFFERENT MAXIMUM AXLE-LOAD LIMITS: SELECTED SECONDARY ROUTE STATIONS

Station Number	Traffic Data: Average Daily Traffic (1951)	Traffic Data: Percent Commercial	Redesign Feasible: Yes	Redesign Feasible: No	Redesign Feasible: No Change Required	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): Alignment	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): Earthwork	Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy): Grade Reduction	Estimated Life Remaining (Years) at Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits: 5,000 Pounds	10,000 Pounds	15,000 Pounds	18,000 Pounds	20,000 Pounds	25,000 Pounds	30,000 Pounds	35,000 Pounds	40,000 Pounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	539	15%	..	x	..	..	..	..	530	109	27	12	7	1.5	0.33	0.07	0.013
9*	4,503	16	x	..	..	1	5	1	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
23	622	20	..	x	..	..	..	..	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
29	475	16	x	..	..	3	3	2	290	63	17	7	4	0.9	0.18	0.04	0.007
30	1,042	16	x	..	..	4	4	3	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
45*	716	15	..	x	..	..	..	..	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
46	396	14	x	..	..	4	3	3	530	109	27	12	7	1.5	0.33	0.07	0.013
62	165	17	x	..	..	4	4	4	795	162	37	18	10	2.3	0.50	0.10	0.020
67†	83	14	x	..	..	5	5	5	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
80	361	13	..	x	..	..	..	..	795	162	37	18	10	2.3	0.50	0.10	0.020
84	881	17	..	..	x	..	..	..	615	127	30	14	8	1.8	0.39	0.08	0.015
85	842	17	..	..	x	..	..	..	615	127	30	14	8	1.7	0.38	0.08	0.015
88	186	14	x	..	..	5	2	1	795	162	37	17	10	2.2	0.50	0.10	0.020
90†	61	13	x	..	..	5	5	3	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....

Table 7 (Continued)

Station Number	Traffic Data		Redesign Feasible		Changes Required (1, Light to 5, Heavy)				Estimated Life Remaining (Years) at Different Maximum Axle-Load Limits								
	Average Daily Traffic (1951)	Percent Commercial	Yes	No	No Change Required	Alignment	Earthwork	Grade Reduction	5,000 Pounds	10,000 Pounds	15,000 Pounds	18,000 Pounds	20,000 Pounds	25,000 Pounds	30,000 Pounds	35,000 Pounds	40,000 Pounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
94	726	14	x	..	..	2	4	1	219	49	13	6	3	0.7	0.14	0.03	0.005
101	551	18	..	x	..	..	..	..	455	94	24	10	6	1.3	0.28	0.06	0.011
103	1,101	16	..	x	..	..	..	..	142	34	9	4	2	0.4	0.09	0.02	0.004
104	881	14	..	x	..	..	..	..	2,840	420	91	39	23	5.9	1.29	0.27	0.054
107*	1,032	17	x	..	..	2	1	1	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
123	275	16	..	x	..	..	..	..	615	127	30	14	8	1.7	0.39	0.08	0.015
128	457	14	x	..	..	4	3	3	142	34	9	4	2	0.4	0.09	0.02	0.004
140‡	66	14	..	x	..	..	..	..	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
141	129	16	x	..	..	2	2	1	795	162	37	17	10	2.2	0.49	0.10	0.020
146†	55	13	x	..	..	5	5	5	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
162*	440	16	x	..	..	5	4	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
163	495	16	x	..	..	5	3	3	610	126	30	14	8	1.7	0.38	0.08	0.015
179	1,762	11	..	x	..	..	..	..	610	126	30	14	8	1.7	0.38	0.08	0.015
214	407	18	x	..	..	3	3	3	455	94	24	11	6	1.3	0.28	0.06	0.011
215	495	12	x	..	..	3	3	3	610	126	30	14	8	1.7	0.38	0.08	0.015
220	2,500	28	x	..	..	1	1	1	295	63	17	7	4	0.9	0.18	0.04	0.007
229	227	15	x	..	..	1	1	1	1,660	260	56	25	15	3.5	0.80	0.16	0.036
232	2,918	17	x	..	..	2	1	1	219	49	13	6	3	0.7	0.14	0.03	0.005
233	495	16	x	..	..	3	3	4	795	165	38	17	10	2.2	0.50	0.10	0.020
234	1,255	18	x	..	..	3	3	2	530	109	27	12	7	1.5	0.33	0.06	0.013
243	220	15	..	x	..	..	..	..	2,080	330	68	30	18	4.4	1.00	0.20	0.040
255	55	11	x	..	..	1	3	3	610	126	30	14	8	1.8	0.38	0.08	0.015
258†	387	16	..	x	..	..	..	..	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
265	360	17	x	..	..	3	1	1	288	63	17	7	4	0.9	0.18	0.03	0.007
270	853	15	x	..	..	1	2	2	610	126	30	14	8	1.8	0.38	0.08	0.015
271†	209	12	..	x	..	..	..	..	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
273	793	13	..	..	x	..	..	..	610	126	30	14	8	1.8	0.38	0.08	0.015
281	220	15	x	..	..	3	3	3	380	79	20	9	5	1.1	0.23	0.05	0.009
288*	41	10	..	x	..	..	..	..	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
291	176	19	..	x	..	..	..	..	610	126	30	14	8	1.7	0.38	0.08	0.015
293*	248	16	..	x	..	..	..	..	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
297*	606	15	x	..	..	3	3	3	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
301*	826	15	x	..	..	5	5	4	....	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
307	385	14	x	..	..	2	2	2	455	94	24	11	6	1.3	0.28	0.06	0.011

* Incomplete data.
† Gravel surface.
‡ Shale surface.

* Incomplete data.
† Gravel surface.

Section II

HIGHWAY DESIGN

Methods of highway design differ among the states and, in varying degree, depend on highway theory and highway experience. A few states utilize designs based wholly on theory. In these cases, a set of equations, based on the theory of elasticity, is the basis of the design. Soil evaluation factors obtained in the field or laboratory are used in these equations. Design procedures based wholly on theory have been satisfactory in certain types of engineering construction, but available theories for highways are inadequate for actual construction because subgrade soils are not entirely uniform or homogeneous and methods for evaluating subgrade strength are imperfect. In addition, there is considerable doubt that subgrade soil behaves elastically when high strains are applied, as assumed in most equations.

A common method of highway design is based predominantly on experience. This method may be satisfactory if a new pavement is to be built in an area where subgrade conditions are well known and reasonably uniform and where both traffic volumes and vehicle weights are not appreciably different from others previously observed. Such a method of design can be used when quantifications of all factors simultaneously duplicate past conditions. However, subgrade support is generally not constant under the entire length of a highway, and adequate design based on experience must include removal or improvement of questionable subgrades. This design procedure contains elements of uncertainty. When subgrades under any new road turn out to be poorer than expected, the road may deteriorate far more rapidly than anticipated. For this reason, care should be used to provide adequate subgrade support for all highways.

Pavements may be built to high standards in all other respects and yet develop serious cracking, pumping, and other types of deterioration within a few years if the subgrade design is faulty. Failures require subsealing and other costly maintenance treatments. A six-inch layer of special subgrade is often used to provide drainage and strength. This will improve subgrade support to some degree, but there is no assurance that this treatment will be adequate to supply the necessary additional support under all new pavements.

From the foregoing, it appears that if highway design theory, alone, and experience, alone, are inadequate, the alternative is to base design practices on a combination of the two. Consequently, in most design procedures, a semi-empirical approach combining past practical experience and theory is used. In this method, the problem is separated into its components: stress repititions, pavement thickness, and subgrade support. Highways near the end of their useful lives are studied to determine the number of repititions which were carried (given pavement design and subgrade support). These data establish certain distinct relationships which permit designs for any number of stress repititions on any pavement or base. This design approach, combining experience with theory, appears to have great promise.

A. Flexible Pavements

The California Bearing Ratio method for establishing the quality of natural subgrade, as well as of base and subbase, was devised to overcome certain objections to the field plate loading tests (B-22). Performance data for California highways with light and medium traffic also were compiled over a period of twelve years, and from these data the California type A and B design curves were derived (B-21). These curves were supplemented by detailed field studies of test pavements (to complete deterioration), from which a set of curves relating pavement thickness to subgrade support for a satisfactory life was developed. No specific number of equivalent wheel-load repititions is cited. Apparently most of the higher loading curves were designed for a life of about 20,000 repititions of the maximum loading, but in this high range it was considered inadvisable to extrapolate the 1:2:4 E.W.L. series to obtain life predictions. One of the relationships developed from the California study is presented as Chart X. It may be noted that, at 500 repetitions of the 40,000-pound load, a 12-inch total depth of flexible pavement and base would have been completely destroyed. The addition of 16 inches of special subgrade improved the subgrade support so that the pavement, although rutted and cracked, was still passable. However, the addition of 8 inches more of select subgrade improved support so that 500 passes of the 40,000-pound wheel load only roughened the pavement. A total design thickness of 40 inches resulted in a pavement life 16 times as great as that of a highway with a total depth of 28 inches and 200 times that of one with a 12-inch depth.

If subgrades are designed for high minimum supporting capacity, flexible pavements can be built to last for any desired life under any magnitude of axle loading. Precedures for relating pavement deterioration to thickness of pavement and quality of subgrade, and taking into account numbers and weights of axles, were studied. Test samples of highways in Pennsylvania which had reached the end of their useful life were selected, and the number of 5,000-pound equivalent wheel loadings for each was computed. An approach to the development of original design curves using these data (together with pavement thickness and subgrade C.B.R. information) proved impractical, since insufficient data were available. However, adequate data were available from a detailed study made in Kentucky in 1947 and 1948 (B-2). The methods employed for evaluating subgrade support included field and laboratory C.B.R. tests, 12- and 30-inch diameter plate tests, and the North Dakota Cone Test. The method used for evaluating the 5,000-pound equivalent wheel-load repetitions was based on the geometric series previously described. A set of curves relating equivalent wheel-load repetitions and pavement thickness was presented for each of the methods of measuring subgrade support.

Though there were variations, the differences in accuracy among these five sets of curves were not appreciable. For correlation with Pennsylvania highway life studies, an average of these curves, excluding the North Dakota Cone Curve, was used. (The North Dakota Cone curve was not included since it is difficult to correlate with C.B.R. and subgrade modulus values.) Examples of these curves are shown in Charts XI and XII. After study and comparison with data from airfield pavement tests by U. S. Army Engineers, design thickness were modified slightly for weak subgrades and for very good subgrades.

Table 8

COMBINED THICKNESS OF BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, CRUSHED AGGREGATE BASE AND SELECT SUBGRADE RECOMMENDED FOR 25-YEAR PAVEMENT LIFE AT SPECIFIED MAXIMUM AXLE-LOAD LIMITS

Maximum Axle-load Limit (Pounds)	Natural Subgrade Soil Classification	Combined Thickness (Inches) Recommended for 25-Year Life — Pennsylvania Department of Highways Traffic Classification						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2,000	1	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	2	6.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	3	7.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	4	9.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	5	11.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
5,000	1	7.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	2	8.5	7.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	3	10.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	4	12.5	9.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	5	15.0	11.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
10,000	1	10.0	8.5	7.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	2	12.0	10.5	8.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
	3	14.5	12.5	9.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	4	18.5	15.5	11.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	5	25.0	18.5	13.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
15,000	1	13.0	11.0	9.5	7.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
	2	16.0	13.5	11.5	8.0	6.0	4.5	4.5
	3	19.0	16.0	13.5	9.5	7.0	5.0	5.0
	4	24.0	21.5	17.0	11.5	8.5	6.0	6.0
	5	29.5	26.0	21.0	13.5	10.0	7.0	7.0
20,000	1	16.0	14.0	12.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	4.0
	2	18.0	18.0	15.0	11.0	9.5	7.0	4.5
	3	23.0	21.0	18.0	13.0	11.0	8.0	5.0
	4	30.0	28.0	23.0	16.0	14.0	9.5	6.0
	5	36.0	33.0	27.0	20.0	17.0	11.5	7.0
25,000	1	19.0	17.0	15.0	12.0	11.0	8.5	7.0
	2	23.0	21.0	19.0	14.5	13.0	10.5	8.0
	3	27.0	25.0	23.0	17.0	15.0	12.5	9.5
	4	36.0	33.0	29.0	22.0	20.0	15.5	11.5
	5	43.0	40.0	36.0	27.0	24.0	18.5	13.5
30,000	1	21.0	20.0	18.0	14.5	13.5	11.5	9.5
	2	26.0	24.5	22.0	18.0	16.5	13.5	11.5
	3	32.0	29.5	27.0	21.5	19.5	16.0	13.5
	4	44.0	38.0	35.0	28.0	25.5	21.5	17.0
	5	56.0	47.0	43.0	34.0	31.0	26.0	21.0
35,000	1	23.5	22.0	20.5	17.0	16.0	14.0	12.0
	2	29.5	28.0	25.5	21.0	20.0	17.5	15.0
	3	36.0	34.0	31.0	26.0	24.0	21.0	18.0
	4	48.0	44.0	40.0	33.0	31.0	27.5	23.0
	5	58.0	55.0	50.0	41.0	38.0	33.0	28.0
40,000	1	26.0	25.0	23.0	20.0	19.0	17.0	15.0
	2	33.0	31.0	29.0	25.0	23.5	21.0	18.5
	3	40.0	38.0	35.0	30.0	28.0	25.0	22.0
	4	53.0	50.0	46.0	36.0	33.0	33.0	29.0
	5	65.0	61.0	57.0	48.0	46.0	40.0	35.0

NOTES

(a) If total thickness is 8″ or less, a 2″ hot-mix surface is recommended; 8″ to 12″, a 2½″; 12″ to 18″, a 3″; over 18″, a 3½″. However, if total thickness is less than 5″, a lower quality penetration or road mix is recommended.

(b) A 6″ mechanically stabilized, well-graded, crushed aggregate base course under all pavement 8″ or more in thickness is recommended; for base courses of lesser thickness, a 1½″ maximum size, well-graded, mechanically stabilized base.

(c) To increase supporting capacity of weak natural subgrades, lower quality materials can be utilized including quarry waste, pit run gravel, slag, certain gravelly clays, etc. If C.B.R. or equivalent test rating of material exceeds C.B.R. rating required at that depth below pavement surface, local material is acceptable. Part of the required material for deeper select subgrades may be local soil compacted to higher density.

(d) If existing bituminous concrete is to be strengthened, all existing depths of pavement, base, or special subgrade are considered, and the overlay consists of the added thickness necessary.

Table 9

THICKNESS OF BITUMINOUS CONCRETE AND CRUSHED AGGREGATE OVERLAYS OVER OLD CONCRETE PAVEMENT RECOMMENDED FOR 25-YEAR LIFE AT SELECTED MAXIMUM AXLE-LOAD LIMITS

Maximum Axle1 load Limit (Pounds)	Natural Subgrade Soil Classification	Thickness (Inches) of Bituminous Concrete and Crushed Aggregate Overlays Recommended for 25-Year Life Pennsylvania Department of Highways Traffic Classification						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2,000	1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
5,000	1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	5	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
10,000	1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	3	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	4	6.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	5	13.0	6.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
15,000	1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	2	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	3	7.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	4	12.0	9.5	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	5	17.5	14.0	9.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
20,000	1	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	2	6.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	3	11.0	9.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	4	18.0	16.0	11.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	5	24.0	21.0	15.0	8.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
25,000	1	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	2	11.0	9.0	7.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
	3	15.0	13.0	11.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
	4	24.0	21.0	17.0	10.0	8.0	3.5	2.0
	5	31.0	28.0	24.0	15.0	12.0	6.0	2.0
30,000	1	9.0	8.0	6.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
	2	14.0	12.5	10.0	6.0	4.5	2.0	2.0
	3	20.0	17.5	15.0	9.5	7.5	4.0	2.0
	4	32.0	26.0	23.0	16.0	13.5	9.5	5.0
	5	44.0	35.0	31.0	22.0	19.0	14.0	9.0
35,000	1	11.5	10.0	8.5	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0
	2	17.5	16.0	13.5	9.0	8.0	5.5	3.0
	3	24.0	22.0	19.0	14.0	12.0	9.0	6.0
	4	36.0	32.0	28.0	21.0	19.0	15.5	11.0
	5	46.0	43.0	38.0	29.0	26.0	21.0	16.0
40,000	1	14.0	13.0	11.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	3.0
	2	21.0	19.0	17.0	13.0	11.5	9.0	6.5
	3	28.0	26.0	23.0	18.0	16.0	13.0	10.0
	4	41.0	38.0	34.0	24.0	21.0	21.0	17.0
	5	53.0	49.0	45.0	36.0	34.0	28.0	23.0

NOTES

(a) If existing concrete pavement has very few cracks, indicated thickness of overlay is reduced by 4" but to final thickness of not less than 2".

(b) If base or special subgrade is beneath existing pavement, total overlay is reduced by this amount but not to less than 2" total.

(c) Bituminous concrete pavement thickness varies with magnitude of traffic and load. For class 1 and 2 roads, 3½" of hot mix is recommended with 35,000 and 40,000-pound axle load; 3" with 25,000 and 30,000; and 2½" with 15,000 and 20,000. For roads with lower traffic, thickness is reduced in same proportion to not less than 2".

(d) If base is 3" or less, a penetration base is recommended. If base is 3" to 6" in depth, a 1½" well-graded, mechanically stabilized base is recommended.

(e) For overlays greater than 8½" in thickness, a 6" mechanically stabilized well-graded base is recommended. Below 8½", material may be select subgrade of lower quality (but with adequate C.B.R. for the location).

The design curve selected for further check under Pennsylvania conditions is shown in Chart XIII.[1]

The curves shown in Chart XIII and the design data shown in Tables 8 and 9 obtained therefrom, relate to design of new flexible highways and overlays on existing highways and were prepared solely for estimating purposes. They are not intended for other use.

Compensation for natural subgrade support deficiencies is implicit in the procedures and curves for pavement design. Certain additional data illustrating advantages of added subgrade thickness are presented in Charts XIV and XV. These data represent preliminary results of research by the Civil Aeronautics Authority on relationships of subgrade support to thicknesses of special subbase applied over natural subgrade.

Chart XIV should be read as follows: A maximum pressure on a natural subgrade of 10 psi will be generated by a wheel load of 3,125 pounds if special subbase thickness is 8 inches; by a wheel load of 5,500 pounds if special subbase thickness is 12 inches; and by a wheel load of 15,800 pounds if thickness is 24 inches. Since the stress and deflections of the subgrade are indicated as equal under all three loadings, the life for flexible pavement would presumably be equal.

Chart XV shows: 0.2 inch of surface deflection is produced by a wheel load of 4,600 pounds if thickness of special subbase is 8 inches; by a wheel load of 6,400 pounds if thickness is 12 inches; and by a wheel load of 10,800 pounds if thickness is 24 inches. These increases in weights accompany increases in thickness even though the natural subgrade may have very poor support characteristics.

While it appears that pavement life, thickness, and subgrade relationships can be established most advantageously from actual pavement performance data, this does not preclude use of laboratory studies to serve as checks and supplements to field studies.

B. Rigid Pavements

A concrete slab resting on a subgrade serves as a thick bearing plate, and a mathematical method may be used to determine the proper depth of slab after the width and length have been established.[2]

Optimum thickness of rigid concrete pavements for specified wheel loads and particular climatic and subgrade conditions has been studied by engineers and mathematicians for many years, and in some cases results have been subjected to limited field tests. The validity of specific assumptions on which theoretical equations are based has not, as yet, been established by experiments (the most notable of which have been those conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and the Highway Research Board). Results of experiments have been correlated with theoretical values and adjustments of theoretical equations made, so that semiempirical solutions are now available which may be used for design or investigation. Semiempirical design methods are required, since many indeterminate equations enter the problem.

The thickness of a concrete pavement slab is best based on an examination of the actual repetitions of the longitudinal-edge stress resulting from restrained temperature warping and applied loads.[3] Wheel loads are used, and dual tires are considered as one wheel. If the load is applied in the daytime, Westergaard's equation is recommended for this maximum load stress (parallel to the edge and producing transverse cracks) at a point along the free edge (due to a load applied at this point). Bradbury (B-4), by using 0.15 for Poisson's ratio for concrete has shown that Westergaard's equation reduces to this form:[4]

$$\sigma_{ex}=0.57185\frac{P}{d^2}\left[4\log_{10}\frac{l}{b}+0.3593\right] \qquad (I)$$

To this load stress must be added the restrained temperature warping stress (which can be three times as great during parts of the day as at night [B-31]). The maximum unit stress along the edge of the slab due to this restrained warping may be found from the equation:

$$S_{ex}=\frac{C_x E e \triangle t}{2} \qquad (II)$$

where: C_x is a coefficient
(evaluated by Bradbury)

If the load is to be applied at night, the maximum load stress along (and parallel to) the edge of the pavement, for a load at this point, will be larger than that resulting from Equation I, since the slab curled upward. The resulting load stress is defined by Kelly's equation (B-14), a modification of Equation I:

$$\sigma_{ex}=0.57185\frac{P}{d^2}\left[4\log_{10}\frac{l}{b}+\log_{10}b\right] \qquad (III)$$

The maximum combined unit stress will result from use of values from Equation I together with the restrained warping stresses present during the day. (The stresses due to restrained warping are opposite in sign to the load stresses at night, and the curling stresses at night are only about 1/3 of their value in the daylight hours.) Chart XVI shows the type of stress curves which are obtained when the load stress and restrained temperature warping stress values are combined.

An attempt was made to evaluate the maximum unit stress in the bottom fibers of the interior portion of the slab when restrained temperature warping stress at that point is combined with maximum load stress (due to a load applied directly above that point). Theoretical equations and empirical equations available to treat this problem are those of Westergaard (B-39) as modified to match the measured stresses of the Arlington road tests. However, these equations contain two variables, L and Z, which depend on interrelated slab, soil, and load values and can be determined only by field measurements of sress and deflection. At the present time, available measurements are insufficient for accurate estimates of L and Z for various combinations of slab, soil, and load conditions. Bradbury suggested that, since each of the variables (L and Z) had

[1] For geometric design standards, see Appendix A.

[2] Mathematical design procedure indicates that for design purposes slab lengths of about 30 feet are equivalent to infinite slab lengths. The length now used in Pennsylvania is 61½ feet.

[3] For history of analyses of pavement design, see Appendix B.

[4] A complete list of symbols is presented on page 91. Details of equations are given in Appendix C.

certain known limits, an average of these limiting values could be used to give fair results. However, use of Bradbury's suggestion will not result in correct values, since the means of the two variables do not even approximately match the values found in the Arlington road tests, and the stress σ_{ix} is appreciably affected by L and Z. Since the solution for σ_{ix} could not be applied to obtain usable results, and since observations of pavement cracks on the highways of Pennsylvania appear to show that transverse cracks began at the edge and not in the interior of the slab, no further attention was given this problem.

The other position of loading examined in detail was that of corner loading to produce cracking across the corner. A study of practical applications of theoretical equations indicates that the maximum load stress at the plane of weakness when a load is placed at the outside corner of a slab can be found by use of one of Pickett's equations (B-18):

$$\sigma_c = \frac{4.2P}{d^2}\left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{a_1/l}}{1.1 + 0.185\, a_1/l}\right] \qquad \text{(IV)}$$

The length of slab affects the restrained temperature warping stresses in a slab and therefore considerably affects the total longitudinal-edge stresses; however, since the critical section with a load at the corner is close to the corner, there is practically no temperature warping stress at such section. The combined (load and temperature) edge stress is much larger than the corner stress; and since it is known that only stresses which exceed 50-55 percent of the flexural modulus of rupture of the concrete contribute to the development of cracks, 9-inch Portland cement concrete pavements placed on very good soils (k of 300 psi/in or higher) may develop numerous transverse cracks and yet rarely crack across the corner. The effect of restrained temperature warping is such that there is nothing to be gained from increasing the depth of the slab, if its length is greater than 30 feet, since any decrease in load stress is more than offset by the increased temperature warping stress at a section near the mid-length of the slab. When slabs less than 15 feet long are placed on very poor soils (k under 100 psi/in), the corner stress may be as great as the total longitudinal-edge stress, but, since it is impractical to use such short slabs, there appears to be little justification for use of a practical highway design method based on the corner crack.

Chart XVII shows comparisons of maximum longitudinal edge stresses under two different wheel loads, on good and poor subgrades, and with lengths of slabs exceeding 45 feet.

Along with study of maximum stresses due to restrained temperature warping and to corner, longitudinal-edge, and interior placement of loads, the frequency of the maximum stresses must be considered. Since, as stated before, there appears to be no practical and accurate method of computing the maximum load stresses due to interior placement of loads, that loading has been eliminated from the study. The transverses distribution of vehicles across the roadway will result in equal numbers of repetitions of load stresses at the corner and at the longitudinal edge. However, temperature warping stresses are additive to the longitudinal-edge load stresses only during the day; other studies have revealed that the

Table 10

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DAYTIME TRANSVERSE PLACEMENT OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ON PAVEMENT LANES 18, 20, 22, AND 24 FEET WIDE*

Transverse Placement of Left Wheels to Right of Center Line†		Pavement Lane Width and Commercial Vehicle Passage Condition											
		18 Feet			20 Feet			22 Feet			24 Feet		
Range (feet)	Average (feet)	Free Moving	Meeting Passenger Cars	All Other than Passing	Free Moving	Meeting Passenger Cars	All Other than Passing	Free Moving	Meeting Passenger Cars	All Other than Passing	Free Moving	Meeting Passenger Cars	All Other than Passing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
—2.9 to —2..	—2.5	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	...	...	...	0.6%	...	0.3%
—1.9 to —1..	—1.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.4%	...	1.5%	0.6	...	0.5
—.9 to 0....	—0.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.3	4	2.7	5.3	...	4.9	2.3	...	1.2
0 to .9.....	0.5	29.9	6.8	24.3	17.2	3.2	14.1	7.9	1.4%	7.5	4.6	1.2%	3.1
1 to 1.9.....	1.5	28.5	54.1	49.1	42.2	27.2	37.7	22.8	19.0	21.1	33.7	21.6	27.4
2 to 2.9.....	2.5	16.7	27.8	21.2	30.8	46.4	35.9	47.7	40.1	47.3	37.1	37.1	39.4
3 to 3.9.....	3.5	0.8	7.4	1.8	3.8	20.6	7.7	13.5	23.8	15.4	17.1	21.6	20.3
4 to 4.9.....	4.5	...	...	...	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.4	15.7	2.3	3.4	17.0	6.0
5 to 5.9.....	5.5	...	...	0.1	0.2	...	‡	...	...	...	0.6	1.5	0.9
6 to 6.9.....	6.5	...	...	...	‡	...	‡	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average (feet)		1.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.5

*Two-lane pavements with grass or gravel shoulders at least 4 feet width.
†Negative values indicate wheels to left of center line.
‡Less that 0.05 percent.

maximum temperature differential in the pavement slab occurs during only about ½ of the year and that during the other half of the year ⅔ of the maximum temperature differential occurs. Therefore, it appears that only ⅛ of the traffic passes over the lane at a time when the load stress will be additive to the maximum temperature warping stress at the longitudinal edge, and about ⅛ of the traffic also passes when ⅔ of the maximum temperature warping stress is effective (B-4). One might assume that the larger number of repetitions of the corner stress would cause failure of the slab, but only those stresses above 50-55 percent of the flexural modulus of rupture (approximately 350 psi) harm the pavement. Stresses due to corner loads will seldom approach this harmful range.

If the design values used in equations do not match field conditions, correct results cannot be obtained. Similarly, assumptions upon which theoretical equations are based must represent actual conditions. Although the factor k, used in Equation I, may vary for the soil under a slab (or may decrease at a point as loads are repeated at that point [B-4]), the equation may be successfully employed if a minimal value is used. However, should any part of a subgrade or base differ so much from a neighboring part that slab heaving or settlement occurs, the slab will not be uniformly supported at all points but will have voids beneath it. These voids where k approaches zero lead to load stresses in the slab approximately double those of the case when k is 200 psi/in, and the slab might fail quickly. Therefore, a Portland cement concrete pavement should not be placed on a subgrade or base which has tendencies to shift, heave, or "pump," and the design procedures recommended in this report do not cover design of Portland cement concrete pavement under these conditions. Poor subgrade conditions should first be corrected by drainage and use of granular, Portland cement, or bituminous admixtures. Some subgrade material cannot be treated and drained satisfactorily, and must be completely discarded.

If the bearing capacity of the natural subgrade is so low that a desired pavement life cannot be obtained by using the optimum pavement thickness, special subgrades should be used or the natural subgrade should be mechanically or chemically treated.

For practical design, the only way to determine what must be done to a natural subgrade to improve its bearing capacity is to make special trial subgrade thicknesses or types of treatment in the field and to conduct bearing tests to determine increases in subgrade modulus, k.

The data shown in Chart XVIII demonstrate the improvement of subgrade support. The curves relate initial natural subgrade modulus and depth of special subbase material to the resultant subgrade modulus under the pavement. These curves represent subgrades with initial k values of 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, and 300. The depth of special subbase material necessary to improve initial subgrade to higher support values can be read directly from the chart. These curves, based largely on theory, compare favorably with those for similar subgrade improvements under flexible pavements and, subject to later field study and modification, appear to have considerable merit as provisional bases for design estimates.

After the quality of the subgrade has been improved to the point at which it will not collect and hold water, a subbase or special subgrade course of well-graded stone or gravel should be placed to a depth of at least twelve inches if axle loads are above 15,000 pounds. A six-inch depth of special subgrade is recommended if axle loads are less than 15,000 pounds. Through this well-compacted special subgrade (carried from ditch to ditch), the water which would find its way through joints would be drained from the roadbed, and possibility of frost action and pumping would be greatly reduced.

Comprehensive soil tests and soil studies (including geological origin) should be employed to determine subgrade treatment necessary to improve drainage characteristics and load-bearing values and to eliminate shifting under loads. A pavement placed on a poor subgrade cracks quickly, and it is impossible to keep a pavement of any type smooth on a poor subgrade.

TABLE 11

LATERAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Transvere Placement of Right Wheels to Left of Right Edge of Pavement	Pavement Lane Width			
	9 Feet	10 Feet	11 Feet	12 Feet
½ foot	15.7%	5.8%	1.6%	0.7%
1 foot	17.7	11.7	3.8	1.8
1½ feet	23.6	17.5	8.4	3.7
2 feet	18.6	18.7	16.6	6.6
2½ feet	12.5	18.6	22.9	10.6
3 feet	6.7	14.2	17.9	15.4

* Right wheels to left of right edge of pavement, only.

Determinants of pavement design are subgrade support, and magnitude and frequency of stresses in slabs of specific dimensions. Magnitude and frequency of load stresses are in part determined by the lateral distribution of wheel loads on the pavement. Although the maximum load stress in the bottom fibers at the free longitudinal edge of a concrete slab occurs when the load is placed over that point, the amount of the stress at this point must also be considered when a load passes within 1, 1½, 2, or 2½ feet of the outer edge of the slab. The magnitude of such load stress can be determined by application of the findings of the Arlington road tests and of Road Test One-Md. (Throughout this report, the term "longitudinal-edge stress" refers to the stress parallel to the free longitudinal edge at a point six inches from the edge).

From extensive speed-placement studies conducted by the Public Roads Administration (Bureau of Public Roads) (B-28) the transverse placement of passenger cars and commercial vehicles on highways with 9-, 10-, 11-, and 12-foot lanes has been determined. Extracts of these data for commercial vehicles only are reproduced in Table 10, and the same data appear in Table 11 in a form more suited to this study. (Since wheel loads less than 3,000 pounds produce negligible load stresses in pavements, only commercial vehicles are considered.) The percentages of commercial traffic at 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 feet, etc., from the outer edge of the pavement (and their longitudinal edge stress effects referred to in the pre-

ceding paragraphs) are taken into account in determining the numbers of repetitions of stresses at the edge of the pavement.

A method was devised to combine the effects of the many different stress values obtained; this method was based on Bradbury's work and his fatigue curve of concrete in flexure. The method may be illustrated as follows: If a 5,000-pound load at the edge produces a combined edge stress of magnitude A and a 5,000-pound load one foot from the edge produces a combined edge stress of magnitude B, and it is found from the fatigue curve of concrete that L repetitions of stress A will cause failure of the concrete and that M repetitions of stress B will cause similar failure, a single repetition of the latter loading is equivalent to L/M repetitions of the former loading. For example, if twenty 7,000-pound loads passed successively along the edge and each produced a combined edge stress of magnitude C (R number of which would cause failure), they would be the equivalent of 20 L/R repetitions of a single 5,000-pound load placed at the pavement edge. In this way any traffic pattern can be reduced to a number of equivalent effects of a basic load placed at a single position on the pavement slab. A 5,000-pound edge load was used in this study.

The total number of effective 5,000-pound wheel loads for any load group may be expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads in that group (equivalent wheel-load percent factor). These factors may be computed for different soil bearing values, slab depths, and slab widths. Table 12 lists the equivalent wheel-load percent factors for slabs 12 feet wide and for common soil value and depths of slab. Equivalent wheel-load percent factors show a well-defined relationship between 12-foot and 11-, 10-, and 9-foot slab widths; for 11-foot lanes, factors are 2.25 times those of a 12-foot lane; for 10-foot lanes, 8.1 times those of a 12-foot lane; and for 9-foot lanes, 18.1 times those of a 12-foot lane. Analysis may be made for pavements with 12-foot lanes and these conversions applied to estimate life of pavements of other widths.

After the effects of the different wheel loads are expressed in terms of 5,000-pound wheel loads placed at the longitudinal free edge of the pavement slab, the estimated fatigue points contained in Chart XIX are used to determine the time in years before the first crack will appear. In the design or study of a pavement, a factor relating this number of years to operating life, in years, is needed.

The method of design explained above was applied to existing concrete highways in Pennsylvania for which traffic data, some soils information, and existing pavement condition were known. Results indicated that a pavement placed on a soil with k of 250 psi/in or more would have an operating life about 2 times the number of years to first cracking, while similar pavements on subgrades with k less than 250 psi/in would have an operating life of 4/3 the number of years to first cracking. These factors, 2 and 4/3, are termed life factors.

It appears that the volume and composition of traffic on our highways will continue to change. Average daily traffic for 1951 was chosen as a base for traffic estimation in this method of design. Chart VIII contains a curve relating 1951 traffic volumes to estimated future traffic volumes. It will be noted that the curve of Chart VIII is

Table 12

EQUIVALENT WHEEL LOAD PERCENT FACTORS FOR TWELVE-FOOT SLABS AT SPECIFIED SUBGRADE MODULI AND PAVEMENT THICKNESSES

Wheel Load (Pounds)	Subgrade Modulus and Reinforced Concrete Pavement Thickness																				
	k = less than 100				k = 100-175				k = 175-225				k = 225-275				k = greater than 275				
	7″	8″	9″	10″	7″	8″	9″	10″	7″	8″	9″	10″	7″	8″	9″	10″	7″	8″	9″	10″	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
3,000 ..	0	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0	0	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0	0	0	0.04	
4,000 ..	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.10	
5,000 ..	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.22	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.27	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.24	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.25	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.26	
6,000 ..	0.50	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.49	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.51	0.27	0.29	0.37	0.48	0.26	0.24	0.36	0.52	
7,000 ..	1.30	0.98	0.90	0.84	0.86	0.77	0.70	0.85	0.95	0.77	0.79	0.97	0.72	0.66	0.73	0.83	0.62	0.58	0.74	0.78	
8,000 ..	3.2	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	
9,000 ..	8.7	5.5	3.9	2.9	5.1	3.6	2.6	2.3	5.1	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	
10,000 ..	22.4	12.3	7.4	5.0	10.2	6.9	4.6	3.9	9.2	5.2	3.8	3.0	6.8	4.5	3.8	3.0	4.5	3.7	3.8	2.9	
11,000 ..	40.6	25.9	13.2	7.8	18.4	11.3	7.5	5.8	15.2	8.2	5.9	4.6	11.4	7.3	5.8	4.3	7.9	6.4	5.7	3.9	
12,000 ..	50.4	34.7	23.4	13.0	31.8	19.2	11.8	8.1	25.6	13.6	9.3	5.8	19.1	11.7	9.0	5.8	12.8	10.0	8.3	5.4	
13,000 ..	78.6	47.7	38.6	20.8	54.1	31.1	19.2	12.9	48.6	23.6	17.2	9.7	34.3	19.4	14.7	9.4	19.6	14.8	11.9	7.7	
15,000 ..	199.0	111.0	80.0	42.1	148.0	71.5	41.2	28.1	138.0	63.3	39.8	23.1	91.9	48.1	32.9	18.4	45.5	32.9	25.8	13.7	
17,500 ..	468.0	240.0	149.0	71.7	220.0	142.0	88.0	48.0	220.0	117.0	61.6	31.6	140.0	88.0	52.0	26.0	77.5	60.7	41.5	21.2	
20,000 ..	2880.0	402.0	281.0	136.0	370.0	268.0	162.0	75.0	322.0	252.0	101.0	54.5	230.0	160.0	87.0	44.0	140.0	105.0	68.1	33.0	

extended for years prior to 1951, in order to compute operating life in years for existing pavements. If traffic estimates for a year other than 1951 (e.g., 1954) are used in design, a new traffic prediction curve is plotted with that year (1954) as the base.

From the foregoing, it may be observed that, for specific subgrade support and lateral placement of vehicles, the optimum thickness of a highway depends upon the relative distribution of wheel load weights, while the operating life of a highway is the total number of axle loads (in the ratios expressed in the relative distribution) which will cause complete destruction.

The following data are required to determine thickness of Portland cement concrete pavements:

1. Relative distribution—percent—of wheel load weights (traffic intensity)
2. Modulus of subgrade reaction, k, determined from field plate bearing tests conducted when the subgrade is in the worst condition. Since 12" of special subgrade is recommended beneath any Portland cement concrete pavement,[5] these plate bearing tests may be conducted with special subgrade material in place. (California Bearing Ratio tests may be substituted for plate bearing tests and equivalent k values obtained.)

For each wheel-load group, the traffic-intensity percent distribution is multiplied by equivalent wheel-load percent factors—contained in Table 12—(taking into account the proper subgrade modulus k), to yield number of equivalent 5,000-pound wheel loads. This computation is made for pavement thicknesses of 7, 8, 9, and 10 inches, and, for each of these thickness groups, the sum of equivalent 5,000-pound wheel loads for the traffic-intensity distribution is obtained. These sums indicate the effect on each of the pavements of the traffic intensity (distributed normally across a traffic lane).

The total number of repetitions of 5,000-pound wheel loads to the estimated fatigue point are shown in Chart XIX for specified subgrade moduli and thicknesses of Portland cement concrete pavement. The total number of repetitions of the 5,000-pound wheel load (from Chart XIX) is divided by the sum of 5,000-pound load equivalents from the traffic-intensity distribution, and the quotient obtained is the total number of commercial axle passages to the estimated fatigue point.

Optimum thickness of a pavement is that which permits the greatest number of wheel-load passages, and this maximum number of passages may be noted after divisions similar to that above are made for each of the pavement thicknesses considered.

To estimate life of a pavement, in years, at present traffic volumes, the following information is needed:

1. Average daily traffic.
2. Estimated percent of commercial vehicles
3. Estimated number of axles per commercial vehicle (A tandem unit is counted as two axles.)
4. Distribution of commercial traffic between lanes (For two-lane roads, half the commercial traffic is generally assumed for each lane.)

In order to estimate life, the number of commercial axles

[5] Only 6" of special subgrade is recommended if heaviest axle load is 15,000 pounds or less.

Table 13

ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC INTENSITY DISTRIBUTIONS AT FIFTEEN LOADOMETER STATIONS

Wheel Load (Pounds)	Loadometer Station 53	Loadometer Station 182	Loadometer Station 123	Loadometer Station 502	Loadometer Station 136	Loadometer Station 169	Loadometer Station 88	Loadometer Station 32	Loadometer Station 132	Loadometer Station 110	Loadometer Station 104	Loadometer Station 159	Loadometer Station 12	Loadometer Station 192	Loadometer Station 59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Under 3,000 ...	36.4%	21.8%	28.2%	20.2%	21.1%	44.6%	43.3%	51.7%	32.8%	30.3%	41.0%	50.0%	49.2%	47.5	55.7
4,000	12.8	10.4	15.2	6.5	9.4	10.3	14.5	12.3	11.8	16.4	17.2	12.1	12.6	14.7	9.8
5,000	7.3	11.2	8.6	10.5	9.5	9.1	10.8	6.4	9.8	7.9	8.0	5.0	8.3	9.1	9.5
6,000	9.9	12.8	7.7	13.7	13.8	9.1	8.7	9.3	8.3	10.1	8.2	6.1	6.2	8.1	6.7
7,000	7.3	11.4	9.4	16.1	14.3	7.9	4.3	3.5	9.7	10.0	6.3	6.6	7.9	7.4	5.5
8,000	10.3	13.3	11.2	15.6	15.2	8.2	3.9	2.5	11.0	9.6	6.5	8.8	7.0	5.7	5.5
9,000	6.8	11.2	12.1	11.5	10.5	4.5	5.8	4.4	9.4	9.6	6.8	7.5	6.2	4.7	4.0
10,000	4.3	6.0	5.7	3.9	4.2	3.0	4.3	5.9	5.6	4.6	3.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.7
11,000	3.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.6	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.3
12,000	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0	0.2	0.4	0.3
13,000	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	0	0.06	0.2	0	0	0.1	0
15,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0	0	0.04	0.1	0.3	0	0	0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

per lane per year is first obtained as follows: Average daily traffic is multiplied by the number of days per year, by the estimated percentage of commercial vehicles, and by the estimated number of axles per commercial vehicle, and the product is divided by the number of lanes (usually two). The number of commercial axles per lane per year is then divided into total number of commercial axle passages to estimated fatigue point to provide a quotient showing number of years to estimated fatigue point at present traffic volumes. Since the operating life of the highway is greater than the number of years to the estimated fatigue point (initial cracking of a slab does not make a highway unusable), estimated life to fatigue point is multiplied by a life factor (2, in the case of pavements constructed on subgrades with k equal to or greater than 250 psi/in., and 4/3 for subgrades with k less than 250 psi/in.) The product of this multiplication, estimated operating life at present traffic volumes, may be converted to operating life at anticipated traffic volumes by reference to Chart VIII (or charts similar to VIII for other estimates of future traffic).

Traffic data which are usually available are estimates of average daily traffic, percentage of commercial vehicles, and commercial traffic intensity—expressed as a percentage of axles of commercial vehicles in various load categories. Of these three items, commercial traffic intensity is the most difficult to obtain, but accurate design is impossible without it. Also, before any attempt can be made to compute pavement life, the number of commercial axles using the pavement must be estimated from the average daily traffic by use of axle factors per commercial vehicle. Recommended (on the basis of Pennsylvania loadometer station data) are 2.60, 2.40, and 2.20 for heavy, medium, and light truck traffic, respectively.

Examples of estimated commercial traffic-intensity distributions for fifteen loadometer stations in Pennsylvania appear in Table 13. Optimum thicknesses for these fifteen sample distributions and for the five classifications of subgrade soil support appear in Table 14, together with pavement life estimated on the basis of 10,000 commercial-axle passages per 12-foot lane per day. It should be noted that the thickness of pavement shown in Table 14 is that recommended for longest pavement life (in terms of relative distribution of wheel weights), regardless of actual number of commercial-axle passages per day.

For traffic intensities of Table 13, and any classification of subgrade soil, pavement life for 10,000 commercial-axle passages per lane per day and optimum thickness of pavement can be read directly from Table 14. If a number of commercial-axle passages other than 10,000 is used for estimating purposes, the reciprocal ratio of the number of commercial-axle passages to 10,000 may be used to convert to life in years for the estimated number of axle passages. The life factor and future traffic estimates may then be employed.

Lanes of 9-, 10-, or 11-foot widths receive more applications of edge loads from a specified traffic volume and traffic intensity than do 12-foot lanes (used in Table 14). Therefore, if lanes are not 12 feet wide, pavement life may be determined by dividing by the following:

For 11-foot lanes	2.25
For 10-foot lanes	8.10
For 9-foot lanes	18.00

Table 14

RECOMMENDED PAVEMENT THICKNESS AND PAVEMENT LIFE—ESTIMATED FOR 10,000 COMMERCIAL AXLES PER TWELVE-FOOT LANE PER DAY—FOR FIFTEEN SAMPLE COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC INTENSITIES AND FIVE CLASSES OF SUBGRADE SOIL SUPPORT*

Subgrade Soil Support Classification‡	Commercial Traffic Intensity														
	Heavy				Medium							Light			
	Example 1 (Station 53)	Example 2 (Station 182)	Example 3 (Station 123)	Example 4 (Station 502)	Example 5 (Station 136)	Example 6 (Station 169)	Example 7 (Station 88)	Example 8 (Station 32)	Example 9 (Station 132)	Example 10 (Station 110)	Example 11 (Station 104)	Example 12 (Station 159)	Example 13 (Station 12)	Example 14 (Station 192)	Example 15 (Station 59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Very Good	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"
	16.8 yr.	17.1 yr.	17.2 yr.	17.2 yr.	17.4 yr.	18.9 yr.	18.9 yr.	20.3 yr.	20.6 yr.	22.1 yr.	23.6 yr.	25.4 yr.	36.5 yr.	38.8 yr.	42.6 yr.
Good	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"
	11.3 yr.	11.4 yr.	11.4 yr.	11.5 yr.	11.6 yr.	12.3 yr.	12.6 yr.	12.2yr.	13.9 yr.	14.6 yr.	15.8 yr.	16.6 yr.	24.7 yr.	26.1 yr.	28.6 yr.
Fair	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"	8"
	4.9 yr.	4.9 yr.	5.0 yr.	5.1 yr.	5.1 yr.	5.2 yr.	5.5 yr.	5.0 yr.	6.1 yr.	6.4 yr.	6.9 yr.	7.1 yr.	11.0 yr.	11.6 yr.	12.5 yr.
Poor	9"	8"	9"	8"	8"	9"	9"	9"	8"	8"	8" or 9"	9"	8"	8"	8"
	3.0 yr.	3.1 yr.	3.1 yr.	3.1 yr.	3.2 yr.	3.3 yr.	3.7 yr.	3.6 yr.	3.7 yr.	4.0 yr.	4.1 yr.	4.5 yr.	6.8 yr.	7.1 yr.	7.7 yr.
Very Poor	9"	9"	9"	9"	9"	10"	9"	9"	9"	9"	9"	9"	9"	9"	9"
								1.0 yr.	1.1 yr.	1.1 yr.	1.2 yr.	1.3 yr.	2.0 yr.	2.0 yr.	2.2 yr.

* Estimated commercial traffic intensity distributions for these fifteen samples appear in Table 15.
‡ See pages 4 and 5.

This design method may be further illustrated with reference to the following subgrade and traffic information:

1. Subgrade modulus, k = 200 psi/in.
2. Average daily traffic = 7,700 vehicles
3. Percent commercial vehicles = 28 percent of average daily traffic
4. Number of axles per commercial vehicle = 2.60
   Where: tandem axle unit = 2 axles
5. Estimated commercial traffic intensity distribution = percent in Table 15, column (2).

For each wheel-load category, the commercial traffic intensity is multiplied by the equivalent wheel-load percent factor to obtain a product, equivalent 5,000-pound wheel loads. For each of the pavement thicknesses, the equivalent wheel loads are summed, and using Chart XIX to obtain total number of equivalent 5,000-pound wheel loads to estimated fatigue point, the following divisions are performed:

a. 7" thickness: 158,000 ÷ .01597 = 9,900,000 commercial-axle passages

b. 8" thickness: 170,000 ÷ .00957 = 17,800,000 commercial-axle passages

c. 9" thickness: 120,000 ÷ .00760 = 15,800,000 commercial-axle passages

d. 10" thickness: 59,000 ÷ .00720 = 8,200,000 commercial-axle passages

The greatest number of passages (with 1" differences in pavement thickness) is shown for the 8" pavement—17,800,000.

To proceed in estimating pavement life, the number of commercial-axle passages per lane per year is first determined from multiplication of average daily traffic (7,700) by percent commercial vehicles (28 percent), by number of axles per commercial vehicle (2.60), and by days per year (365), and dividing by number of lanes (2): the quotient is 1,023,000. Total number of passages (17,800,000) is divided by number of commercial-axle passages per year (1,023,000) and multiplied by life factor (4/3) to yield an estimated life of 23.2 years at present traffic volumes.

Table 15

CONVERSION OF COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC INTENSITY TO EQUIVALENT 5,000-POUND WHEEL LOADS FOR PAVEMENT THICKNESS OF 7, 8, 9, AND 10 INCHES

Wheel Load (Pounds)	Estimated Commercial Traffic Intensity Distribution (Percent)	Pavement Thickness 7" Percent Factor	7" Equivalent 5,000-lb. Wheel Loads	8" Percent Factor	8" Equivalent 5,000-lb. Wheel Loads	9" Percent Factor	9" Equivalent 5,000-lb. Wheel Loads	10" Percent Factor	10" Equivalent 5,000-lb. Wheel Loads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3,000	30.3%	....	....	....	....	0.01%	.00003	0.04%	.00012
4,000	16.4	0.03%	.00005	0.05%	.00008	0.05	.00008	0.09	.00015
5,000	7.9	0.09	.00007	0.13	.00010	0.16	.00013	0.24	.00019
6,000	10.1	0.39	.00039	0.39	.00039	0.40	.00040	0.51	.00052
7,000	10.0	0.95	.00095	0.77	.00077	0.79	.00079	0.97	.00097
8,000	9.6	2.40	.00230	1.50	.00144	1.10	.00106	1.30	.00125
9,000	9.6	5.10	.00489	2.90	.00278	2.30	.00222	1.90	.00181
10,000	4.6	9.20	.00423	5.20	.00240	3.80	.00175	3.00	.00138
11,000	1.2	15.20	.00183	8.20	.00098	5.90	.00071	4.60	.00055
12,000	0.2	25.60	.00051	13.60	.00027	9.30	.00019	5.80	.00012
13,000	0.07	48.60	.00034	23.60	.00017	17.20	.00012	9.70	.00007
15,000	0.03	138.00	.00041	63.30	.00019	39.80	.00012	23.10	.00007
Total	100.00%	....	.01597	....	.00957	....	.00760	....	.00720

The example demonstrates that choosing the proper depth of slab is not difficult if traffic intensity can be estimated and percent factors for subgrades and depths of pavement are known.

Advantages from improving subgrade support are indicated by Table 14—improving a subgrade from a poor to a very good classification will increase the pavement life five to six times. This would justify improving subgrades for concrete pavements until they reach either the good or very good classification. The charts also indicate that 8" pavement depths are sufficient if the subgrade is good or very good.

Concrete pavements can be made of lesser depth than is now the custom in Pennsylvania and yet have a longer life than existing pavements if proper procedure is followed to improve the bearing capacity and lower the water table of the subgrade. Each section of highway requires individual treatment in design and construction.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

GEOMETRIC DESIGN STANDARDS

The geometric design standards which follow are intended for use with pavement thickness and subgrade design data in examination of comparative costs of highway construction and pavement replacement under various loadings.

In practical design, general rules cannot be applied in every case, since each highway plan presents its own problems. Design speeds in the standards listed here are included to provide for examination of relative costs for

various design speeds in all traffic ranges. Some of the lower design speeds would, of course, be ignored in practical design for heavy traffic classifications.

Wider pavements and longer sight distances provide more satisfactory operating conditions. Recent studies show that increasing the lane width reduces stresses in rigid pavements by precluding an excess of edge loading and prevents undesirable "tracking" or flexible pavements. Further, important gains in pavement life accompany increases in lane width.

Table A-1

GEOMETRIC DESIGN STANDARDS

Class of Highway	Daily Average of Yearly Traffic	Design Speed (Miles per Hour)	Recommended Sight Distances		Recommended Design Width (feet)
			Passing (feet)	Nonpassing (feet)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	10,000 to 20,000	40	....	275	48*
		50	....	350	48*
		60	....	475	48*
		70	....	600	48*
2	5,000 to 10,000	40	....	275	36
		50	1100	350	36
		60	1500	475	36
		70	2000	600	36
3†	1,500 to 5,000	40	1100	275	22
		50	1600	350	22–24‡
		60	2300	475	22–24‡
		70	3200	600	24
4†	800 to 1,500	40	1100	275	22
		50	1600	350	22
		60	2300	475	24
		70	3200	600	24
5†	400 to 800	40	1100	275	20
		50	1600	350	22
		60	2300	475	22
		70	3200	600	24
6	200 to 400	40	1100	275	20
		50	1600	350	20
7	Up to 200	40	1100	275	20
		50	1600	350	20

* Consisting of four twelvefoot lanes, divided.
† On highways of Classes 3, 4, and 5, where grade exceeds 4 per cent, truck lane is recommended if length of grade is over one-fourth mile.
‡ Varies with volume of truck traffic.

Appendix B

HISTORY OF ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

The analysis and design of a rigid pavement has often been likened to the analysis and design of a rigid plate resting on an elastic foundation. The plate pattern of analysis has been supplemented by laboratory experiments in which steel plates are used on truly elastic foundations, and by field tests on full-size pavement slabs placed on carefully prepared subgrades.

Work on the theory of plates may be traced to Germain (B-7), who presented findings in 1821. A better-known publication is that made by Navier (B-36) about 1823. A few years later, Poisson (B-20) and Kirchhoff (B-15) presented papers which appeared to be contradictory. It remained for Thompson and Tait (B-35), and then Boussinesq (B-3), to show that Poisson's theory applied to thick plates, and Kichhoff's to thin plates. In 1884, Hertz (B-11) presented his work on floating loaded plates, and Ritz (B-24) followed with his method for the solution of certain elasticity problems. Happel (B-10) and Murphy (B-16), using the results of the work of Hertz and Ritz, studied the problem of load stresses in rectangular plates resting on elastic foundations. In relatively recent years, papers dealing with plates resting on semi-infinite elastic foundations have been presented by Hogg (B-12), Holl (B-13), Pickett (B-18), and Pickett and Ray (B-19).

A direct approach to the problem of required pavement thicknesses for support of definite loads was made by Westergaard (B-40) in 1925. In 1927, Westergaard presented a paper on the theory of stresses in pavement slabs caused by restraint of expansion or contraction due to temperature or moisture effects (B-38). In 1933, in conjunction with tests being conducted by the Bureau of Public Roads, Westergaard presented a third paper (B-39) which contained a modification of his earlier equation for maximum load stress in a slab when wheel loads are applied at a considerable distance from the edge of the pavement. These three contributions of Westergaard, together with the results of the Arlington road tests, have led to direct determinations of the major stresses in concrete pavements subjected to particular loading, subgrade, and temperature conditions.

The results of the Arlington road tests, initiated and planned to check Westergaard's work, were presented by Teller and Sutherland (B-30 to 34). Kelley (B-14) correlated the results of the Arlington tests and the theoretical work of Westergaard. Kelley also reviewed the work of Older and the results of the Bates road tests, which had

been conducted in 1922-23 in Illinois, and presented empirical equations for use in evaluating the maximum load stresses in concrete pavement slabs. Kelley's data indicate that the maximum restrained warping stresses in slabs over 30 feet long are very great and will appreciably affect the total stress at the free longitudinal edge of the slab. Bradbury (B-4) demonstrated that for the same numbers of critical stress repetitions, a slab may crack transversely some distance from the corner because of longitudinal-edge stresses before it will crack across the corner because of corner stresses. Bradbury, like Kelley, recommended empirical modifications of Westergaard's equations, and supplied charts of coefficients to facilitate solution of load stress or restrained warping stress equations.

Pickett presented an empirical equation for critical stresses at a section near the corner of a slab due to a load applied at the corner. Curling stresses (stresses due to restrained warping) at such a section are very small in comparison with load stresses, and there appears to be merit in Pickett's development of the empirical equation of curves having the general shape of the Westergaard curve but passing through the plotted points of the Arlington road tests.

Spangler and Lightburn (B-27), who conducted studies and tests at Iowa State University, found that Westergaard's assumption of uniform subgrade support beneath all portions of the slab was not completely correct, but that Westergaard's equations using a uniform k value provided stress values which agreed closely with those computed from measured strains. Spangler (B-25) also pointed out that Westergaard's assumption of a uniform unit stress across the length of a section normal to the bisector of the corner angle (for the corner loading condition) was not precise. In a later paper (B-26), Spangler (whose papers were concerned chiefly with corner loading) stated that Kelley's equation for corner stresses more closely matched the results of the Iowa tests than did Westergaard's equation.

The foregoing papers are directly concerned with slab thickness. Design of the slab thickness cannot be isolated from consideration of joint design. Among papers on this subject are those of Van Breeman (B-37) and Anderson (B-1). The research report of Jensen, West, Loewer, and de Neufville (B-5), of Lehigh University, contains a comprehensive review of the literature in this field.

The final report on Road Test One-MD (B-6)—The Maryland road test—provides information concerning divergences between current theory and practice. In Road Test One-MD, the relative destruction of the Portland cement concrete pavement (of a 9-7-9 inch cross section) under various axle loads was observed. Strain measurements were made during the day and night with vehicles located at different parts of the slabs. Load stresses and restrained warping stresses due to temperature were calculated from measured strains. Since the fatigue resistance of concrete in bending has usually been found by conducting bending tests on concrete beams of a limited width, the high stresses calculated from the measured strains in the Maryland road test indicate need for further research to determine the ability of concrete slabs to resist localized bending stresses above 55 percent of the modulus of rupture of the concrete.

Summarizations of certain especially significant studies in highway design and analysis, with pertinent comments, are presented below.

Westergaard

In his initial analysis, in 1926, Westergaard assumed that a pavement slab would act as a homogeneous, isotropic, elastic solid in equilibrium and that reactions of the subgrade were vertical and proportional to deflections of the slab.

Westergaard considered three possible positions of load: (a) applied as close as a wheel could be placed to the corner, (b) applied at the longitudinal edge at an appreciable distance from the corner, and (c) applied at a considerable distance from any edge (interior loading) For longitudinal-edge and interior loading, the maximum load stress will occur beneath the applied load, but for corner loading the maximum load stress will occur a few feet away from it.

The corner loading, the Goldbeck equation (B-17) shows the stress along the bisector of the corner angle as: $\sigma_c = \frac{3P}{d^2}$. This equation was derived from consideration of a load applied exactly at the corner with the subgrade beneath the slab corner missing. Westergaard reasoned that the wheel load, P, should be thought of as being distributed over its contact area with the pavement so that, with the edge of the wheel just on the edge of the pavement, the center of gravity of the load would be at a distance of a_1 from the corner itself. Thus, by use of a coordinate system with the origin at the corner and the X axis bisecting the corner angle, and by use of Ritz's method of successive approximation to solve the fourth-order differential equation governing the flexure of the slab, Westergaard obtained an equation for the maximum stress parallel to the bisector of the corner angle and at a distance $2\sqrt{a_1 l}$ from the corner. This equation is:

$$\sigma_c = \frac{3P}{d^2}\left[1 - \left(\frac{a_1}{l}\right)^{0.6}\right] \qquad (V)$$

where $l = \sqrt[4]{\frac{Ed^3}{12(1-\mu^2)k}}$ (radius of relative stiffness)

To obtain the foregoing equation, Westergaard further assumed that the critical section for maximum stress was one perpendicular to the bisector of the corner angle, that the stress was uniform across this section, and that the subgrade supported the slab at all points. A number of years later, Kelley and Spangler (B-27) offered different opinions concerning the shape of the critical section when a load was applied near the corner. The Arlington road tests, however, confirmed Westergaard's location of the point of intersection of this critical section and the bisector of the corner angle as being a distance of $2\sqrt{a_1 l}$ from the corner.

Westergaard's equation for the maximum load stress for a load applied in the interior of the slab was not so easily derived as was his equation for the critical stress near the corner for a load applied close to the corner. His equation is:

$$\sigma_{ix} = 0.3162 \frac{P}{d^2} \left[\log_{10} d^8 - 4 \log_{10} (\sqrt{1.6\,a^2 + d^2} - 0.675d) - \log_{10} k + 6.478 \right] \quad \text{(VI)}$$

Conditions:

$a < 1.724\,d$

$\mu = 0.15$

$E = 3(10)^6$ psi

In 1933, Westergaard presented a revised equation for the maximum load stress in the interior of the slab:

$$\sigma_{ix} = 0.275(1+\mu) \frac{P}{d^2} \left[\log_{10} \left(\frac{Ed^3}{kb^4} \right) - 54.54 \left(\frac{1}{L} \right)^2 Z \right] \quad \text{(VII)}$$

This supplementary equation was based on the theory that, for a continuous body, the reactions of the subgrade might be expected to be more closely concentrated around the load than would the deflections. The latter equation generally replaced the former for determination of maximum load stress in the interior of the slab. The principal difficulty encountered in applying Equation VII is the determination of the values which should be substituted for L and Z; L is the maximum value of the radius of the circular area within which a redistribution of subgrade reactions is made, and Z is a type of maximum deflection reduction ratio. Westergaard concluded that the value of Z might range from 0 to 0.39 but could be determined only by experiments on particular road sites, since it depended on slab thickness, subgrade bearing value, and magnitude of applied load. Since experimental values for sites might vary appreciably and since obtaining this data was impractical, Bradbury (B-4) later suggested that a mean value of 0.20 be used for Z. Bradbury also used a value of 0.05 $\left(\frac{1}{L}\right)$ in his sample problems. However, since the values of L and Z will affect appreciably the load-stress magnitude obtained, a method is needed for determining L and Z.

To obtain the equation for maximum load stress along the edge of a slab at an appreciable distance from the corner, Westergaard again used a more involved analysis than that needed to obtain the equation for corner loading. (The stress perpendicular to the edge must, of course, approach zero at the edge, so it is not of significance.) For load stress parallel to the edge Westergaard obtained the equation:

$$\sigma_{ex} = 0.572 \frac{P}{d^2} \left[\log_{10} (d)^3 - 4 \log_{10} \left(\sqrt{1.6\,a^2 + d^2} - 0.675d \right) - \log_{10} k + 5.767 \right] \quad \text{(VIII)}$$

It is interesting to note that results of the Arlington road test, when loads were applied during the day, agreed closely with those obtained by use of the above equation.

The following were not considered by Westergaard in his 1926 paper on stresses in slabs:

1. Tendency of the slab to change volume owing to variations of temperature and other causes
2. Use of a slab with nonuniform thickness of cross section
3. Localized hard or soft spots in the subgrade
4. Effect of horizontal components of the reactions of the subgrade.

In 1927, Westergaard presented a paper on the analysis of stresses in concrete pavements due to restraint of free warping caused by the slab weight. Assuming that a uniform temperature gradient existed throughout the thickness of the slab, Westergaard derived equations for the stress in either direction in the interior of a slab of infinite length and infinite width and for the stress in a longitudinal direction at the edge of a slab with infinite length and finite width. Bradbury, however, expressed Westergaard's equations for both of these cases in simpler form, using coefficients for which he had prepared tables. In this form they appear as

$$S_{ix} = \frac{Ee\,\Delta t}{2} \left(\frac{C_x + \mu C_y}{1 - \mu^2} \right) \quad \text{(IX)}$$

$$S_{ex} = \frac{C_x E e \Delta t}{2} \quad \text{(II)}$$

where C_x and C_y are coefficients involving the length and width of the slab. Kelley (B23) also treated warping (slab curling) stresses[1] and arrived at equations which are slightly different from Bradbury's but which give identical answers.

In 1937, an article by Westergaard (B-41) explained that his equations for σ_{ix} and σ_{ex} were obtained by formal integration of the fourth-order partial differential equation governing flexure of the slab and pointed out that the equation for σ_e was obtained in a much simpler manner. He then considered the case of corner loading when 100 percent subgrade support is not attainable at the corner, and reported that the maximum unit load stress at the critical section near the corner was increased by 11 percent when there was no support under the corner or for a distance, a, along each side.

Teller and Sutherland

A series of tests was conducted by the Bureau of Public Roads at Arlington, Virginia, in 1930 (B-30) to study four principal subjects

1. The effects of loads placed in various ways on pavement slabs of uniform thickness.
2. The balance of design or relative economy of typical pavement slab cross-sections.
3. The behavior under load and comparative structural effectiveness of typical longitudinal and transverse joint designs.
4. The effects of temperature conditions and moisture conditions on the size, shape, and load-carrying ability of pavement slabs.

The study of the effects of loads placed in various ways on slabs of uniform thickness was intended primarily as an experimental verification of the only rational theory of pavement slab stresses thus far advanced, i.e., the Westergaard analysis.

[1] The term "warping stresses" is used synonymously with "restrained warping stresses." There are no true "warping stresses."

Ten slabs, each 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, were constructed. Each slab was divided by a longitudinal joint, and none of the slabs contained distributed reinforcement. The subgrade was carefully prepared, and was made uniform beneath the ten slabs. Loads were applied through a device equipped with a removable bearing plate, and this was the only load on the slab at the time of each particular test. The slabs were shaded to prevent warping due to temperature differentials in the slab when such warping was not being considered. With the foregoing preparations, all three positions of loading which Westergaard had investigated were used: corner, free longitudinal edge, and interior. To conform to Westergaard's method of applying the loads, a circular bearing plate was used for corner and interior loadings and a semicircular one for edge loadings.

The experiments showed that equations used to calculate maximum load stress at night for a load along the edge of a pavement could not be used satisfactorily to obtain maximum load stress at the same point with the identical load during the day. This was due to the differential in temperature between the top and bottom of the pavement slab which tends to curl or warp the edge of the slab upward at night and downward during the day. It was found that the maximum load stress when the load was applied on a free longitudinal edge warped up or down was from 5 percent to 20 percent higher or lower (night or day, respectively) than the maximum load stress if the slab were flat and no warping or curling existed. An important effect was pointed out: The weight of the slab tends to restrain free warping of the slab, so that during the night the edges of the slab are prevented from curling upward as far as they might if no restraint existed and so that a tensile stress is developed in the top of the slab with an accompanying compressive stress in the bottom. During the daytime, the slab edges tend to curl downward so the slab weight will produce tensile stresses in the bottom of the slab and compressive stresses in the top of the slab. This restrained warping stress is of appreciable magnitude; in fact, it is often as great or greater than the maximum load stress in a pavement slab. Since the temperature differential in the slab during the day is from two to three times that at night (see Table A-2), the tensile stress due to restrained warping is much greater during the daytime. A differential in moisture content between the top surface of the slab and the subgrade beneath the slab will also tend to produce warping, but the Arlington tests indicated that the restrained warping stresses due to moisture differential were very small and tended to reduce stresses caused by restrained warping due to temperature differentials.

Teller and Sutherland presented the report on the Arlington road tests in five parts; the conclusions of the second part (on temperature and moisture effects upon stresses) were (B-31):

1. The average pavement temperature undergoes an annual change of about 80°F.

2. The maximum temperature differentials observed at the edges of the test sections were:

   a. For a 6-inch uniform thickness section, 23°F.

   b. For a 9-inch uniform thickness section, 33°F.

   c. For a 9-6-9 thickened-edge section, 33°F.

Table A-2

MAXIMUM OBSERVED TEMPERATURE DIFFERENTIALS: ARLINGTON ROAD TEST

I. Summary of Maximum Positive Temperature Differentials: Twenty-seven Days Between April 3 and June 4, 1934—

Type of Slab and Point of Observation	Temperature Differential (Degrees Fahrenheit)		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uniform 6-inch at edge ..	+23	+14	+19
Uniform 9-inch at edge ..	+33	+20	+27
9-6-9 inch			
at edge	+33	+18	+27
18 inches from edge ...	+31	+17	+25
36 inches from edge ...	+28	+15	+22

II. Summary of Maximum Temperature Differentials: Seventeen Days During 1931, 1932 and 1933—

Type of Slab and Point of Observation	Temperature Differential (Degrees Fahrenheit)		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uniform 6-inch			
April to August (inclusive)			
Day	+24.3	+18.7	+21.2
Night	— 6.5	— 4.5	— 5.8
September to February (inclusive)			
Day	+15.6	+ 8.2	+11.8
Night	— 6.7	— 1.3	— 4.1
Jniform 9-inch			
April to August (inculsive)			
Day	+31.0	+22.3	+26.9
Night	— 9.2	— 5.7	— 7.5

Source: Pubic Roads, Vol. 20, No. 5, (July 1939), p. 97.

These maxima occur during the hot afternoons of early summer when the upper surface of the pavement is heated by the intense sunlight and the lower surface is kept cool by a subgrade that is still at a relatively low temperature.

3. In the thickened-edge design the temperature differential in the interior of the slab averaged about 4°F. less than at the thickened edge during the most critical part of the year.

4. There is a cyclic variation in slab length that is entirely dissociated from temperature changes. The annual variation in the length of the test sections from causes other than temperature changes is approximately equivalent to that caused by a temperature change of 30°F., and the maximum length occurs during the late winter when the ground moisture content is greatest. Conversely, the slab is shortest during the late summer when the ground moisture and, so far as could be determined, the concrete moisture are a minimum.

5. The thermal coefficient of expansion of the concrete as determined in the laboratory is 0.0000048 per degree F. This value agrees almost exactly with that determined by measurement of actual temperature expansion in the test sections, indicating: First, that the movement of a pavement slab from thermal expansion can be predicted accurately from laboratory determinations of the thermal coefficient; and second, that in slabs of mod-

erate length the effect of subgrade restraint on slab expansion is so small as to be negligible.

6. The resistance developed in the subgrade to horizontal slab movement is not merely a matter of sliding friction in the commonly accepted sense of the word. It appears to consist of two elements, one an elastic deformation of the soil horizontally that is present for all displacements of the slab, and the other a frictional resistance that develops only after a certain amount of elastic deformation has occurred. The first element appears to be independent of, while the second varies directly with, the slab weight or thickness. Although only one subgrade material was involved in these tests, it seems probable that the relative importance of the two elements may vary considerably with different types of soils.

7. In pavement slabs of moderate length the tensile stresses resulting from contraction will not be large for subgrade soils of the type used in these tests. The thicker the pavement the lower will be the unit stress from this cause, other conditions being the same.

8. The changes in shape of a pavement slab resulting from restrained temperature warping do not cause large changes in the critical stresses from applied loads. In this investigation, the maximum observed condition of upward warping from temperature was found to increase the critical stress resulting from load by about 5 percent for a corner loading and about 20 percent for an edge loading, as compared with the stresses produced by the given load with the slab in the flat or unwarped condition. Maximum downward warping was found to effect a negligible reduction in the load stress at the edge and a reduction of about 20 percent at the corner.

9. For pavement slabs of the size used in this investigation or larger, certain of the stresses arising from restrained temperature warping are equal in importance to those produced by the heaviest of legal wheel loads. The longitudinal tensile stress in the bottom of the pavement, caused by restrained temperature warping, frequently amounts to as much as 350 pounds per square inch at certain periods of the year and the corresponding stress in the transverse direction is approximately 125 pounds per square inch. These stresses are additive to those produced by wheel loads.

10. In long or even moderately long pavement slabs, when conditions are such as to produce large temperature differentials, thickening the edge of the slab may actually decrease the load-carrying capacity of this part of the pavement. In very short pavement slabs, thickening the edge of the slab may be expected to increase definitely its load-carrying capacity.

11. Since the critical stresses resulting from restrained warping are opposite in sign to those caused by applied loads in the corner region of a pavement, thickening the edge of the slab may be expected to increase the load-carrying capacity of the slab corner.

12. Because of the facts stated in conclusions 10 and 11, it is evident that thickening the edge of a long pavement slab will not tend to reduce transverse cracking but will tend to reduce corner cracking.

13. The annual cyclic variation in moisture conditions within the concrete produces a warping of the slab surface similar to that caused by temperature. The edges of the slab reach their maximum position of upward warping from this cause during the summer and the maximum position of downward warping during the winter, the extent of the upward movement apparently exceeding that of the downward movement considerably.

14. While sufficient information is not available to permit an estimate to be made of the magnitude of the stresses arising from restrained moisture warping, it appears that at the time of year when the stresses from restrained temperature warping are a maximum (the summer months) any stresses caused by restrained moisture warping will be of opposite sign and will thus tend to reduce rather than to increase the state of stress created by restrained temperature warping.

Part III of the report by Teller and Sutherland—a resumé of a study of concrete pavement cross sections—contained the following statement (B-32):

> The results of this study are surprising as to the stresses that will exist in concrete pavements with certain combinations of load, temperature conditions, and slab thickness. However, the conclusions are thought to be sufficiently well established for application in current design.
>
> If loads alone are considered, the maximum of economy in the use of material is obtained with a thickened-edge cross section.
>
> While increased edge thickness results in a reduction of the edge stresses from applied load, it also causes an increase in the edge stresses under certain conditions of restrained warping.
>
> Since a balanced cross section should in all cases be designed on the basis of combined load and warping stresses, it is obvious that economy demands that the stresses resulting from warping be limited to low values. The most practical way of doing this is by constructing short pavement slabs.
>
> In short slabs the cross section may be designed on the basis of load alone.

The foregoing statement points out directly that warping stresses should not be ignored unless the slab is short. It also emphasizes that increased edge thickness causes an increase in restrained warping stresses.

In this part of the report the effect of multiple-wheel loading was also discussed. Axles with wheels 21-45-21 inches apart and also with wheels 28-28-28 inches apart were considered, and the maximum load stress in the slab beneath a wheel was found to be about 1.3 times as much as it would have been had the wheel been on the slab by itself. Cross-sections used in this part of the test were the 6-inch uniform-thickness slab and the 9-6-9-inch slab.

The fourth part of the Teller and Sutherland report was concerned with transverse and longitudinal joint design. Until 1917, load transfer was not considered a major factor in joint design; the dominant considerations prior to that time were protection of joint edges and expansion. However, the practice of using doweled joints prevailed after satisfactory installation of four ¾-inch dowels across ⅜-inch joints in a 20-foot width of pavement near Newport News, Virginia, in 1917.

The spacing of transverse joints remains an area of research. In 1934, the Bureau of Public Roads stipulated that in Federal-aid road construction, expansion joints should be placed at intervals of not more than 100 feet and transverse joints (in plain concrete slabs) should be placed at intervals not exceeding 30 feet. The required width of expansion joints was from ¾ inch to 1 inch, and provision for load transfer was required in all transverse joint installations.

The summary of Part IV of the Teller and Sutherland report (B-33) is as follows:

> Joints are needed in concrete pavements for the one purpose of reducing as much as possible the stresses resulting from causes other than applied loads in order that the natural stress resistance of the pavement may be conserved to the greatest possible extent for carrying the loads of traffic.
>
> A joint is potentially a point of structural weakness

and may limit the load-carrying capacity of the entire pavement.

Joints are classified by function as:

1. Those designed to provide space in which unrestrained expansion can occur.
2. Those designed for the relief or control of the direct tensile stresses caused by restrained contraction.
3. Those designed to permit warping to occur, thus reducing restraint and controlling the magnitude of the bending stresses developed by restrained warping.

Expansion joints should be provided at no greater intervals than about 100 feet in order to keep the joint openings from becoming excessive.

The spacing of contraction joints will be determined by the permissible unit stress in the concrete. If this is restricted to a low value, which is desirable, contraction joints should be provided at intervals of about 30 feet.

It is indicated that joints to control warping should be spaced at intervals of about 10 feet.

A free edge is a structural weak spot in a slab of uniform thickness, and it is necessary to strengthen the joint edges by thickening the slab at this point or by the introduction of some mechanism for transferring part of the applied load across the joint to the adjacent slab.

The doweled transverse joints investigated were quite effective in relieving stresses causedby expansion, contraction, and warping, but they were not particularly effective in controlling load stresses near the joint edge.

The dowel-plate joint tested had merit as a means for load transfer, though it offered more resistance to expansion and contraction than is desirable.

Aggregate interlock as it occurs in weakened-plane joints cannot be depended upon to control load stresses. Even when joints of this type are held closely by bonded steel bars there is wide variation in the critical stress value caused by a given load; therefore, it appears necessary to provide independent means for load transfer in plane-of-weakness joints.

Tongue-and-groove joints held together by bonded steel bars were found to be the most efficient structurally of any of the joints studied. However, modifications of the designs might improve their action.

Improper functioning of joints has been a serious problem. It is difficult to make joints waterproof, and "growing" of pavements, resulting from collection of extraneous material in contraction joints, with subsequent "freezing" of doweled joints, has also been quite common. In recent years, projects have been initiated in several states for observation and study of slab movements and expansion joints. Early reports from these experiments are not conclusive. The Arlington tests revealed that weakened-plane contraction joints were ineffective for load transfer and that dowels, to be effective, must be large and spaced relatively closely, with small joint openings.

The last part of the Arlington report was not published until 1943. Prior to that time, Kelley presented a paper containing the major results of this last part and coordinating these with the research of others.

Several supplementary tests were made on the pavement slabs at Arlington, among them a comparison of load stresses obtained with circular loaded areas and with elliptical bearing areas. The result of this examination was as follows (B-34):

In the past, for purposes of stress computation for highway loadings, it has often been assumed that the actual tire contact area should be represented by the circle of equivalent area. It is interesting to note that for areas such as are found in highway service, the data indicate the error resulting from this assumption would be small, probably 5% or less. For the larger areas the percentage would be slightly more.

A general conclusion of the report by Teller and Sutherland on the Arlington road tests was that, within the limits of the investigation and as long as the basis conditions assumed for the analysis are approximated, the Westergaard theory accurately described the action of the pavement.

In 1939, Kelley presented a resumé of information pertaining to analysis and design of Portland cement concrete pavement. His paper stressed the results of the Arlington road tests.

Kelley

Kelley referred to investigations by Teller in ascertaining if adjacent wheels should be considered in determining maximum load stress beneath a particular wheel. Teller had found that, for the four- or six-wheel truck, the maximum load stress developed in a concrete pavement beneath a particular wheel was a function of that wheel load alone, provided the wheels were spaced at least three feet apart. Although an axle spacing closer than this in a truck is impossible, several wheels can be placed on an axle so that they are closer together than three feet. (Dual wheels are counted as one wheel). For wheels spaced at less than three feet, the load stress under a particular wheel could be 1.3 times that under a wheel with spacings greater than three feet. Westergaard's original paper contained a problem in which the four wheels of a two-axle truck were considered; he also found that the negative effect of some wheels offset the small positive effect of others, so that the total load stress beneath a wheel might be found by considering that wheel alone.

Questions of qualification and use of an impact factor have not been answered completely. Early experiments on this subject indicated that the impact factor for heavy loads was less than that for lighter loads, and factors of the order of 1.2 were found applicable for trucks which had wheel loads of about 10,000 pounds on dual balloon tires if the truck passed over an obstruction on the road (B-29). With the improvement of spring-suspension systems in trucks in the last two decades, the impact factors of the 1920's are not considered applicable. The report of Road Test One-MD showed that a negative impact factor probably should be used if the truck is to travel at a speed of 30 to 40 mph, since measured strains in pavement slabs reduced when speeds were increased.

Kelley recommended that the following equations be used to determine load stresses:

$$\sigma_i = \frac{3P}{d^2}\left[1 - \left(\frac{a1}{l}\right)^{1.2}\right] \qquad (X)$$

$$\sigma_{ex\ (day)} = 0.57185\frac{P}{d^2}\left[4\log_{10}\left(\frac{l}{b}\right) + 0.3593\right] \qquad (I)$$

$$\sigma_{ex\ (night)} = 0.57185\frac{P}{d^2}\left[4\log_{10}\left(\frac{l}{b}\right) + \log_{10}b\right] \qquad (III)$$

$$\sigma_{ix} = 0.31625 \frac{P}{d^2} \left[4 \log_{10} \left(\frac{l}{b} \right) \div 1.0693 \right] \quad \text{(XI)}$$

Equation X and Equation III were obtained from the Arlington test results. Equation I is Westergaard's equation. Kelley stated that Equation XI (a variation of Westergaard's original equation for interior load stress) would give conservative yet not uneconomical values and observed that the values of Z and L which should be used in Westergaard's revised equation could be found only by tests on large slabs resting on the same type of soil and having conditions of load and slab thickness identical to those of the pavement to be constructed. Kelley acknowledged that Bradbury had determined that all four of the above equations, as well as Westergaard's revised equation for σ_{ix}, were of the form: $\sigma = (C)\ P/d^2$. For the interior and free longitudinal-edge stress, the coefficient C is fixed by the ratio of l/b, and for the corner loading by the ratio of a_t/l. Bradbury prepared tables of these coefficients (C_e, C_i and C_c), but it must be noted that for a particular pavement design in a specific location it is difficult to predetermine the precise values to be assigned to the variables upon which these coefficients depend. Kelley suggested that the modulus of elasticity of concrete be assumed to be about $5(10)^6$ psi and that the subgrade modulus, k, be assumed as 100 psi/in when test data were lacking.

Kelley stated that restrained warping stresses or curling stresses (due to the temperature differential between the top and bottom of the slab) were affected greatly by even a moderate change in air temperature. Warping stresses in the longitudinal direction of the slab may be very great and, when they are combined with maximum load stress in the same direction, critical stresses which tend to cause transverse cracks may be reached. The greatest warping stresses in the fall and winter are only about two-thirds of the greatest occurring in the spring and summer, and these maximum values of warping stress exist only a few hours of each day. Therefore, the frequency of critical stresses resulting from combinations of maximum load stress and maximum warping stress is smaller than might initially be anticipated.

Kelley pointed out that the warping stress in the transverse direction for a 10-foot slab width was only about one-half that for a 20-foot slab width. From this, the advantage of using longitudinal joints is apparent.

Kelley noted that both theory and experiment indicate that the warping stress is zero at the corner and increases as the distance from the corner along the corner bisector increases. The important warping stress is that which occurs at the same place and at the same time, and which has the same sign, as the maximum load stress. At night, when the slab is warped upward, the load stress and wraping stress at the critical section near the corner are of the same sign; therefore, the warping stress tends to increase the combined stress. However, the stress is not great, since at night the temperature differential and the resultant warping stress are small. For a temperature differential at night of one degree F. per inch of slab thickness (which was suggested by both the Arlington and Road Test One-MD reports), a warping stress of about 40 psi, only, would be introduced.

In contrast to this, the warping stresses along the free longitudinal edge and in the interior of the slab are not small. These stresses increase directly with the slab thickness and are affected by the length of the slab in the direction of stress. For slabs longer than 25 or 30 feet, the warping stress in the longitudinal direction remains almost constant at a high value. Although the warping stress continues to increase as the slab depth increases when length is greater than 25 or 30 feet, the depth of the slab has a more pronounced effect on the warping stress for shorter slabs. It can be seen from Table A-3 that the length of the slab must be reduced to 20 feet or less if the warping stress at the free longitudinal edge is to be kept to a magnitude well below 50 percent of the modulus of rupture of the concrete. The following table from Kelley's paper shows combined load and warping stresses which may exist in the interior or along the longitudinal edge of a slab 8 inches deep and 10 feet wide when a movable wheel load of 11,800 pounds is applied:

Slab Length (feet)	Combined Longitudinal-Edge Stress (psi)		Combined Interior Stress (psi)	
	k = 100	k = 300	k = 100	k = 300
30	670	610	570	550
15	530	570	430	510
10	400	430	300	370

From the table it is evident that unless very short slabs are used, high combined stresses are developed. Examination of Kelley's paper indicates that, although load stress decreases as slab thickness increases, the combined longitudinal-edge stress or combined interior stress does not always decrease as slab thickness increases. With a slab length of 20 feet, these combined stresses increase as slab depth is increased beyond 9 inches.

Kelley agreed with the conclusion of Teller and Sutherland that warping stresses caused by moisture differentials are small and usually opposite to those caused by temperature differentials and therefore may be neglected without introducing appreciable error.

Kelley advocated the use of a uniform cross section. However, recognizing that for heavy design loads and slablengths shorter than 15 feet the thickened-edge cross sections were to be preferred, he suggested the relationship of 1.67 between the interior and edge thickness. This relationship of 1.67 appeared for slab lengths less than 15 feet in the Arlington road tests. Kelley did not recommend definite joint spacings but stated that if 10-foot spacings were used the corner stresses and the edge stresses would be about equal, and under these conditions he noted no need for load transfer devices.

The fatigue limit of concrete was given extensive consideration, and Kelley's conclusion was that a working stress of somewhat more than 50 percent of the ultimate strength of the concrete was conservative if actual combined stresses of load and warping were considered. In a pavement slab subjected to wraping and load stresses, the maximum combined stress—along the free longitudinal edge—will be localized (existing only beneath the moving load.) Conventional fatigue tests on concrete do

Table A-3

MAXIMUM LONGITUDINAL WARPING STRESSES OBSERVED IN SLABS TEN AND TWENTY FEET IN LENGTH: ARLINGTON ROAD TEST

Month and Day (1934)	Maximum Air Temperature (°F.)	Maximum Longitudinal Warping Stress (psi)				Percent Reduction in Stress Accompanying Decreased Slab Length	
		In Interior		At Edge			
		20-foot Slab	10-foot Slab	20-foot Slab	10-foot Slab	Interior	Edge
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
April 26	68	307	132	...	...	57%	...
May 1	74	376	142	...	...	62	...
May 2	71	...	...	121	68	...	44%*
May 13	83	287	81	...	...	72	...
May 14	90	...	...	278	21	...	92
May 28	83	429	151	...	...	65	...
June 1	90	...	...	354	46	...	87
June 11	94	...	...	285	38	...	87
June 14	88	...	...	313	20	...	94
June 15	94	...	...	252	19	...	92
June 21	101	451	132	...	...	71	...
June 22	96	414	130	...	...	69	...
June 25	97	...	...	283	51	...	82
Average						66	89

* Not included in average.

not apply to this type of localized bending stress. There is doubt that curves plotted from conventional fatigue tests should be used to estimate the numbers of repetitions of localized stresses which will cause failure. This same point has been emphasized in the final report on Road Test One-MD. According to unofficial estimates, a working stress up to 70 percent of the modulus of rupture of concrete might be repeated an exceedingly large number of times before failure occurred. However, there are no test results to verify this, and it is not an official estimate of the Highway Research Board.

The conclusions contained in Kelley's paper—a comprehensive and critical study of the theoretical and experimental data available in 1939, before many changes in truck design—are as follows:

1. The critical load stresses developed in a concrete pavement are primarily dependent on single wheel loads and not on axle loads, axle spacing or the gross weight of vehicle.

2. Impact forces considerably in excess of static wheel loads should be used in design of] of pavements. The impact factor (ratio of total impact reaction to static wheel load) is less for balloon tires than for high-pressure tires and decreases as the wheel load increases.

3. The stresses in a concrete pavement are approximately the same for an 8,000-pound wheel load on dual high-pressure tires and for a 9,000-pound wheel load on dual balloon tires.

4. The stress analyses of Westergaard, with the modifications suggested by the Arlington tests, are suitable for use in the design of concrete pavement slabs and form the only adequate basis for such design.

5. Since the physical characteristics of the subgrade and of the concrete can never be foretold with certainty it is desirable to be conservative in the selection of values representing these various characteristics for use in design.

6. Warping stresses due to differentials of temperature within the slab may be of the same order of magnitude as the stresses due to heavy wheel loads and therefore require consideration in pavement design.

7. Reasonable assurance of the absence of transverse cracking in concrete pavements can be obtained only by use of short slabs having lengths not greater than 10 to 15 feet.

8. Transverse cracks in thickened-edge pavements without reinforcement create a weakened condition in the interior of the slab which may be serious. The introduction of properly designed steel reinforcement in long slabs will not completely eliminate transverse cracking but it will reduce or eliminate the detrimental effect of the cracks which may develop.

9. The edges of transverse joints in thickened-edge slabs require strengthening because the central portion of the joint has the same thickness as the interior of the slab but is subjected to the higher stresses that are associated with edge loading.

10. When the pavement is designed for the combined stresses due to load and temperature it is safe practice to use an allowable unit stress in excess of 50 per cent of the 28-day flexural strength of the concrete.

11. When the pavement is designed for maximum legal wheel loads and in such manner that the combined stresses due to load and temperature are limited to safe values and are reasonably well balanced, the thickened-edge section has no great advantage over the section of uniform thickness from the standpoint of over-all cost per mile.

12. Transverse joints are required in concrete pavements to relieve warping stresses due to temperature and also to provide for longitudinal expansion and contraction. Longitudinal joints are required to prevent the longitudinal cracking that usually develops otherwise.

13. If proper attention is given to the design of both the slab and joint, the required edge strengthening at joints in thickened-edge slabs can be obtained with a number of the types of load-transfer devices in common use.

14. The thickened-end transverse expansion joint is indicated, both by tests and experience, to be a highly effective method of providing the edge strengthening that is required at transverse joints in thickened-edge slabs.

15. Longitudinal joints of the tongue-and-groove type appear to be considerably more effective than other types in common use in providing the strengthening

that is required in the edges of the longitudinal joints of thickened-edge slabs.

Bradbury

In 1938, Bradbury, in his book. Reinforced Concrete Pavements, presented tables of stress coefficients (C_c, C_l and C_e), which depended upon values of the variables l/b or a_1/l, for use with Westergaard's maximum load stress equations. Bradbury showed that each of these equations could be expressed as a variable multiplied by a stress coefficient.

Bradbury extended to the complex restrained warping equations his method of using stress coefficients to express long equations in simple form. Since Westergaard's equations often involved hyperbolic functions, rather than normal trigonometric functions, Bradbury's work in this field is especially useful in computing warping stresses.

Foa a load placed at a corner, Bradbury suggested that the subgrade modulus at, and in the vicinty of, the corner be reduced to ¼ its usual value, since in the Arlington road tests permanent depression of the subgrade was noted. For the maximum load stress along an edge, or in the interior of the slab, Bradbury advocated the use of Westergaard's later equations.

Although Bradbury recommended a complete stress analysis of any pavement, he suggested that in an isolated design case the trial thickness of pavement be determined by means of Older's equation for the corner break, $d = \sqrt{\frac{3P}{\sigma_c}}$ and that a complete stress analysis then be conducted to determine the period of time before the first cracks appear. From this information, the life of the pavement could be estimated. However, Bradbury did not take into account the lateral distribution of traffic on the road.

Pickett

Pickett's equation has the same general shape as Westergaard's theoretical curve but more closely matches the Arlington test data for corner loading. Certain of the equations which have been suggested for determining the maximum load stress for a load applied very close to the corner are repeated below.

Westergaard: $$\sigma_c = \frac{3P}{d^2}\left[1 - \left(\frac{a_1}{l}\right)^{0.6}\right] \quad (V)$$

Kelley: $$\sigma_c = \frac{3P}{d^2}\left[1 - \left(\frac{a_1}{l}\right)^{1.2}\right] \quad (X)$$

Bradbury: $$\sigma_c = \frac{3P}{d}\left[1 - \left(\frac{a_1}{l\sqrt{2}}\right)^{0.6}\right] \quad (XII)$$

Pickett: $$\sigma_c = \frac{4.2P}{d^2}\left[1 - \frac{1.1 + 0.185a_1/l}{\sqrt{a_1/l}}\right] \quad (IV)$$

It is believed that the Pickett equation would be the best analysis if the corner break were the predominant type encountered on our most recently constructed highways. However, in Pennsylvania the most frequent cracks appear to be transverse.

Both magnitude and frequency of high stresses must be considered. The studies of Bradbury (B-4), and data from the Arlington road tests (B-31) suggest that only (⅛) of the total traffic using a lane would be on that lane at a time when the maximum warping stress would be additive to load stresses. Another ⅛ of the traffic could be expected to be on the lane when about 2/3 of the maximum warping stress would be additive to the load stress. For a line of vehicles traveling with outside tires along the edge of the pavement, there will be many more repetitions of the maximum stress due to corner loadings than there will be due to longitudinal edge loadings. However, since the fatigue curve of concrete is not a straight line, the possibility of a few repetitions of a high stress causing failure before many more repetitions of a lower stress will cause failure must be considered.

The greatest edge stresses for heavy wheel loads on slabs 61½ feet long approach a high percentage of the modulus of rupture commonly accepted for the grade of concrete used in pavements (700 psi). A few repetitions of such very high stresses may cause cracks to develop. Reducing slab length to 15 feet would not affect load stresses at the interior, edge, or corner but would materially reduce warping stresses at the longitudinal edge and interior. The combined stress at the longitudinal edge is then reduced and yet may exceed the corner load stress, but when the frequency of stresses is considered, failure may first occur at the corner of a 15-foot slab.

In Pennsylvania at the present time, a slab length of 61½ feet is used. The newer concrete pavements do not seem to fail by the corner break so prevalent before doweled contraction joints were developed and used, but now seem to break initially in a transverse direction because of critical combinations and sufficient repetitions of load and warping stresses along the free longitudinal edge.

As noted above, for very short slabs the corner break may be the first to appear. Because there are no available fatigue data for concrete pavements slabs subjected to localized stresses, a precise comparison of the resistance of a pavement to corner and edge breaks cannot be made. The section across which the corner break will appear is large, so that portion of the slab may also be subject to localized bending stresses.

Others

Loss of subgrade support by the action of pumping pavements has caused cracking and shortened the life of many concrete slabs. A combination of three factors will cause pumping: (a) the presence of free water in the immediate subgrade, (b) a high percentage of fines in the soil at the site, and (c) frequent passes of very heavy loads over the slab. In the absence of any one of these conditions, pumping does not occur. Van Breeman (B-37) stated that 8 inches of special granular material on top of the natural subgrade minimized pumping, reduced damage due to frost action, and increased the load-bearing capacity of pavement slabs.

Giffin (B-8) noted that it is difficult to prevent water

from entering the subgrade at joints and recommended the use of granular subbases, both to drain the water from beneath the pavement and to prevent fine material from working its way up through the cracks. He also pointed out that heavy dowels are of value in restricting joint faulting which appears in most cases of pumping joints. Giffin examined many joints on heavily traveled highways of New Jersey and found that dowels had been bent and holes in the concrete enlarged. In many cases the joints had become "frozen," and the dowels could not slip as the slab expanded or contracted. These conditions resulted in cracks 6 to 8 feet from the transverse joints (similar to those which are predominant on many of the Pennsylvania highways subjected to heavy axle loads).

A 1948 report of a committee of Highway Research Board stated that experience with pavements demonstrated that those constructed without expansion joints developed less pumping than those with expansion joints. Depth of pavement did not appear to affect the pumping action, and the committee stated that no load transfer device effective in preventing pumping had been found.

Experiments are being conducted in several states to determine the need for expansion joints. Anderson, in 1948, after examining the early results of experiments in Michigan and Minnesota, concluded that expansion joints could be eliminated, except for usual conditions of construction, if the pavement had properly spaced and maintained contraction joints. He advocated spacing contraction joints at 15 feet for aggregate of slag and small siliceous gravel and spacings up to 25 feet for aggregates of crushed granite or limestone. He recommended that spacings greater than 25 feet be avoided, since openings would be of such magnitude that satisfactory seals could not be maintained, and since joints, even with the use of dowels, would be less effective for load transfer.

Anderson stated:

> Of the twelve states which place their expansion joints at intervals of 300 feet or more, all employ a contraction joint spacing ranging from between 15 and 30 feet.

Woods (B-42) advocated research to determine the most economic designs of both trucks and pavements. He also stressed the importance of knowledge and treatment of soil conditions. The following is quoted from Wood's paper:

> E. A. Henderson and W. T. Spencer reported important data in regard to 10-yr.-old experimental base course sections on U. S. Highway No. 30 in Indiana. The treatments included eight different base courses, varying in type from bituminous soil mixtures to limestone screenings and dune sands. Thicknesses is of treatment ranged from 3 inches to 6 inches. Small amounts of bituminous materials mixed with plastic subgrade soils reduced pavement pumping markedly. The dune sand was particularly effective in eliminating pumping, but the faulting at joints was of measurable and noticeable amounts. This observation, coupled with other performance-survey data showing considerable amounts of faulting on heavily traveled pavements constructed on deep sand-soils, indicates that the sand is being further compacted under the pavement slab by the vibration resulting from repetitions of heavy loads. This being true, precautions need be taken against the use of a deep layer of poorly graded, grandular base courses and, in addition, special emphasis must be given to compaction during construction.
>
> As far as rigid pavements are concerned, it appears that heavy duty pavements for truck routes will require either 8 inch to 10 inch slabs with heavy reinforcement, or thinner slabs with less reinforcement, underlain by well-compacted base courses. As an economical expedient in some areas well-graded granular materials and treated bases should be used. The selection of bituminous and concrete overlays to strengthen pavements which are structurally inadequate will probably continue as good design practice: however, experience indicates that moving slabs must be stabilized before overlays can be used satisfactory.
>
> In regard to flexible pavements, the trend appears to be toward the use of waterbound macadam bases of considerable thickness, or selected granular materials with base and surface courses constructed of bituminous concrete. With the tendency toward rutting, it appears that additional emphasis must be placed on methods and procedures that can be employed during construction to obtain greater compaction of the granular materials. The use of small amounts of liquid bituminous material or cement as binder may partly solve the problem; the development of some method of hardening a claylike soil may be partial answer to obtaining higher densities in the compaction of base course materials claylike subgrades.

Woods also pointed out that pavement design methods are not applicable to highway design because of the wide differences in repetition of loading and impact. In most airfield construction, slabs of short lengths and widths are used; this construction results in numerous repetitions of corner loadings and relatively few repetitions of free longitudinal-edge loadings.

Road Test One-MD

The major purpose of Road Test One-MD—the Maryland road test—was "to determine the relative effects, on a particular concrete pavement, of four different axle loadings on two vehicle types."[2] A 1.1-mile section of road was closed to regular traffic, and heavy truck loads were applied day and night at a rate which greatly exceeded usual frequencies.

The Portland cement concrete pavement had been constructed in 1941 and had served only light traffic until the beginning of the research tests in 1950. The pavement consisted of two 12-foot lanes of double-parabolic cross-section (7 inches thick at the center line and 9 inches thick at the edges). The reinforcing steel, located from 2 to 3 inches below the top surface consisted of welded-wire fabric weighing 59.4 pounds per 100 square feet. Transverse joints were at 40-foot intervals; every third one was a ¾-inch expansion joint. Load transfer at transverse joints was obtained by ¾-inch dowels spaced 15 inches center to center. Between the lanes were ⅝-inch tie bars, 4 feet long and spaced 4 feet center to center.

The 1.1-mile strip was divided into two sections with space for a turnaround between the sections. On the south section, two-axle trucks with carefully adjusted 18,000-pound rear-axle loads traveled one lane, and two-axle trucks with 22,400-pound rear-axle loads traveled the other lane. On the north section, travel on one lane was restricted to trucks with a tandem-axle loading of 32,000 pounds, while similar trucks with a tandem-axle loading of 44,800 pounds used the other lane. The drivers followed a prescribed pattern on the test sections; in this

[2]Road Test One-MD (Washington, D. C.: Highway Research Board, 1952), p. 2.

way the exact number of load repetitions at points across the slab was known. Around-the-clock operation of the trucks began in June, 1950. By October of that year, the lane subjected to the 44,800-pound tandem-axle loads was cracking at an accelerated rate (about 100 linear feet of cracking per day) and traffic on it was discontinued. Trucks continued to operate on the other three lanes until December of 1950.

Early in 1951, strain and deflection measurements were made on uncracked slabs. These measurements indicated that the greatest stresses occurred when the vehicles were moving, not very rapidly, but very slowly. Prior to these tests, it was believed that if trucks traveled at moderate or high speeds an impact factor greater than 1 was needed. Soil samples were taken from beneath all parts of the four test strips. Sample strips of the concrete slabs had been removed to laboratories for bending fatigue and other tests before the truck loadings began, and other samples were similarly tested after conclusion of truck operation.

The effects of the loadings were compared by reference to the amount (linear feet) of cracking produced in slabs resting on similar types of subgrade soils. The subgrade beneath the south section varied from classification A-1 (Highway Research Board) to classification A-7-6. None of the slabs of the north section rested upon granular subgrades (classifications A-1 or A-2-4). Soils under this section were classified as A-4, A-6, or A-7-8. A comparison of cracking in slabs on A6 subgrades is given below:

Type of Truck	Relative Number of Truck Passes to Produce First Crack
18,000 lb. single-axle	4.2
22,400 lb. single-axle	2.9
32,000 lb. tandem-axle	2.1
44,800 lb. tandem-axle	1

The need for knowledge of lateral distribution of traffic upon a traffic lane becomes apparent from study of the report on Road Test One-MD, which indicates that a wheel centered as much as two feet away from the free longitudinal-edge of the pavement produces an appreciable longitudinal-edge load stress.

Restrained temperature warping stresses were also computed from measured strains (see Chart A-I). The slabs did not develop numerous transverse cracks attributable to combined warping and load stresses. The report suggests that a redistribution of stress might occur and that fatigue properties of a concrete slab subjected to localized bending stresses might be much different from those of a concrete beam subjected to bending across its entire width.

Examination of the report indicates that a tandem axle carrying a load twice that of a single axle has more than twice the destructive effect. In addition, it appears that, with tandem axles and very heavy wheel loads placed as much as 4½ feet apart, the load on one wheel affects the load stress in the slab beneath the other.

The change in the strength of the concrete during the tests is shown by the following ranges of modulus of rupture:

At 7 days after pouring (1941)	459-532 psi
Immediately before test (1950)	665-735 psi
After completion of test (1951)	760-915 psi

It appears that some of the loads applied during the test increased the bending strength of the concrete. This concept is not new, for in the past it has been noted that loads strengthen concrete if they produce bending stresses below 50 percent of the modulus of rupture. The compression tests on concrete made immediately before the test traffic was begun showed an average strength of the concrete in direct compression of about 6,900 psi. However, after the test traffic was terminated, the average strength of the cylinders tested was about 6,700 psi. In 1941, shortly after the road was constructed, tests on cylinders showed direct compressive stresses of 4,840 psi.

Appendix C

DERIVATION OF DESIGN METHOD FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

The design method used to determine the optimum thickness of Portland cement concrete pavements is generally similar to that employed by Bradbury (B-4). Other differences aside, the design method employed in this study includes quantification of the effect of the lateral distribution of traffic.

For the three conditions of loading—corner, free longitudinal edge, and interior—the following equations were judged to be most accurate for maximum load stress quantification:

$$\sigma_c = \frac{4.2P}{d^2}\left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{a_1/l}}{1.1 + 0.185a_1/l}\right] \quad \text{(IV)}$$

$$\sigma_{ex(day)} = 0.57185\frac{P}{d^2}\left[4\log_{10}\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) + 0.3593\right] \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$\sigma_{ex(night)} = 0.57185\frac{P}{d^2}\left[4\log_{10}\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) + \log_{10}b\right] \quad \text{(III)}$$

$$\sigma_{ix(night\ or\ day)} = 0.275(1+\mu)\frac{P}{d^2}\left[\log_{10}\left(\frac{Ed^3}{kb^4}\right) - 54.54\left(\frac{1}{L}\right)^2 Z\right] \quad \text{(VII)}$$

Equation IV is Pickett's equation; Equation I is Westergaards' equation (Poisson's ratio = 0.15); Equation III is Kelley's equation (Poisson's ratio = 0.15); and Equation VII is Westergaard's revised equation for maximum interior load stress. (Practical use of Equation VII is limited by the type of field tests required.)

Transverse-edge loading will not produce large longitudinal or transverse stresses in the slab unless the pavement has lost subgrade support and pumps. A major premise in this design method is that pumping of pavements is to be eliminated by treatment of the subgrade and addition of a layer of special granular material immediately below the pavement. If pumping is prevented, transverse-edge loading stresses are not critical.

The wheel load (disregarding impact factor) is used in these equations. (Dual wheels are counted as a single wheel.) If data are available showing estimated number of trucks having tandem axles, a ratio may be used to convert tandem-axle wheel loads to single-axle wheel loads.

Restrained temperature warping stresses are considered if the slab is longer than 15 feet. The slab length of 61½

feet now used in Pennsylvania is used in this design method.

Temperature warping stresses in the interior of the slab can be determined by use of Bradbury's curve and his revision of Westergaard's equation:

$$S_{ix} = \frac{Ee\triangle t}{2}\left(\frac{C_x + \mu C_y}{1 - \mu^2}\right) \qquad (IX)$$

Temperature warping stresses along the free longitudinal edge of the slab can be quantified by use of the equation:

$$S_{ex} = \frac{C_x Ee\triangle t}{2} \qquad (II)$$

Stresses approaching critical stresses in slabs usually occur through the combination of restrained temperature warping and load stresses. It is difficult to obtain accurate estimates of the maximum load stresses in the interior of the pavement slab, since experimental data are required for each road site. Using average values for the variables L and Z, it was noted that maximum load stresses in the interior of the pavement were substantially below maximum load stresses at the free longitudinal edge. This, together with evidence from highway inspections that transverse cracks begin at the edge of the pavement, led to termination of study of interior stresses.

At the longitudinal edge of the pavement, the temperature warping stresses are additive, during the day, to the load stresses. The maximum temperature differential in the slab in spring and summer is approximately 3°F. per inch of slab thickness. During the fall and winter the maximum temperature differential is about 2°F. per inch. These differentials occur during about six hours of each day (see Chart A-II). By use of the stress coefficient, C_x, and a temperature differential of 3°F. per inch of slab depth, the largest restrained temperature warping stresses were calculated (Equation II).

In pavement design, it is necessary to estimate the number and magnitude of combined stresses. This requires estimates of the effects of wheel loads of different weights. Table A-4 shows load-distribution radii for selected wheel loads, and these, together with other pertinent data, are used in the computation of maximum load stresses at the longitudinal edge of the pavement. Table A-5 illustrates determination of maximum load stresses (column 9), restrained temperature warping stresses (column 12), and combined load and warping stresses (column 13).

Table A-4

LOAD-DISTRIBUTION RADII FOR SELECTED WHEEL LOADS

Wheel Load (pounds)	Load-distribution Radius—a (inches)—at Specified Locations of Wheel on Slab			
	Corner	Interior	Transverse Edge	Longitudinal Edge
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1,000	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.5
2,000	3.2	3.2	4.5	4.5
3,000	3.9	3.9	5.0	5.6
4,000	4.6	4.6	5.5	6.7
5,000	5.0	5.2	6.1	7.4
6,000	5.3	5.7	6.6	8.0
7,000	5.6	6.1	7.0	8.6
8,000	5.8	6.5	7.4	9.1
9,000	6.0	6.9	7.8	9.6
10,000	6.3	7.3	8.1	10.1
11,000	6.5	7.7	8.5	10.5
12,000	6.6	8.0	8.8	11.0
13,000	6.8	8.3	9.1	11.4
14,000	7.0	8.6	9.4	11.8
15,000	7.2	8.9	9.7	12.1

Frequencies of stress combinations are of importance. Since the temperature differential of 3°F. per inch of slab depth occurs about ½ of the days of the year and will be of that magnitude for approximately six hours per day, only about ⅛ of the yearly traffic on a lane occurs when load stresses are additive to the greatest warping stresses. Another ⅛ of the yearly traffic occurs when warping stresses caused by a temperature differential of 2°F. per inch of slab thickness are additive to the load stresses. These data were used in estimating numbers of repetitions of combined load and warping stresses.

In almost all design methods for concrete pavement thickness, the effect of lateral distribution of vehicles upon number of stress repetitions is not taken into account. Location of the outside wheels of vehicles on the pavement varies. Taragin, in 1945, noted the average lateral placement of commercial vehicles on lanes of different widths. Extracts of these data appear in Tables 10 and 11 (Section II).

Since the number of wheel loads at different points across the slab could be estimated, the longitudinal-edge stress or corner stress produced by a load away from the edge or corner could be computed. By combining data from Table 11 (percent of total traffic at different points across the road) with information on load stress effects (from Road Test One-MD), the numbers of repetitions of stresses at the longitudinal edge or near the corner were estimated. Column 7 of Table A-6, Estimated wheel-Position Repetitions per Year, reflects this method.

Corner and longitudinal-edge loadings, taking into account lateral distribution of vehicles on the lane, were analyzed. When corner loadings, only, were considered, there appeared to be virtually no limit to the estimated life of pavements, since corner loadings produce stresses of relatively low magnitudes. However, when longitudinal-edge loadings were considered, estimated life agreed well with observed life. Further analysis was limited to longitudinal-edge stresses.

A pavement may be designed for a specific number of repetitions of a basic wheel load. The wheel load used in this design method was 5,000 pounds. It was therefore necessary to express other wheel loads and warping effects in terms of repetitions of this basic load. Bradbury's fatigue curve for concrete in flexure was used to make the conversion. Stress repetitions were reduced to equivalent repetitions of a single 5,000-pound load placed at the edge of the slab during the day, with a temperature differential of 3°F. per inch. Table A-6 illustrates this method. Table A-7 is a summary, for all wheel positions, of equivalent 5,000-pound wheel-load effects for slab widths of 9, 10, 11, and 12 feet.

Table A-5

COMPUTATION OF COMBINED LONGITUDINAL-EDGE STRESS—DAY *

Wheel Load (pounds) P	Pavement Thickness (inches) d	Load Radius (inches) a	a/d	Pressure Distribution Radius (inches) b	Radius of Relative Stiffness l	l/b	Brandbury's Coefficient (Longitudinal Free Edge) C_e	Load Stress $\sigma_{ex} = -C_e \frac{P}{d^2}$	B/l	C_x	Restrained Temperature Warping Stress $S_{ex} = \frac{C_x E e \Delta t}{2}$	Combined Longitudinal-edge Stress $\sigma_{ex} + S_{ex}$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3,000	8	5.6	0.70	5.29	30.6	5.79	1.95	91	24.1	1.04	251	342
5,000	8	7.4	0.92	6.82	30.6	4.49	1.70	133	24.1	1.04	251	384
7,000	8	8.6	1.07	8.14	30.6	3.76	1.52	166	24.1	1.04	251	417
9,000	8	9.6	1.20	9.14	30.6	3.35	1.41	198	24.1	1.04	251	449
10,800	8	10.4	1.30	10.00	30.6	3.06	1.32	222	24.1	1.04	251	473
12,000	8	11.0	1.37	10.70	30.6	2.86	1.25	235	24.1	1.04	251	486
13,200	8	11.5	1.44	11.23	30.6	2.72	1.20	248	24.1	1.04	251	499
14,400	8	11.9	1.49	11.67	30.6	2.62	1.16	262	24.1	1.04	251	513

* Where: $k = 200$
$E = 4{,}000{,}000$ psi
$\mu = 0.15$
$e = 0.000005$
$\Delta t = 3°F./inch$
Slab Length $\geq$ 45 feet
Slab Width = 12 feet

Table A-6

CALCULATION OF EQUIVALENT 5,000-POUND WHEEL-LOAD REPETITIONS *
FOR $\Delta't = 3°$ AND $\Delta't = 2°$

I. $\Delta't = 3°$

Wheel Load (pounds)	Wheel Position†	Δt‡	Combined Longitudinal Edge Stress (psi)	Percent of Modulus of Rupture	Repetition to cause Failure	Estimated Wheel-position Repetitions per Year	Equivalent 5,000-pound Repetitions per Year§
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3,000	a	24°	below 350	...	Infinite	...	0
4,000	a	24°	363	51.8	550,000	127	39
5,000	a	24°	384	54.8	170,000	61	61
	b	24°	357	51.0	850,000	156	31
6,000	a	24°	402	57.4	65,000	78	204
	b	24°	372	53.1	340,000	200	100
7,000	a	24°	418	59.8	30,000	78	442
	b	24°	384	54.8	170,000	199	199
	c	24°	351	50.1	Infinite	...	0
8,000	a	24°	433	61.9	17,000	74	740
	b	24°	396	56.6	90,000	191	361
	c	24°	360	51.4	700,000	393	95
9,000	a	24°	448	64.1	8,000	74	1575
	b	24°	408	58.3	48,000	190	673
	c	24°	369	52.7	400,000	390	166
10,000	a	24°	463	66.2	3,900	36	1570
	b	24°	421	60.1	28,000	92	553
	c	24°	378	54.0	234,000	189	137
11,000	a	24°	473	67.6	2,600	9.1	595
	b	24°	428	61.2	20,000	23.4	199
	c	24°	384	54.8	170,000	48.2	48.2
12,000	a	24°	487	69.5	1,500	1.4	159
	b	24°	440	62.8	12,000	3.7	52.4
	c	24°	392	56.0	110,000	7.6	11.7
13,000	a	24°	496	70.9	1,040	0.6	102
	b	24°	447	63.9	8,500	1.5	30
	c	24°	398	56.9	80,000	3.1	6.6
15,000	a	24°	521	74.4	320	0.3	154
	b	24°	468	66.9	3,150	0.7	37.8
	c	24°	413	59.1	35,000	1.5	7.3
	d	24°	358	51.2	750,000	2.7	0.6
9,000	a	16°	365	52.1	500,000	74	25.2
10,000	a	16°	380	54.3	210,000	36	29.2
11,000	a	16°	390	55.7	120,000	9.1	12.9
12,000	a	16°	404	57.7	60,000	1.4	4.0
13,000	a	16°	413	59.0	37,000	0.6	2.8
	b	16°	365	52.0	450,000	1.5	0.6
15,000	a	16°	438	62.6	13,000	0.3	3.9
	b	16°	383	54.7	180,000	0.7	0.6

*Slab Depth = 8 inches; Slab Length $\geq$ 45 feet; Slab Width = 12 feet; k = 200 psi/inch. Wheel-load distribution equivalents are illustrated appears in Table A-8, column 2.

†Wheel positions are as follows:

(a) Center of wheel 6 inches from longitudinal edge
(b) Center of wheel 12 inches from longitudinal edge
(c) Center of wheel 18 inches from longitudinal edge
(d) Center of wheel 24 inches from longitudinal edge

‡Temperature differential of 3°F. per inch slab depth—spring and summer; temperature differential of 2°F. per inch slab depth—fall and winter.

§Repetitions of 5,000-pound wheel loads placed at position (a) on the slab.

Table A-7

SUMMARY OF 5,000-POUND WHEEL-LOAD EQUIVALENTS FOR SLAB WIDTHS OF 9, 10, 11, AND 12 FEET*

(I.) $\Delta t = 3°$/inch of slab depth

Wheel Load (pounds)	Slab Width			
	12 feet	11 feet	10 feet	9 feet
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4,000	39	89	323	875
5,000	92	204	706	1,675
6,000	304	677	2,340	5,553
7,000	1,141	1,430	4,950	11,860
8,000	1,196	2,667	8,929	20,756
9,000	2,414	5,397	18,255	42,980
10,000	2,260	5,071	17,248	41,514
11,000	842	1,889	6,448	15,618
12,000	223	501	1,175	4,160
13,000	139	311	1,071	2,627
15,000	200	450	1,563	3,890

(II.) $\Delta t = 2°$/inch of slab depth

Wheel Load (pounds)	Slab Width			
	12 feet	11 feet	10 feet	9 feet
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9,000	25	58	209	565
10,000	29	67	242	655
11,000	13	30	107	289
12,000	4	9	33	90
13,000	3	8	28	69
15,000	5	10	36	94

*Slab depth = 8"; Slab length $\geq$ 45'; k = 200 psi/in.

Wheel-load distribution for which load equivalents are illustrated appears in Table A-8, column 2.

Derivation of equivalent wheel-load percent factors is illustrated in Table A-8 by reference to a specific wheel-load distribution. (This distribution is, of necessity, the same as that used as a basis for the example contained in Table A-6.) The magnitudes of equivalent wheel-load

Table A-8

EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF EQUIVALENT WHEEL-LOAD PERCENT FACTORS AND EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION OF FACTORS FOR SLABS 12 FEET WIDE*

Wheel Load (pounds)	Estimated Repetitions per Year†	12-foot Slabs			11-foot Slabs			10-foot Slabs			9-foot Slabs		
		Equivalent 5,000-pound Loads	Empirical Equivalent Wheel-Load Percent Factors	Equivalent Wheel-Load Percent Factors	Equivalent 5,000-pound Loads	Empirical Equivalent Wheel-Load Percent Factors		Equivalent 5,000-pound Loads	Empirical Equivalent Wheel-Load Percent Factors		Equivalent 5,000-pound Loads	Empirical Equivalent Wheel-Load Percent Factors	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)	
4,000 ...	145,000	39	0.03	0.05	89	0.06		323	0.22		875	0.60	
5,000 ...	69,200	92	0.13	0.13	204	0.30		706	1.02		1,675	2.42	
6,000 ...	89,000	304	0.34	0.39	677	0.76		2,340	2.60		5,553	6.20	
7,000 ...	88,600	641	0.73	0.77	1,430	1.60		4,950	5.60		11,860	13.40	
8,000 ...	85,000	1,196	1.40	1.50	2,667	3.10		8,929	10.50		20,756	24.40	
9,000 ...	84,200	2,439	2.90	2.90	5,455	6.50		18,464	21.90		43,545	51.70	
10,000 ...	40,750	2,289	5.60	5.20	5,138	12.60		17,490	42.90		42,169	105.00	
11,000 ...	10,400	855	8.20	8.20	1,919	18.40		6,555	63.00		15,907	153.00	
12,000 ...	1,642	227	13.80	13.60	510	31.00		1,748	107.00		4,250	258.00	
13,000 ...	660	142	21.50	23.60	319	48.40		1,099	165.00		2,696	407.00	
15,000 ...	330	204	61.80	63.30	460	139.00		1,599	484.00		3,984	1,210.00	
Total ...		8,428			18,868			64,203			153,270		

* k = 200 psi/in.
Slab Depth = 8 inches
Slab Length $\geq$ 45 feet

† Wheel-load distribution used for empirical evaluation of factors.

percent factors (number of wheel loads of a specific weight distributed normally across the pavement needed to produce the stress effect of a 5,000-pound edge load) are functions of lateral placement and wheel-load conversion factors. Consequently, the magnitudes of equivalent wheel-load percent factors are constant for specific depths of slab and subgrade moduli, and computations shown in Tables A-6, A-7, and A-8, for a specific load distribution, represent an empirical verification of the method.

Differences in pavement life resulting from differences in lane widths may be illustrated by dividing number of equivalent wheel-load repetitions which cause failure (estimated fatigue point) by the total numbers of equivalent load repetitions per year (see Table A-8):

12-foot lanes ..... 170,000 ÷ 8,428 = 20.2 years
11-foot lanes ..... 170,000 ÷ 18,868 = 9.0 years
10-foot lanes ..... 170,000 ÷ 64,203 = 2.6 years
9-foot lanes ..... 170,000 ÷ 153,270 = 1.1 years

These, and similar computations, were used as a basis for determination of factors of reduction in pavement life associated with reduced pavement width.

LIST OF SYMBOLS

σ_c = Maximum unit stress due to vertical load on pavement at distance a_1 from the corner. (psi)

σ_{ex} = Maximum longitudinal unit stress due to vertical load at point six inches from free longitudinal edge and at least five feet from transverse edge. (psi)

σ_{lx} = Maximum longitudinal unit stress due to vertical load at point at least three feet from longitudinal edge and at least five feet from transveres edge. (psi)

S_{ex} = Maximum longitudinal unit stress due $\triangle t$ six inches from free longitudinal edge. (psi)

S_{lx} = Maximum longitudinal unit stress due to $\triangle t$ in interior. (psi)

P = Vertical wheel load. (pounds)

d = Pavement thickness. (inches)

E = Modulus of elasticity of concrete. (psi)

μ = Poisson's ratio.

k = Modulus of subgrade reaction. (psi/in)

$l = \sqrt[4]{\frac{Ed^3}{12(1-\mu^2)k}}$ = radius of relative stiffness. (inches)

a = Equivalent wheel-contact-area circle radius. (inches)

$a_1 = a\sqrt{2}$ = distance from slab corner along bisector of corner angle to center of area of load—corner loading condition. (inches)

b = radius of circle of equivalent distribution of pressure. (inches)
$b = \sqrt{1.6a^2 + d^2} - 0.675d$ when $a < 1.74d$.
$b = a$ when $a > 1.74d$.

L = Maximum value of radius of circular area within which redistribution of subgrade reactions is made. The center of this circle is at point of load application. (inches)

Z = Ratio of reduction of maximum deflection.

C = Stress coefficient.

C_c = Bradbury's stress coefficient for maximum load stress due to corner loading.

C_e = Bradbury's stress coefficient for maximum load stress due to longitudinal free edge loading.

C_i = Bradbury's stress coefficient for maximum load stress due to interior loading.

e = Coefficient of thermal expansion of concrete. (°F.)

$\triangle t$ = Temperature differential between the top and bottom of pavement slab. (°F./in.)

$C_x = L_x/l$ = a coefficient.

$C_y = L_y/l$ = a coefficient.

L_x = Length of slab. (inches)

L_y = Width of slab. (inches)

B = Free length (or width) of slab. (inches)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Anderson, A. A. "Expansion Joint Practice in Highway Construction," Proceedings, American Society of Civil Engineers, September, 1948.
2. Baker, R. F., and Drake, W. B. "Field and Laboratory Methods for Evaluating Subgrade Support in the Design of Flexible Pavements," Proceedings, Highway Research Board, Vol. 28, 1948.
3. Boussinesq, J. "Etude Nouvelle sur l'Equilibre et le Movement des Corps Solides Elastiques dont Certains Dimensions sont Tres Petites par Rappart a D'Autres," Comptes Rendus, Vol. 72.
4. Bradbury, R. D. Reinforced Concrete Pavements. Washington, D. C.: Wire Reinforcement Institute, 1938.
5. de Neufville, A. "Survey and Analysis of Concrete Pavement Joint Design," Lehigh University, The Institute of Research, August, 1951.
6. Final Report on Road Test One—MD. (Highway Research Board Special Report 4.) Washington, D. C.: 1952.
7. Germain, Sophie. Récherches sur La Théorie des Surfaces Elastiques. Paris: 1821.
8. Giffin, H. W. "Transverse Joints in the Design of Heavy Duty Concrete Pavements," Proceedings, Highway Research Board, Vol. 23, 1943.
9. Grumm, Fred J. "Designing Foundation Courses for Highway Pavements and Surfaces," California Highways and Public Works, (November, 1941, and March, 1942).
10. Happel, H. "Uber das Gleichgewicht von Elastischen Platten unter einter Einzellast," Mathematische Zeitschrift, Vol. VI, 1920.
11. Hertz, Heinrich, "Uber das Gleichgewicht Schwimmender Elasticher Platten." Weidemann's Annalen der Physik und Chemie," in Gesammelte Werke, Vol. I, 1895.
12. Hogg, A. H. A. "Equilibrium of a Thin Plate, Symmetrically Loaded, Resting on an Elastic Foundation of Infinite Depth," Philosophical Magazine, XXV (1938), 576-82.
13. Holl, D. L. "Thin Plates on Elastic Foundation," Proceedings, Fifth International Congress for Applied Mechanics, 1938.
14. Kelley, E. F. "Application of the Results of Research to the Structural Design of Concrete Pavements," Public Roads, (July, 1939).
15. Kirchhoff, G. "Uber das Gleighgewicht und die Bewegungeiner Elastichen Scheibe," Journal f. Math. 40 (1850), p. 51, Ges. Abhandlungen, p. 237.
16. Murphy, Glenn. Stresses and Deflections in Loaded Rectangular Plates on Elastic Foundations. (Iowa Engineering Experiment Station, Bulletin 135.) Ames, Iowa: 1937.

17. Palmer, L. A., and Thompson, J. B. "Pavement Evaluation by Loading Tests at Naval and Marine Corps Air Stations," Proceedings, Highway Research Board, Vol. 27, 1947.
18. Pickett, Gerald. "A Study of Stresses in the Corner Region of Concrete Pavement Slabs under Large Corner Loads," Concrete Pavement Design, Portland Cement Association, 1946 and 1951.
19. Pickett, G., and Ray, G. K. "Influence Chart for Concrete Pavements," Proceedings, American Society of Civil Engineers, (Separate No. 12), April, 1950.
20. Poisson, S. D. "Memoire sur L'Equilibre et la Mouvement des Corps Elastiques," Mem. de L'Acad., 8 (1927), p. 357.
21. Porter, O. J. "Foundations for Flexible Pavements," Proceedings, Highway Research Board, Vol. 22, 1942.
22. ———. "The Preparation of Subgrades," Proceedings, Highway Research Board, Vol. 18, 1938.
23. Ritter, L. J., Jr., and Paquette, R. J. Highway Engineering. New York: Ronald Press Company, 1951.
24. Ritz, W., "Uber eine nene Methode zur Losung Gewisser Variations Problems der Mathematischen Physik," Crele's Journal, CXXXV (1909), 1-61.
25. Spangler, M. G. "Stresses in Concrete Pavement Slabs," Proceedings, Highway Research Board, Vol. 15, 1935.
26. ———. Stresses in the Corner Region of Concrete Pavements. (Iowa Engineering Experiment Station, Bulletin 157.) Ames, Iowa: September, 1942.
27. Spangler, M. G., and Lightburn, F. E. "Stresses in Concrete Pavement Slabs," Proceedings, Highways Research Board, Vol. 17, 1937.
28. Taragin, A. "Effect of Roadway Width on Vehicle Operation," Public Roads, (1945).
29. Teller, L. W. "The Six-Wheel Truck and the Pavement," Public Roads, (October, 1925).
30. Teller, L. W., and Sutherland, Earl C. "The Structural Design of Concrete Pavements," "Part I. A Description of the Investigation," Public Roads, (October, 1935).
31. ———. "Part II. Observed Effects of Variations in Temperature and Moisture on the Size, Shape, and Stress Resistance of Concrete Pavement Slabs," ibid., (November, 1935).
32. ———. "Part III. A Study of Concrete Pavement Cross Sections," ibid., (December, 1935).
33. ———. "Part IV. A Study of the Structural Action of Several Types of Transverse and Longitudinal Joint Designs," ibid., (September and October, 1936).
34. ———. "Part V. An Experimental Study of the Westergaard Analysis of Stress Conditions in Concrete Pavement Slabs of Uniform Thickness," ibid., (April, May, June, 1943).
35. Thompson, W., and Tait, P. G. Treatise on Natural Philosophy. (1st ed.), Oxford: 1867. (2nd ed.) Cambridge: 1879-1883, 1886, 1888, 1896.
36. Timoshenko, S. Theory of Plates and Shells. New York: 1940.
37. Van Breeman, Wm. "Pumping of Concrete Pavements in New Jersey, Corrective Measures and Future Designs," Proceedings, Highway Research Board, Vol. 24, 1944.
38. Westergaard, H. M. "Analysis of Stresses in Concrete Roads Caused by Variations of Temperature," Public Roads, (May, 1927).
39. ———. "Analytical Tools for Judging Results of Structural Tests of Concrete Pavements," Public Roads, (December, 1933).
40. ———. "Stresses in Concrete Pavements Computed by Theoretical Analysis," Public Roads, (April, 1926).
41. ———. "What Is Known of Stresses," Engineering News Record, (January 7, 1937).
42. Woods, K. B. "Influence of Heavy Loads on Pavement Design Trends," Proceedings, American Society of Civil Engineers, Vol. 116, 1951.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 073268143